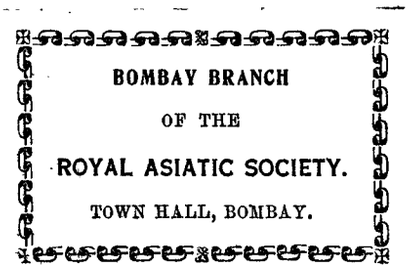
Administration Report

Baluchistan Agency.

1899-1900 to 1904-05



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FROM THE

RECORDS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. CCCLXXX.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT SERIAL No. 116.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

FOR

1899-1900.

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L 1904-05

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT'S REVIEW.

PAGE

I.—Personnel 1
II.—Movements of the Agent to the Governor-General . . . . . *ib.*
III.—Revenue and Judicial Commissioner—
Personnel 2
Provincial Accounts . . . . . *ib.*
Excise 3
Registration . . . . . *ib.*
Levies . . . . . *ib.*
Jails . . . . . *ib.*
Takavi Advances . . . . . *ib.*
Octroi 4
Local Funds . . . . . *ib.*
Settlement Operations . . . . . *ib.*
IV.—Quetta-Pishin District—
Personnel . . . . . *ib.*
Revenue and Expenditure 5
Imperial Revenue . . . . . *ib.*
Municipality . . . . . *ib.*
Levies 6
Local Funds . . . . . *ib.*
Political . . . . . *ib.*
V.—Thal-Chotiali Agency—
Personnel 7
Revenue and Expenditure . . . . . *ib.*
Levies 8
Dak Bungalows and Rest-houses . . . . . *ib.*
Registration . . . . . *ib.*
Coal . . . . . *ib.*
Famine . . . . . *ib.*
Political . . . . . *ib.*
Offences 9
VI.—The Zhob Agency—
Personnel . . . . . *ib.*
Visit of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab . . . . . *ib.*
Revenue and Expenditure 10
Judicial . . . . . *ib.*
Postal . . . . . *ib.*
Telegraph . . . . . *ib.*
Tribal Levies . . . . . *ib.*
Zhob Levy Corps 11
Political—
Waziris . . . . . *ib.*
The ex-Khan of Kalat . . . . . *ib.*
Largha Shiranis . . . . . *ib.*
Suleiman Khels . . . . . *ib.*
Offences 12
The Afghan Frontier . . . . . *ib.*
VII.—Kalat Agency—
Personnel . . . . . *ib.*
Revenue and Expenditure 13
Imperial Revenues . . . . . *ib.*
Bolan Bazar Fund . . . . . *ib.*
Judicial . . . . . *ib.*
Levies . . . . . *ib.*
Coal Mines . . . . . *ib.*
Political . . . . . *ib.*
Makran 14
Fanatical Outrages 15
VIII.—Southern Baluchistan—
Personnel . . . . . *ib.*
Relations between the Jam of Las Bela and his Wazir and the Jam's loyalty to the British rule (paragraph 121) . . . . . *ib.*
Famine and Cholera . . . . . *ib.*
Revenue and Expenditure 16

	PAGE
VIII.—Southern Baluchistan—*contd.*	
Las Bela Military Police (paragraph 126)	16
Dispute between the Chuttas and Mengals (paragraph 127)	*ib.*
Nasirabad (or the Khan's lands) Tahsil—	
Personnel	*ib.*
Administration (paragraph 129)	*ib.*
The Sind Canals	*ib.*
Remodelling of the Desert Canal	17
Political	*ib.*
IX.—The Chagai District—	
Personnel	*ib.*
Transfer of the Nushki District from His Highness the Khan of Kalat and the administration thereof (paragraph 136)	*ib.*
The Trade route	18
X.—Public Works—	
Buildings and Communications	*ib.*
Collieries	*ib.*
Postal and Telegraph	19
XI.—Forests (1898-99)—	
Personnel	*ib.*
Area of the State Forests (paragraph 157)	*ib.*
Offences (paragraph 158)	*ib.*
Grazing fees (paragraph 159)	*ib.*
Plantation work (paragraph 160)	*ib.*
Timber and firewood (paragraph 161)	20
Revenue and Expenditure (paragraph 162)	*ib.*
XII.—Medical—	
Personnel	*ib.*
General health (paragraph 166)	*ib.*
Small-pox (paragraph 169)	*ib.*
Cholera (paragraph 172)	21
Scarlet fever (paragraph 173)	*ib.*
Female dispensary at Fort Sandeman (paragraph 174)	*ib.*
XIII.—Plague	*ib.*
XIV.—Survey	*ib.*
XV.—Ecclesiastical	*ib.*
XVI.—Civil Veterinary Department—	
Personnel (paragraph 187)	22
Horse-breeding (paragraph 188)	*ib.*
Glanders (paragraph 193)	*ib.*
Mule-breeding	*ib.*
The Quetta Horse Show	23
Sibi Horse Show	*ib.*
XVII.—Police—	
Administration staff	24
Maintenance of the force (paragraph 219)	25
Crimes (paragraph 220)	*ib.*
Working of the Police (paragraph 221)	*ib.*
Equipment and Discipline—	
Armament (paragraph 227)	26
Punishments (paragraph 228)	*ib.*
Dismissals and resignations (paragraph 230)	*ib.*
Number of educated men (paragraph 231)	27
XVIII.—Law and Justice—	
Civil and Criminal cases	*ib.*
Miscellaneous, Revenue and Jirga cases (paragraph 234)	29
XIX.—Education	*ib.*
XX.—North Western Railway—	
Rail-borne traffic	30
XXI.—Volunteering in Baluchistan—	
Personnel of the Officer in Command	32
Annual inspection (paragraph 247)	*ib.*
Gun-drill training (paragraph 248)	*ib.*
Miscellaneous (paragraph 249)	*ib.*
Strength of the Corps (paragraph 252)	*ib.*
XXII.—Disposition and movements of Troops	*ib.*
General Remarks—	
Scarcity and Famine	33
Fanatical outrages (paragraph 263)	34
Kalat affairs (paragraph 265)	*ib.*
Administration of Las Bela	35
Particulars of fanatical cases	36

APPENDIX I.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE REVENUE AND JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

PAGE

I.—Personnel 37
II.—Inspections and tours . . . . . *ib.*
III.—Revenue and Economic conditions . . . . . *ib.*
IV.—Provincial Accounts 39
V.—Additional Establishments—
3.—Land Revenue 41
Police 42
Medical . . . . . *ib.*
Civil Works . . . . . *ib.*
VI.—Settlement Operations and Summary Cash Assessments—
Pishin . . . . . *ib.*
Sharigh 43
Sinjawi . . . . . *ib.*
Sibi . . . . . *ib.*
Kanak . . . . . *ib.*
VII.—Judicial 44
VIII.—Excise 45
IX.—Registration . . . . . *ib.*
X.—Levies . . . . . *ib.*
XI.—Jails 46
XII.—Takavi Advances . . . . . *ib.*
XIII.—Local Funds and Municipalities 47
XIV.—Education . . . . . *ib.*
XV.—Plague 48

STATEMENTS.

A.—Showing estimated and actual receipts by districts 49
Provincial expenditure of Baluchistan Agency 50
B.—Showing the receipts and charges on account of excise . . . . . *ib.*
C.—Showing imports and sales of opium, etc. 51
D.—Showing the Opening Balance, Receipts and Expenditure and the Closing Balance of the Excluded Local Funds 52
E.—Return of schools and education 53
I.—Showing cash allowances, remissions and assignments of Land Revenue and grain allowances made in the Quetta-Pishin District up to and inclusive of the year 1899-1900 . . . *ib.*

APPENDIX H.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE QUETTA-PISHIN DISTRICT.

Personnel 54
Revenue and Crops . . . . . *ib.*
Revenue and Expenditure 55
Pishin Irrigation Receipts 56
Health and Sanitation . . . . . *ib.*
Standard Paper . . . . . *ib.*
Jails . . . . . *ib.*
Local Funds . . . . . *ib.*
Education . . . . . *ib.*
Horse Fair and Agricultural Show 57
External Land Trade . . . . . *ib.*
Takavi Advances . . . . . *ib.*
Tribal Levies . . . . . *ib.*
Judicial 58
Sandeman Library . . . . . *ib.*
Registration . . . . . *ib.*
Police . . . . . *ib.*
Border Affairs . . . . . *ib.*

STATEMENTS.

A.—Return of Land Revenue Collections in kind and in cash in the Quetta-Pishin District . . 60
B.—Statement of remissions and assignments of Land Revenue in the Quetta-Pishin District . . 61
C.—Statement showing the Land Revenue realised from the villages under Shebo canal and Khushdil Khan Bund . . . . . *ib.*
D.—General Summary—Distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of British Baluchistan 62
E.—Statement showing prisoners admitted into the Quetta Jail . . . . . *ib.*

PAGE

F.—Expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of British Baluchistan, etc. 63
G.—Return of schools and education in the Quetta-Pishin District 64
H.—Statement showing the Judicial work of the various officers in the Quetta-Pishin District . 65
I.—Statement showing the number and classification of Political cases in the Quetta-Pishin District by Jirga 66
J.—Statement showing the registration work of the Quetta-Pishin District . . . . . *ib.*

ADMINISTRATION REPORT, PART I, OF THE QUETTA-PISHIN POLICE.

Crime and Criminals 67
Working and measures of detection 68
Preventive measures . . . . . *ib.*
Aids to the Police 69

APPENDIX III.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE THAL-CHOTIALI AGENCY.

Limits of the Agency 70
Personnel . . . . . *ib.*
Land Revenue and Expenditure . . . . . *ib.*
Provincial Revenues . . . . . *ib.*
Land Revenue 71
III.—Salt 72
IV.—Stamps . . . . . *ib.*
V.—Excise . . . . . *ib.*
VIII.—Assessed Taxes . . . . . *ib.*
X.—Registration . . . . . *ib.*
XVI.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law . . . . . *ib.*
XXV.—Miscellaneous 73
XXXII.—Civil Works . . . . . *ib.*
Expenditure . . . . . *ib.*
Judicial . . . . . *ib.*
Standard Paper 74
Jirga . . . . . *ib.*
Tribal Levies . . . . . *ib.*
Public Works . . . . . *ib.*
45—Civil Works 75
Dak Bungalows and Rest-houses . . . . . *ib.*
Horse-breeding Operations . . . . . *ib.*
Fairs . . . . . *ib.*
Jail 76
Local Funds . . . . . *ib.*
Sibi Municipal Fund . . . . . *ib.*
Sharigh Bazar Fund 77
Public Health . . . . . *ib.*
Forests . . . . . *ib.*
Takavi Advances . . . . . *ib.*
Education 78
Library . . . . . *ib.*
Registration 79
Registration of Births and Marriages . . . . . *ib.*
Coal . . . . . *ib.*
Famine . . . . . *ib.*
Serious cases—Fanatical outrages 80
Political—
(1) Sardar Mehrab Khan, the Khetran Chief's misconduct 81
(2) The Marri-Gurchani Feud 82
(3) The Dumars of Sinjawi . . . . . *ib.*
(4) Desertion to Afghanistan . . . . . *ib.*

STATEMENTS.

A.—Return of Land Revenue Collections in kind and in cash in the Thal-Chotiali District . . 83
B.—Statement of new remissions and assignments of Land Revenue made by the Local Government of Baluchistan in the Thal-Chotiali District 84
C.—Statement of the Judicial work of the various Courts in the Thal-Chotiali District . . . *ib.*
D.—Statement showing the number and classification of Political cases in the Thal-Chotiali District tried by Jirga 85
E.—Summary—Distribution of the Prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails in the Thal-Chotiali District 86
F.—Expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails in the Thal-Chotiali District, etc. 87

PAGE

G.—Statement showing the prisoners entered the Jail and Subsidiary Jail in the Thal-Chotiali District 89
H.—Statement showing the receipts and expenditure of Local Funds in the Thal-Chotiali District . *ib.*
I.—Return of schools and education in the Thal-Chotiali District 90

ADMINISTRATION REPORT, PART I, OF THE THAL-CHOTIALI POLICE.

Crime and Criminals 91
Working and measures of detection 92

APPENDIX IV.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE ZHOB POLITICAL AGENCY.

Personnel 94
Distinguished visitors . . . . . *ib.*
Revenue—
A.—Receipts :—
1—Land Revenue 95
Stamps . . . . . *ib.*
16-A.—Law and Justice . . . . . *ib.*
B.—Expenditure—
3.—Land Revenue . . . . . *ib.*
19-B.—Law and Justice—Jails 96
20.—Police . . . . . *ib.*
25.—Political . . . . . *ib.*
45.—Civil Works . . . . . *ib.*
Scarcity . . . . . *ib.*
Judicial 97
Political cases . . . . . *ib.*
Police—
Administration Staff . . . . . *ib.*
Cost of the Force (paragraph 42) . . . . . *ib.*
Proportion of Police to population (paragraph 43) . . . . . *ib.*
Strength of the Police to square miles . . . . . *ib.*
Cognizable cases . . . . . *ib.*
Serious offences 98
Strength, pay and distribution of the police . . . . . *ib.*
Caste return . . . . . *ib.*
Conduct of police . . . . . *ib.*
Buildings . . . . . *ib.*
Jails . . . . . *ib.*
Levies 99
Excluded Local Funds—
I.—Bazar Fund—
A.—Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund . . . . . *ib.*
B.—Loralai Town Fund . . . . . *ib.*
II.—Police and Zhob Levy Corps Funds—
A.—Police Fund . . . . . *ib.*
B.—Zhob Levy Corps Fund . . . . . *ib.*
Takavi Advances 100
Education . . . . . *ib.*
Public Health . . . . . *ib.*
Dispensaries . . . . . *ib.*
Forests . . . . . *ib.*
Political—
I.—Waziris 101
II.—Ex-Khan of Kalat 102
III.—Largha Sheranis . . . . . *ib.*
IV.—Local Tribes . . . . . *ib.*
V.—Suleiman Khels 103
VI.—The Afghan Frontier . . . . . *ib.*
Civil Veterinary Department . . . . . *ib.*
Postal Department . . . . . *ib.*
Telegraph Department 104
Military . . . . . *ib.*
Zhob Levy Corps :—
Administration Staff 105
Recruiting . . . . . *ib.*
Native Officers . . . . . *ib.*
Desertions 106
Services . . . . . *ib.*
Casualties . . . . . *ib.*
Distribution . . . . . *ib.*
Miscellaneous—Grazing tax on Powindahs . . . . . *ib.*

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PAGE

STATEMENTS.

A.—Statement showing Land Revenue Collections in kind and in cash in the Zhob District . . 108
B.—Statement showing the Judicial work done by the several Courts in the Zhob District . . 109
C.—Statement showing the number and classification of Political cases in the Zhob District tried by Jirga 110
D.—General Summary.—Distribution of the Prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of British Baluchistan . . . . . *ib.*
E.—Statement showing the details of prisoners received in the Jails and lock-ups in the Zhob District . . . . . *ib.*
F.—Expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of British Baluchistan 111
G.—Statement showing the details of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Zhob Levy Corps Excluded Local Fund 112
H.—Statement showing the income, expenditure and balances of all the Excluded Local Funds in the Zhob District . . . . . *ib.*
I.—Return of schools and education in the Zhob District 113
J.—Statement showing the total strength, establishment, excess and deficiency of the Zhob Levy Corps Cavalry and Infantry on 31st March 1900 114
K.—Statement showing the distribution of the Zhob Levy Corps on 31st March 1900 . . . 115
L.—Statement showing the quarterly Imports and Exports from the Zhob District *vid* the Dhana Pass 116

APPENDIX V.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE KALAT AGENCY.

I.—Administration Staff 117
II.—Changes in the Agency . . . . . *ib.*
III.—Revenue expenditure :—
A.—Receipts—
I.—Land Revenue . . . . . *ib.*
III.—Salt . . . . . *ib.*
IV.—Stamps 118
V.—Excise . . . . . *ib.*
VIII.—Assessed Taxes . . . . . *ib.*
X.—Registration . . . . . *ib.*
XVI.-A.—Law and Justice . . . . . *ib.*
XVII.—Police . . . . . *ib.*
XXII.—Superannuation . . . . . *ib.*
XXV.—Miscellaneous . . . . . *ib.*
B.—Expenditure—
6.—Stamps . . . . . *ib.*
12.—Registration . . . . . *ib.*
19.-A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law . . . . . *ib.*
19.—B.—Law and Justice 119
20.—Police . . . . . *ib.*
25.—Political . . . . . *ib.*
32.—Miscellaneous . . . . . *ib.*
45.—Civil Works . . . . . *ib.*
Bolan Bazar Fund 120
Registration . . . . . *ib.*
Record fees . . . . . *ib.*
Judicial . . . . . *ib.*
Jirgas . . . . . *ib.*
Public Works . . . . . *ib.*
Horse-breeding Operations . . . . . *ib.*
Police . . . . . *ib.*
Post Offices . . . . . *ib.*
Geological Survey 121
Tribal Levies . . . . . *ib.*
Survey and Settlement . . . . . *ib.*
Revenues—Minerals . . . . . *ib.*
Public health . . . . . *ib.*
Political . . . . . *ib.*

STATEMENTS.

A.—Statement showing the Land Revenue Collections in kind and in cash in the Bolan Pass District 123
B.—Statement showing the income and expenditure of the Registration Department in the Bolan Sub-District 124
C.—Statement of the Judicial work of the officers in the Bolan Sub-Division . . . . . *ib.*
D.—Statement showing the number and classification of Political cases in the Kalat District tried by Jirga 125

APPENDIX VI.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE SOUTHERN BALUCHISTAN AGENCY.

PAGE

I.—Personnel 126
II.—The limits of the Agency . . . . . *ib.*
III.—Movements of the Political Agent . . . . . *ib.*
IV.—Las Bela State . . . . . *ib.*
V.—The Las Bela Frontier Levies and Levy Tracts 128
VI.—Niabat Tahsil at Nasirabad 129
VII.—Miscellaneous . . . . . *ib.*

APPENDIX VII.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE CHAGAI POLITICAL ASSISTANCY.

I.—Administration Staff 130
II.—Revenue and Crops . . . . . *ib.*
III.—Law and Justice . . . . . *ib.*
IV.—Police . . . . . *ib.*
V.—Hospital . . . . . *ib.*
VI.—Tribal Levies 131
VII.—Forests . . . . . *ib.*
VIII.—Education . . . . . *ib.*
IX.—Public Works—
(*a*) Nushki . . . . . *ib.*
(*b*) Caravan route . . . . . *ib.*
X.—Post Office . . . . . *ib.*
XI.—Geological Survey 132
XII.—Irrigation . . . . . *ib.*
XIII.—Public Health . . . . . *ib.*
XIV.—Takavi Advances . . . . . *ib.*
XV.—Political . . . . . *ib.*
XVI.—Trade 133

STATEMENTS.

A.—Statement showing the number and classification of the Political cases in the Nushki, Chagai and Western Sinjerani Districts tried by the Quetta, Sibi Shahi Jirgas and local Jirgas . 134
B.—Analysis of trade through Nushki for months 1st April 1899 to 31st March 1900 . . . *ib.*
C.—Statement showing the quantity and value of each article exported from Baluchistan through Nushki 135
D.—Statement showing the quantity and value of each article imported into Baluchistan through Nushki 142

APPENDIX VIII.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT IN BALUCHISTAN.

Civil Works 148
Civil Buildings . . . . . *ib.*
Communications . . . . . *ib.*
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—Water-supply 149
Minor Original Works . . . . . *ib.*
45—Civil Works under Civil Officers . . . . . *ib.*
33—Famine Relief Works . . . . . *ib.*
Repairs . . . . . *ib.*
Irrigation . . . . . *ib.*
Collieries 150
Minor Departments . . . . . *ib.*
Ecclesiastical :—
Churches . . . . . *ib.*
Burial grounds . . . . . *ib.*
Administration—Law and Justice—Jails—Police—
Medical—Miscellaneous . . . . . *ib.*
Postal and Telegraph—
Postal 151
Telegraph . . . . . *ib.*
Railways . . . . . *ib.*

STATEMENTS.

A.—Statement showing the number of Post Offices in the Baluchistan Division 152
B.—Statement showing the distance over which mails were conveyed by Railway Mail Cart, Horses, Camels, Runners, Boats, Steamers 153

PAGE

C.—Statistics of Combined Offices in Baluchistan 154

D.—Comparative statement showing the Money Order transactions of Post Offices in Baluchistan during 1898-99 and 1899-1900 155

E.—Statement showing Savings Bank transactions in Quetta and Sibi Head Offices including their Sub-Offices during the year 1898-99 and 1899-1900 156

F.—Statement showing the number of articles received for delivery during seven days in August and February 1899-1900, as compared with the number received for delivery during the same period in 1898-99 . . . . . *ib.*

G.—Statement of Postal buildings borne on the books of Public Works Department in Baluchistan on the 31st March 1900 157

H.—Statement showing the total length of Road Communications existing in the various districts in Baluchistan for the year 1899-1900 . . . . . *ib.*

APPENDIX IX.

GENERAL HEALTH, DISPENSARY AND SANITARY REPORT OF THE AGENCY SURGEON FOR THE PROVINCE OF BALUCHISTAN.

General Health 161

Changes in Dispensaries and Allotments:—

Maintenance of Quetta Dispensary 162

Nushki Civil Dispensary . . . . . *ib.*

Kalat Civil Dispensary . . . . . *ib.*

Attendance of patients . . . . . *ib.*

Surgical operations . . . . . *ib.*

Smallpox and Vaccination . . . . . *ib.*

Cholera 163

Typhoid fever . . . . . *ib.*

Sanitation 164

Plague precautions . . . . . *ib.*

Meteorology 165

Annual Dispensary and Sanitary Report by the Civil Surgeon, Quetta—

General Health . . . . . *ib.*

Sanitation 166

APPENDIX X.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT, BALUCHISTAN.

PART I.

Imperial Report.

(*A*)—Military Section—

I.—Horse breeding 167

II.—Mule breeding 171

(*B*)—Revenue Section—

I.—Horse breeding 172

II.—Mule breeding 174

APPENDIX XI.

Disposition return of troops in the Quetta District on the 20th March 1900 177

No. 7256.

FROM

THE HON'BLE MR. H. S. BARNES, I.C.S., C.S.I.,
Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT,
SIMLA.

Dated Quetta, the 29th August 1900.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit, herewith, the Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency for the year 1899-1900.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. McCONAGHEY,

for *Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.*

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

FOR

1899–1900.

I.—PERSONNEL.

Mr. H. S. Barnes, C.S.I., I.C.S., held charge of the office of the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner from the commencement of the year until the forenoon of the 12th April, when he proceeded to Simla to act as Foreign Secretary, making over charge to Colonel (now Major-General) Henry Wylie, C.S.I., Resident of Nepal.

Major-General Wylie held charge until the forenoon of the 21st December 1899, when he was relieved by Mr. Barnes, who held charge until the close of the year.

2. The appointment of First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General was held by Captain P. T. Spence, I.S.C., until the 2nd May.

On the 9th May Mr. Buller Hughes, I.C.S., took over charge of the duties of First Assistant and continued to hold charge until the close of the year.

3. Captain R. B. Berkeley, I.S.C., held the appointment of Second Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General from the 1st to the 9th April, inclusive. He was succeeded, on the afternoon of the 17th April, by Captain McConaghey, who continued as Second Assistant until the close of the year.

II.—MOVEMENTS OF THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

4. The Officiating Agent to the Governor-General left Quetta for Ziarat on the 21st June, returning for a week on the 5th August.

On the 27th idem Colonel Wylie again visited Quetta in connection with the raid on the Murree Brewery and returned to Ziarat on the 12th September.

5. The Officiating Agent to the Governor-General finally left Ziarat for Quetta on the 18th September, travelling *viâ* Spiraraghá, Khushdil Khan Bandh, Pishin, and Bostan. He stayed at Bostan for the horse show, and reached Quetta on the 28th September. On the 3rd October the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General proceeded on tour to Kalat and Nushki, returning on the 27th of the same month.

6. In November Major-General Wylie paid a visit to Karachi, leaving Quetta on the 10th and returning on the 16th.

7. On the 3rd February 1900 Mr. Barnes proceeded to Sibi for the annual horse fair and returned on the 1st March.

III.—REVENUE AND JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

Personnel.

8. Mr. E. G. Colvin, I.C.S., held charge of the office of Revenue and Judicial Commissioner until the 12th December, when he proceeded on three months' privilege leave, making over charge to Captain Ramsay, C.I.E., who officiated till the close of the year.

9. Khan Bahadur Kazi Jalal-ud-din held charge of the post of Settlement Extra Assistant Commissioner, and Munshi Shams-ud-din that of Settlement Superintendent, throughout the year.

Provincial Accounts.

10. The year under report was the third year of the current provincial contract, and the following figures are an abstract of the sanctioned budget estimates for the year :—

Receipts.

			₹
Opening balance			1,83,482
Civil revenue			9,00,020
Revenue in the Public Works Department.	Irrigation	₹ 50,000	75,000
	Public Works	25,000	
Allotment			12,43,000
		Total	24,01,502

Expenditure.

			₹
Civil			19,03,120
In the Public Works Department.	Irrigation	25,000	3,79,000
	Public Works	3,54,000	
Printing charges			8,000
Closing balance			1,11,382
		Total	24,01,502

The revised estimates were as follows :—

Receipts.

			₹
Opening balance			1,52,898
Civil revenue			8,59,630
Revenue in the Public Works Department.	Irrigation	₹ 18,500	42,500
	Public Works	24,000	
Allotment			12,84,000
		Total	23,39,028

Expenditure.

			₹
Civil			19,26,460
In the Public Works Department.	Irrigation	20,000	3,89,800
	Public Works	3,69,800	
Printing charges			8,000
Closing balance			14,768
		Total	23,39,028

The actuals for the year are approximately:—

Receipts.			R
Opening balance			1,53,186
Civil revenue			7,94,562
Revenue in the Public Works Department.	Irrigation	R 15,924	37,917
	Public Works	21,993	
Allotment		12,85,000	12,82,240
Punjab Tirni		2,760	
	TOTAL		22,67,907

Expenditure.			R
Civil			19,30,385
In the Public Works Department.	Irrigation	R 23,017	3,72,081
	Public Works	3,49,064	
Printing charges			10,341
Closing balance			...
	TOTAL		23,12,807

11. The deficit is approximately R45,000. The causes of this serious falling off in the revenue are described in paragraphs 4 and 5 of Chapter IV of Mr. Colvin's report (Appendix I).

12. Briefly the explanation is to be found in the failure of the rains, the reduction of cultivation through drought, and the remissions and suspensions of revenue rendered necessary by the prevailing distress among the agricultural classes.

EXCISE.

13. The total receipts during 1899-1900 amounted to R1,37,648. No special remarks appear necessary under this head.

REGISTRATION.

14. The total receipts under registration amounted to R1,734 during the year, against R1,565-4 during 1898-99.

15. Two new Sub-Registrars' offices were established in the Kohlu and Sinjawi Sub-Tahsils of the Thal-Chotiali district.

LEVIES.

16. The cost of the levy establishments was increased by R2,018 and reduced by R1,097. The net increase was R921 per mensem, which is almost entirely due to the development of Nushki and of the trade route to Seistan.

JAILS.

17. "Officers in charge of Police Stations" were appointed jailors of the subsidiary jails in the Agency in place of Jemadars and Police Munshis.

18. A Barkandaz guard of 1 Jemadar and 4 Barkandazes was sanctioned for the Fort Sandeman Subsidiary Jail at a cost of R63 per mensem.

TAKAVI ADVANCES.

19. Advances to the amount of R49,499-2-8 were made during the year, while the sum recovered on account of principal was R31,198-4-6.

The balance outstanding at the close of the year was R1,80,310-3-6.

A sum of R1,237-13-2 was also realised on account of interest.

20. Owing to the prevailing scarcity, the recovery of instalments was suspended in 19 cases in the Quetta-Pishin district and in 27 cases in the Thal-Chotiali district.

Octroi.

21. The various Octroi contracts realised the following sums :—

	R
Pishin	3,910
Lower Zhob	9,000
Upper Zhob	6,300
Thal-Chotiali	21,225
Total	40,435

Local Funds.

22. The opening and closing balances and the revenue and expenditure of the various local funds in the Agency are given in statement D attached to the Revenue Commissioner's report, which forms Appendix I to this report.

Settlement Operations.

23. An account of the settlement work done in the Sharigh, Sinjawi, and Sibi tahsils is given in Chapter VI of the Revenue Commissioner's report.

24. A field-to-field survey was completed in the Sharigh and Sinjawi tahsils, and a traverse survey was commenced in the Sibi tahsil, and will, it is hoped, be completed early next cold weather, when the field-to-field survey will be begun.

25. Certain long-standing land disputes between the Rustomzais and Raisanis of Kanak rendered it desirable to carry out a survey of this small valley which is in Kalat territory. This was done under the direction of the Settlement Extra Assistant Commissioner.

The total area surveyed was 28,519 acres 1 rood 28 poles, comprising 16 mauzas and 46 mehals, and the work was completed on the 31st March 1900 at a total cost of R4,733-10-11, which has been met by the Khan of Kalat.

26. The Revenue and Judicial Commissioner's report is printed as Appendix I.

IV.—QUETTA-PISHIN DISTRICT.

27. Captain J. Ramsay, I.S.C., C.I.E., held the appointment of Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin, from the commencement of the year until the 11th December 1899, from which date, up to the close of the year, he officiated as Revenue Commissioner, while Captain H. L. Showers held charge of the Quetta-Pishin Agency.

28. The post of Assistant Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin, was held by Lieutenant A. B. Drummond from the 1st April to the 21st August and again from the 21st November to the end of the year. From the 22nd August to the 19th October the appointment was held by Captain R. A. E. Benn, and by Captain A. M. Anscomb from the 20th October to the 20th November in addition to his own duties.

29. There was no substantive change in the minor posts. Captain Jacob, 24th Baluchistan Regiment, officiated for a short time as Cantonment Magistrate during Captain Faulknor's absence on leave. The Extra Assistant

Commissioners were, as heretofore, Captain A. M. Anscomb, Mr. H. R. Smith, and Maulvi Abdul Rahim, while Muhammad Rafik Khan, Popalzai, held the appointment of Native Assistant on the Khojak.

Revenue and Expenditure.

30. Owing to the deficient rainfall and the reported reduction of the area under cultivation, a suspension of 2 annas in the rupee was sanctioned on the revenue assessment of the Pishin Sub-division. But prospects improved towards the close of the year owing to good winter rains, and the majority of the zamindars did not avail themselves of the concession.

31. In the Toba Sub-division, the tribal fixed assessment of R8,000 was reduced by a remission of R1,690. But notwithstanding this large remission, a sum of R892-15-1 still remained outstanding at the close of the year.

32. The total amount of land revenue in cash and kind collected in Quetta-Pishin, and credited to Government, amounted to R1,37,427-6-1, as against an estimate of R1,31,050.

33. Details will be found in statement A attached to the Political Agent, Quetta's report (Appendix II).

34. The deficient rainfall seriously affected the cultivation from the irrigation works in Pishin. There was practically no cultivation from the Khushdil reservoir, and the total irrigation receipts fell to R18,039-1-11, against an estimate of R50,000.

35. The total receipts of the district, under all heads, amounted to R3,00,715-0-1, as against an estimate of R2,95,010, or a net increase of R5,705-0-1.

36. The total expenditure, other than Imperial, amounted to R2,35,261-4-11, as against an estimate of R2,36,111-8-0.

Imperial Revenue.

37. The receipts under this head amounted to R1,045-11-9, against an estimate of R5,030. The falling-off is due to the postponement of many taccavi instalments on account of the prevailing scarcity and exceptional drought.

Municipality.

38. The accounts of the Quetta Municipality for the year under report stood as follows :—

Receipts.

	R	a.	p.
Opening balance	14,022	9	7
Receipts during the year	1,69,484	0	5
Total	1,83,506	10	0

Expenditure.

	R	a.	p.
Expenditure during the year	1,72,373	3	2
Closing balance	11,133	6	10
Total	1,83,506	10	0

39. The closing balance was considered by the Agent to the Governor-General to be too small, and instructions have been issued that it is not to be allowed to fall below R15,000 in future.

LEVIES.

40. The total sanctioned cost of the levies in the Quetta-Pishin district is R8,792 per month, or R1,05,504 per annum. The actual sum disbursed during the year was R1,02,578-14-4.

LOCAL FUNDS.

41. The Pishin Sadar and District Bazar Fund was well administered during the year.

42. The figures of income and expenditure were as follows :—

Receipts.

	R	a.	p.
Opening balance	47,624	0	9
Receipts	57,418	5	0
TOTAL	1,05,042	5	9

Expenditure.

	R	a.	p.
Expenditure during the year	57,454	4	0
Closing balance	47,588	1	9
TOTAL	1,05,042	5	9

POLITICAL.

43. With the exception of the serious raid on the Murree Brewery, which occurred in August last, the border has been generally quiet.

44. The details of this raid are as follows :—On the night of the 25th August a gang of armed Brahuis under the leadership of one Kamal Khan, a Sumalari Mengal, made a sudden attack on the outhouses of the brewery, which is situated three miles from Quetta, and killed eleven coolies and wounded nine others. The coolies were completely surprised and fell easy victims to their murderers. The attack itself only lasted for a few moments, and the raiders immediately decamped into the range of hills under which the brewery is situated. There was only a small police guard in the brewery about 200 yards from the outhouses, and owing to the distance from Quetta it was some time before help arrived. Favoured by the long start which they obtained, and by a thorough knowledge of the passes, the raiders managed to make their way safely across the Shorawak border. They eventually reached Kandahar.

45. Subsequent enquiries have shown that the majority were Sumalari Mengals, who were originally inhabitants of the Bolan and Shorarud, but who had lately emigrated across the border to Shorawak. The attack was planned by Kamal Khan, Sumalari, who some time before had resigned a post which he held in the Bolan Levies, and Allah Rasan, a nomad Pirkani Baluch, who mostly resides in the Registan. None of the men concerned appear to have had any grievance against Government. All of them, however, were very poor, and owing to drought and high prices they appear to have determined to go to Kandahar in the hope of sharing in the free gifts of land which the Amir was said to be offering to emigrants from Baluchistan.

So far as can be ascertained, they have not succeeded in their object. They appear, with some other Baluch refugees, to have received a

bare subsistence allowance from the Afghan authorities in the village of Sang Hissar, near Kandahar, where they were located, and, in consequence of the representations made by the Government of India, the Amir has prohibited their living near the border, and, according to the latest accounts received, Kamal Khan was imprisoned.

46. The Sumalaris of the Bolan number only a few families, and it has not been possible to get very much out of them in compensation for the raid. But several of the relatives of the raiders have been arrested and are still in prison, while the Sibi Jirga has imposed a fine of R5,000 on the members of the villages to which the raiders belonged.

47. In addition to this, the Levy Thanas in Shorarud, between Quetta and the Shorawak frontier, have been strengthened; Panjpai in Shorarud has been connected by telegraph with Quetta, so that speedy information of any raid may be sent to the border posts, and for a short time a small detachment of cavalry was stationed at Panjpai. In March last a small gang of Baluch desperadoes crossed the frontier and penetrated as far as the Musalikh range near Quetta, with the intention, as afterwards appeared, of raiding a Levy Thana. But speedy information was given of their arrival, and four, out of the gang of eight, were captured. One was subsequently shot in an attempt to escape, and the other three were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. The credit for the successful dispersal of this gang belongs chiefly to Khan Sahib Bahawaldin Khan, one of the Bazai Maliks of Quetta, through whom the information was obtained.

48. There has been a certain amount of emigration across the border during the year, chiefly from Pishin, owing to the inducements of free grants of land held out by the Afghan authorities. But only those have gone who could not live comfortably on their lands in Pishin, and the movement is not of any consequence.

49. The Political Agent's report is attached as Appendix II.

V.—THAL-CHOTIALI AGENCY.

Personnel.

50. The administrative posts were held during the year by the officers named in paragraph 2 of the Political Agent's report at Appendix III.

Revenue and Expenditure.

51. The total receipts of the district, other than Imperial, were R2,42,049-0-8, against an estimate of R2,60,054, or a decrease of R18,004-15-4.

The total expenditure under the same head was R3,57,498-4-2, against an estimate of R3,63,179, showing a saving of R5,680-11-10.

The reason for the decrease in both the revenue and expenditure are fully explained in paragraphs 4 to 17 of the Political Agent's report.

52. The gross land revenue for the year amounted to R2,31,395-12-10. Of this sum, R1,499-3-10 was remitted, and R6,416-13-6 suspended, in consequence of scarcity and the failure of crops, and the net revenue collected and paid after the deduction of Jagir and Lumbardari allowances was R1,99,032-3-3.

53. Details are given in statement A attached to the Political Agent's report.

54. The revenue realized during the year under "Imperial" amounted to R745-4-0 against an estimate of R620, and the expenditure was R36,385-9-5, against an estimate of R33,913.

LEVIES.

55. No changes were made in the strength or cost of the levies employed in the Thal-Chotiali district. The cost was R19,768-9-5 per mensem.

DÂK BUNGALOWS AND REST-HOUSES.

56. The cost of maintaining dâk bungalows and rest-houses in the Thal-Chotiali district during the year under report was R3,048-3-3, against an estimate of R4,461, showing a decrease of R1,412-12-9.

REGISTRATION.

57. The total receipts under this head was R349, as against R227-8-0 during 1898-99. The expenditure amounted to R182-11-6.

COAL.

58. The coal mines at Shahrigh and Khost yielded a total output of 279 tons 11½ cwt. and 14,079 tons 2¼ cwt., respectively.

The Mining Overseer at Khost, Mr. Nicholas, was murdered on the night of the 6th July 1899, and an account of the case will be found at paragraph 65 of the Political Agent's report.

FAMINE.

59. Drought and scarcity prevailed generally throughout the district, and were most severe in the villages near Sibi.

Paragraphs 59 to 62 of the Political Agent's report show the measures adopted in the Thal-Chotiali district to relieve the distress which prevailed in the district.

60. Relief works, costing R16,933-12-10, which afforded relief to 2,792 people, were organized, and a considerable number of persons, including women and children, who were unable to work, received gratuitous relief. The total number of daily rations distributed being 32,200.

61. A sum of R18,000 was also sanctioned by Government for the relief of the Marri and Bugti tribes, the poorer members of which were reduced to great destitution by the loss of their flocks and the absence of all rain cultivation. This sum was spent on grain, which was distributed to the distressed people through the Chiefs and headmen.

POLITICAL.

62. On the 14th September 1899, Sardar Mehrab Khan, Khetran, who had previously quarrelled with his Munshi, attacked him in the Barkhan Tahsil and slightly wounded him with a shot gun. On being pursued and fired upon by the police, he returned the fire and killed a police constable. The Sardar then fled to Fort Munro and gave himself up. The case was tried by Jirga, and their award was as follows:—

First.—That Mehrab Khan should pay R1,500 as compensation to the heirs of the deceased constable.

Second.—That Mehrab Khan should be suspended from the Sardarship, and should reside for two years away from his country at Sibi

or Sharigh, giving security for R5,000 that he would not attempt to escape or otherwise misbehave.

Third.—That during his suspension the management of the tribe should be carried on by his brother Bakhtiar Khan.

63. These proposals were sanctioned by the Agent to the Governor-General, with the proviso that full discretion was reserved to Government in the matter of the restoration of Mehrab Khan to the Sardarship after the expiration of the two years.

64. Sardar Mehrab Khan was not a strong ruler of his tribe, and this outbreak in a man of his usually mild temper was quite unexpected. There is reason to believe that he had grounds for suspecting the Munshi of an intrigue in his family.

65. The Marri Gurchani feud broke out again during the year, and three more men were killed in its prosecution. The case came up before the combined Jirga of the Chiefs of both districts at Fort Munro in September last, who awarded R600 compensation for each man killed, and recommended sentences of imprisonment on the principal culprits. It is to be hoped that this decision will put a stop to the further prosecution of the feud.

Offences.

66. There was not much serious crime in the district during the year. The total number of homicides was twenty-two. Among these were two cases of fanatical outrage, one at Duki: where two men were wounded by a Pathan lad with a sword, and one on the railway near Sunari, where two Tinghiani Marris attacked some railway gangmen, killing one and wounding another. In both cases, the offenders were caught and hanged, the Marri tribesmen assisting loyally in the latter case. In addition to the extreme penalty suffered by the culprits, exemplary punishment was also inflicted on the village and tribal section to which they belonged. In the first case, the village paid a fine of R2,800 and surrendered fifty swords and ten guns. In the latter case the Jadwani section of the Tingianis were fined R2,000 in cash and were made to surrender twelve swords and twelve guns, while the whole of the Tingianis were compelled to give hostages for good behaviour.

67. The murder of Mr. Nicholas, the Mining Overseer at Khost, who was killed while asleep, was not a fanatical outrage, the motive being robbery. The culprits were not discovered. But in accordance with the usual practice in this Agency, tribal responsibility was enforced, and the neighbouring Panezais will have to pay R2,000 unless the offenders are produced.

68. The Political Agent's report is numbered Appendix III.

VI.—THE ZHOB AGENCY.

Personnel.

69. The offices in the administrative ranks were held by the officers named in paragraphs 1 to 9 of the Political Agent's report at Appendix IV.

Visit of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

70. Sir William Mackworth Young, K.C.S.I., paid a visit to Zhob in December 1899. His Honour arrived at Fort Sandeman on the 4th December and left again on the 6th for Dera Ghazi Khan *viâ* Mani Khwah and the Chuhar Khel Dhana pass.

Revenue and Expenditure.

71. The total receipts of the district under all heads amounted to R1,92,349-6-3,* as against an estimate of R2,24,820, or a decrease of R32,470-9-9.

* *Minus* R742-13-4 as explained in paragraph 73 below.

The total expenditure amounted to R5,86,346-11-0, against an estimate of R6,01,003, or a saving of R13,656-5-0.

The differences are explained in detail in paragraphs 17 to 28 of the Political Agent's report attached as Appendix IV.

72. The total collections of land revenue in cash and kind in the Zhob Agency amounted to R1,68,364-2-10, against an estimate of R1,90,910.

73. Deducting Lumbardari allowance and a sum of R742-13-4, which was stolen, the sum credited in the treasury was R1,59,158-7-9.

74. Paragraphs 29 to 37 of the Political Agent's report deal with the subject of scarcity in Zhob and the endeavours made to relieve distress.

75. Like the rest of the Agency, Zhob suffered severely during the year from deficient rainfall. Springs and karezes diminished in volume, and in many parts of the district there was no rain cultivation at all. The distress was greatest among the flock-owners, for there was little grass to be had on the hills, and there was great mortality among sheep and cattle. The result has been a falling-off of over R30,000 in the amount of revenue collected. Towards the close of the year the Government of India sanctioned a special grant of R1,65,000 for the construction of roads and bridle paths, on which the people of the country will be employed. The greater portion of this sum will be spent in Zhob during the current year 1900-1901. The local authorities have been liberal during the year in the grant of takavi advances for the purchase of cattle and seed grain, and owing to fair winter rains the agricultural prospects in March were much more favourable than could have been expected a few weeks earlier.

Judicial.

76. Zhob is not a litigious district. There were only 287 original civil cases tried during the year. The number of criminal cases tried by our Courts was also very small—only 110—or, including 7 appeals, 117. On the other hand, the number of cases settled by Jirga amounted to 1,117.

Postal.

77. No new offices were opened in Zhob during the year. A daily postal service was established between Loralai and Hindubagh.

Telegraph.

78. Several cases of wilful damage to insulators occurred to telegraph lines in the Zhob district, and steps were taken to have the lines patrolled by Levy Sowars in order to guard against this class of mischief. The line was cut on two occasions, in one instance by a murderer who hoped by this means to interrupt communication and effect his escape. The other case was more serious; the line being cut by a gang of Waziris who carried away 200 feet of the wire and laid in wait to attack the party who they knew would come to repair the damage. When the party arrived, they were fired on, and were compelled to remain on the defensive for some hours, when the Waziris withdrew.

Tribal Levies.

79. Additions aggregating R152 per mensem were sanctioned to the Levy service in Zhob during the year, and the cost of the Levies was R12,640-2-8 per mensem.

ZHOB LEVY CORPS.

80. The office of Commandant was held by Major W. G. Alban throughout the year, except for the period from 20th December 1899 to 28th February 1900, when he was on privilege leave and Captain Henslowe officiated as Commandant in addition to his own duties.

81. Paragraphs 140 to 157 of the Political Agent's report gives an account of the working of the Zhob Levy Corps during the year.

82. The strength of the corps on 31st March 1900 was Native Officers 21, Mounted rank and file 395, and Infantry rank and file 426; total 842.

POLITICAL.

Waziris.

83. At paragraphs 87 *et seq.* the Political Agent gives an account of the raids and murders committed by the Waziris during the year under report.

84. Three men of the Zhob Levy Corps were killed in conflicts with the Waziris during the year, and five rifles were carried off, of which one was recovered. Eight cases of dakaiti and robbery were also reported against the Waziris.

85. A joint Jirga under the Political Agent in Zhob and the Political Officer, Wano, was held at Tank on the 8th November 1899, at which 28 cases against the Waziris were brought forward—of these 4 were settled, 10 filed for want of sufficient evidence, 3 compromised, and 11 were postponed.

The ex-Khan of Kalat.

86. The relaxation of the ex-Khan's confinement has had a beneficial effect on his health and spirits. He has also been provided with a carriage and pair for outdoor exercise and a small mounted escort.

87. Mir Azim Jan, the ex-Khan's son, remained the greater part of the year with the Political Agent at Fort Sandeman. On one occasion he accompanied Captain Macdonald on a short visit to Lahore, and visited Shikarpur and Sukkur on the way. Subsequently he was present at the Sibi Fair, and accompanied the Agent to the Governor-General on a tour in Shorarud.

Largha Shiranis.

88. Proposals made by the Punjab Government for the better administration of this tribe were sanctioned by the Government of India during the year. Under the new arrangements, this hitherto rather lawless tract will, no doubt, be brought under further control. Already the complaints against the Larghawals from travellers along the Dhana Sir Road have diminished in number.

Suleiman Khels.

89. This tribe gave no trouble in connection with the collection of grazing tax. The total amount collected from them during the year was R2,779-5-1 against R1,354-6-0 in the previous year.

90. The arrangements made by the Political Agent, Captain Macdonald, and his Extra Assistant Commissioner, Kazi Mozaffar Khan, for the collection of the tax were very satisfactory, and they are to be congratulated on the smoothness with which they worked.

Offences.

91. In the case of the murder of two native servants in the compound of the Assistant Political Agent, Loralai, referred to in paragraph 102 of last year's report, it was found that the crime was committed by two men named Dad and Niaz Muhammad, Utman Khels. The first-named made good his escape to Afghanistan, but Niaz Muhammad was captured, and, there being no judicial proof forthcoming, he was tried by Jirga and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment, and to find two sureties in R2,000 each for his good behaviour after his release.

An accomplice, named Jangul, was also sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment, with similar conditions as to security for his future good behaviour.

The Malik of the village of Lashti was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment with a fine of R50, and the Malik of the village of Rodlin was fined R150. Fines of R1,269 and R500 were also imposed on the villages of Lashti and Rodlin, respectively.

92. A Hindu shop-keeper was murdered at Gwal Haidarzai on the 1st July 1899, and three Hindus were found murdered near Dirgi on the 19th November 1899.

No clue has yet been obtained as to the murderers, but it is supposed that they were committed by the notorious Fazl, a deserter from the Zhob Levy Corps, who now lives in Afghan territory close to the British border.

93. Two cases of fanatical outrage occurred during the year under review in Fort Sandeman. In each case the offender was arrested before he could do any damage, and sentenced to transportation for life.

94. Owing to the scarcity, a number of the inhabitants left the district for India and Afghanistan in search of work. Many of those who have gone to Afghanistan will probably not return if they are tempted to remain by free grants of land. But this is not a matter of any consequence. It is only the poorer classes who are tempted away in this manner, and in no case is land left uncultivated in our district in consequence of these emigrations.

The Afghan Frontier.

95. Zhob has a very long frontier with Afghanistan. From Domandi to the borders of the Pishin district is over 250 miles, and it is inevitable that a certain number of petty raids and robberies must occur on so long a line in so wild a country. On the whole, the border was peaceful, and there is not much to complain of.

96. The Political Agent's report is attached as Appendix IV.

VII.—KALAT AGENCY.

97. Captain S. G. Knox, I.S.C., held charge of the office of Political Agent, Kalat, throughout the year.

98. The appointment of Political Adviser to His Highness the Khan of Kalat was held by Khan Bahadur Mir Shams Shah, that of Native Assistant in the Bolan Pass, by Diwan Udho Dass, and that of Nazim of Mekran, by Mir Mehrulla Khan, Raisani, throughout the year.

Revenue and Expenditure.

99. The total receipts of the small Bolan Pass district, which is administered by the Political Agent, other than Imperial, for the year under review, amounted to ₹14,362-15-6, against an estimate of ₹12,803-3-11.

100. The total provincial expenditure during 1899-1900, which includes ₹66,000 on account of Levy establishments, and ₹55,000 on account of the quit rents paid to the Khan for Quetta and the Bolan, was ₹1,57,350-2-10 against an estimate of ₹1,55,872-10-10.

Imperial Revenues.

101. The total expenditure under this head, which includes the subsidy of one lakh paid to the Khan of Kalat and ₹28,800 on account of allowances to the Brahui Sardars, amounted to ₹1,41,794-13-11, against an estimate of ₹137-503-13-5, or an increase of ₹4,291-0-6.

Bolan Bazar Fund.

102. The accounts of this Fund stand as under for the year under report :—

Receipts.

	R	a.	p.
Opening balance	4,659	12	4
Expenditure during the year	747	6	4
Total	5,407	2	8

Expenditure.

	R	a.	p.
Expenditure during the year	2,856	6	1
Closing balance	2,550	12	7
Total	5,407	2	8

Judicial.

103. The judicial work of the Agency, which is confined to the Bolan Pass and is mainly done by the Native Assistant, is very small. There were only 94 original civil suits and 36 criminal cases tried by our Courts. The Jirga work, on the other hand, is considerable, no less than 856 cases having been settled during the year.

Levies.

104. The Kishingi Levy post, which has hitherto been under the Political Agent, Kalat, was transferred to the control of the Political Assistant, Chagai, from January 1900.

Coal Mines.

105. Of the coal from the Mach mines 5,714½ maunds of coal and 31,818 maunds of coal dust were exported to Quetta and Sibi.

Political.

106. Affairs in Kalat were quiet during the year under report.

107. The most noticeable event was the death of Sardar Alahyar Khan, Rustomzai, which occurred at Sibi on the 1st March 1900. This Sardar's name has been well known in Baluchistan for the last five years both on account of

the good service rendered by his tribe and also because of the bitter feud between him and the Raisani Sardar, which was one of the most disturbing elements in Kalat politics. The deceased Chief was very loyal to Government, always ready to do anything required of him, and his death is much to be regretted.

108. Sardar Umar Khan, Musiani, also died during the last week of the same month.

109. Pir Muhammad Langou, nephew of Sardar Rasul Bakhsh, fled to Afghanistan during the month of September.

Pir Muhammad had no quarrel with the Government, but, before leaving, he levied a toll of 300 sheep and goats from certain of his enemies among the Langus.

110. A raid was made on the Murree Brewery on the night of the 25th August 1899 by certain Sumalari Mengals of the Bolan Pass and others, headed by one Kamal Khan.

The details of this case have been described in paragraphs 43, *et seq.* above.

111. During the autumn the Political Agent made a successful and much-needed tour throughout the Jhalawan country, where many of the Chiefs were in a very restless and defiant mood owing to supposed grievances against, and unsettled cases with, other tribes. The Political Agent met the Nazim of Mekran at Meshkai, and a large number of tribal disputes were settled there by Jirga. In the course of the tour it became necessary to make an example of one recalcitrant Chief, named Mir Ali Murad, Sumalari. This Chief was an old offender, and had, on several previous occasions, displayed an independent and rebellious spirit. As he persistently refused to attend the Political Agent's camp or to obey orders, his village of Toba, in the Gidar Valley, was surrounded by the Political Agent's escort, and his property seized and sold by auction. This decided action had an excellent effect, and Mir Ali Murad and the young Sumalari Sardar, Bhai Khan, immediately tendered their submission. This example was speedily followed by Sardars Shakar Khan, Mengal, Pahar Khan, Sasoli, and Mazar Khan, Bajoi, who at the commencement of the Political Agent's tour had shown a very contumacious spirit.

112. The Political Agent succeeded in bringing all these Chiefs in to the Agent to the Governor-General at Sibi, where all their cases, which had not already been settled in the course of the tour, were finally disposed of.

113. One important case which remained unsettled under the circumstances described by the Political Agent was that of Sher Muhammad Khan, Gitchki, of Kej Makran. But this turbulent Chief has, since the close of the year under report, met his death in an encounter with the Nazim's Levies.

114. The Political Agent's tour was very successful, and the quiet which obtains in the country south of Kalat is mainly owing to the complete settlement of tribal disputes which Captain Knox was able to effect. Our control over the Jhalawan tribes is much greater than it used to be, partly owing to the allowances granted to the Chiefs since the accession of the present Khan, partly owing to the civilising effects of the Chiefs' visits to the annual Jirgas at Sibi, which Captain Knox has been able to induce most of them to attend, and partly owing to the speedy settlement of disputes during such tours through their country as that just described.

MAKRAN.

115. With the exception of the slight trouble caused by Mir Sher Muhammad Khan, Gitchki, Kej Makran has been quiet during the year. So far the

experiment of placing a Brahui Chief of influence in power as Nazim has been successful.

Mir Mehrullah Khan, the Nazim, has displayed much tact and much resolution in emergencies, and has by his energetic administration done much to wipe out the memory of his turbulent attitude in 1897.

Fanatical Outrages.

116. A sad case of fanatical murder occurred at the Mach Railway Station in the Bolan on the 11th of November 1899, when a Marri fanatic called Muhammad shot, and fatally wounded, Guard Dicks, of the North Western Railway. Mr. Dicks, who was shot through the body from behind while superintending the unloading of a wagon, only survived a few hours.

The fanatic was secured before he could do any further mischief, and was subsequently tried and hanged.

117. The case was of no political significance. It was not prompted by any grievance against the Government, and there is no reason to doubt the truth of Muhammad's own statement that he turned fanatic through grief for the sudden death from fever of his only son. Nevertheless, in accordance with the general practice in this Agency, tribal responsibility was strictly enforced, notwithstanding that the murderer himself had paid the extreme penalty of the law. All the fanatic's male relatives and the Mulla of his village were arrested and kept in confinement for some months until the tribal section to which he belonged (a very small and poor section) had paid up the fine of ₹1,000 imposed by the Sibi Jirga. Of this fine, ₹500 was paid in cash, the rest in kind by the confiscation and sale of all the sheep and goats belonging to the fanatic and his relatives. All the arms found in the village, numbering seven guns and swords, were also confiscated and destroyed.

118. The Political Agent's report is attached as Appendix V.

VIII.—SOUTHERN BALUCHISTAN.

119. From 2nd April to 27th May, Major P. J. Melvill, I.S.C., held the appointment of Political Agent, Southern Baluchistan. He was then relieved by Captain A. McConaghey, who was in charge of the current duties till 13th July, from which date till the end of the year the appointment was held by Captain M. A. Tighe.

120. Khan Bahadur Haji Ahmad Yar Khan continued to perform the duties of Wazir of the Las Bela State throughout the year, except for a period of three months' privilege leave, from 17th December 1899 to 16th March 1900, during which Munshi Gul Muhammad Khan, Inspector of Police in Zhob, officiated as Wazir.

121. The relations between the Jam and Khan Bahadur Ahmad Yar Khan continued to be of the most cordial description, and the Jam has heartily supported and co-operated with his Wazir in the administration of the State. His loyalty to the British rule was illustrated by his generous offer, notwithstanding the poverty of his State owing to long-continued drought, to place a sum of ₹10,000 at the disposal of the Government in connection with the war in South Africa, an offer which the Government of India highly appreciated, but were unable to accept.

122. The year has been a calamitous one for the State. The total failure of the rainfall caused widespread scarcity and distress, and there would probably have been considerable mortality from famine but for the large

emigration of the people in search of work into Sindh. The Jam and his Wazir have done their best to help the people by the distribution of grain advances and the opening of small relief works, but owing to the scattering of the zamindars across the border, and the great mortality among plough-cattle and the flocks and herds of the tribesmen in the hills, it will probably be some time before Las Bela recovers its prosperity. The State also suffered during the year from an epidemic of cholera, and though there were only a few cases of plague, the continuance of that disease in Karachi had a depressing effect on trade.

Revenue and Expenditure.

123. The revenue fell short of the estimate by R20,057 and the expenditure exceeded the estimate by R2,480-11-2.

124. The following are the figures:—

Receipts.

	R	a.	p.
Opening balance	96,697	0	6
Receipts during the year	2,72,396	3	11
Government promissory notes	80,000	0	0
Loans and advances	...		
Recovered	30,095	9	5
Total	4,79,188	13	10

Expenditure.

	R	a.	p.
Expenditure during the year	1,97,322	3	2
Liabilities	1,591	15	6
Closing balance	2,80,274	11	2
Total	4,79,188	13	10

125. The precautionary measures adopted last year to prevent the spread of bubonic plague were continued during the year under report.

126. No changes were made in the Las Bela Military Police Corps.

127. The boundary dispute between the Chuttas and Mengals, referred to in paragraph 150 of the Administration Report for 1898-99, remained unsettled. Owing to scarcity and lack of fodder, it was impossible for the Political Agents of Kalat and Las Bela to meet on the spot, and the majority of the people too had left the country. It is hoped that the two Political Agents will be able to meet and settle the case this autumn.

The Nasirabad (or the Khan's lands) Tahsil.

128. Mulla Ghous Bakhsh continued as His Highness the Khan's Naib and Munshi Amar Singh as Tahsildar throughout the year.

129. The system of administration in the Niabat remained unaltered.

130. The area irrigated by the Sind canals and brought under cultivation during the year under report was 87,080 acres as against 80,974 in the preceding year. The assessments on account of water-rate and the special cess amounted to R89,802 against R83,504 in 1898-99.

	R
Water-rate	87,081
Cess	2,721
Total	89,802

131. The remissions granted during the year were small and amounted only to R1,623-7.

132. Work in connection with the remodelling of the desert canal and the construction of two new branches, which will supersede the many less efficient channels made by the zamindars, has been commenced.

POLITICAL.

133. During the year the Jam's brother, Mir Ali Murad, who left for Kandahar some time ago, made overtures through the British News-writer to obtain permission to return to Las Bela. But the negotiations fell through, as Ali Murad would not accept the terms offered to him by the Jam.

134. The Political Agent's report is at Appendix VI.

IX.—THE CHAGAI DISTRICT.

135. Captain F. C. Webb-Ware, I.S.C., continued to hold charge of the district throughout the year.

136. The chief event of the year in Captain Webb-Ware's charge has been the leasing of the Nushki district from the Khan of Kalat on a perpetual quit-rent of R9,000 per annum. This small tract of Kalat territory is interposed like a wedge between the desert tracts of Chagai, through which the trade route runs to the Persian frontier and which are under our political control, and the Shararud pargana of the British Indian district of Pishin. The authority of the Khan over this distant corner of his dominions was very slight, the tribes were constantly at feud with each other and with the Amir's subjects in the neighbouring district of Shorawak, and the portion of the trade route which passed through their country was very insecure. The acquisition of this tract by the British Government was therefore of importance in the interest of the new road; it has the further advantage that it completes the belt of administered territory which now runs all along the border of Afghanistan from Domandi, on the Gomal river, to the frontier of Seistan, and practically the whole of the trade route now lies in territory under British control.

137. Whether Nushki will prove a remunerative acquisition from a financial point of view remains to be proved. The cost of administration was estimated at R12,000 per annum, and as shown in the margin the establishments actually sanctioned, exclusive of contingent charges, will cost about that sum. In addition to this recurring charge, there has also of necessity been a certain amount of initial expenditure (R6,000) in the past year on buildings for the establishments entertained. The gross revenues of the district were expected under British control to amount to at least R12,000, but it is too early yet to say whether this estimate will be realized. Only R1,235 was obtained last autumn, and the revenue of the spring harvest had not been collected when the year closed. The latter, when the grain is sold, will probably amount to between R6,000 and R7,000, so that our realizations during the first year of occupation may be taken as something under R8,000. So far, therefore, Nushki has not paid its expenses. But this was hardly to be expected during the first year, and as cultivation is already extending owing to the increased security of life and property, and as the rainfall also this spring has been good, it is confidently anticipated that the financial results next year will be much more favourable. As soon as the normal revenue of the tract is ascertained, it will be possible to

	R
Cost of Tahsil per annum	4,680
Cost of Sub-treasury	1,280
Cost of Police	4,030
Cost of Levies	1,620
TOTAL	11,710

re-adjust the expenditure, and every effort will be made, either by increase of revenue or the reduction of establishments, to provide that the expenditure shall not exceed the receipts.

138. A dispensary was opened in Nushki on the 4th February and placed in charge of a Hospital Assistant. It is already well attended.

139. The extension of the telegraph to Nushki was also completed shortly after the close of the year, and it is satisfactory to know that the combined Post and Telegraph Office, which has been opened, is already earning more than sufficient to cover its working expenses.

140. *The Trade route.*—During the year the Government of India sanctioned an additional grant of R31,000 for the improvement of this road, and a similar grant will be given in each of the two following years. This has enabled the construction of *serais* and wells to be rapidly pushed on, and the levy service has been considerably strengthened. The road is now fairly well supplied with shelter for travellers. It has in part been re-aligned with a saving in length of over 32 miles; and it is so well protected that it may be said to be quite secure for the passage of caravans. Post offices have been opened at Marui, Amir Chah, and Killa Robat, and there is now a bi-weekly post from Quetta to the Seistan frontier, Killa Robat, under the Koh-i-Malik Siah, being our border outpost. With improved facilities and greater security trade has naturally increased, the total value of the inward and outward trade through Nushki during the year being R12,35,411-15-9, as against R7,28,082-7-3 in the previous year.

141. A batch of forty horses came through Seistan from Meshed in time for the Quetta Fair, and it is hoped that this route will be largely used in future by the horse-dealers who are no longer able to pass through Afghanistan.

142. Captain Webb-Ware's report for the year will be found in Appendix VII.

X.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Buildings and Communications.

143. The major works undertaken during the year under these two heads are given in the report of the Public Works Department attached as Appendix VIII.

144. The expenditure during the year on public works under the Public Works Department was R3,49,554. In addition to this, a special grant of R25,000 was given from Imperial Funds for relief works required in consequence of the prevailing scarcity. The programme of public works had to be restricted in consequence of the falling-off of the provincial revenues owing to the drought.

Collieries.

145. The Government experiments in coal mining operations in the Sor Range, which were undertaken in 1898-99, were abandoned, owing chiefly to want of funds. Khan Bahadur Burjorjee D. Patel agreed to take over the mine for R1,172, but declined to continue the Government experiments.

146. Messrs. Essaji & Co. were granted a temporary coal mining lease at the Sor Range.

147. The Mach mines were worked by Khan Bahadur Burjorjee D. Patel and those at Degari by Sardar Bahawal Khan and Messrs. Sorabji & Co.

148. The North Western Railway continued to work the Khost mines. A very serious accident took place at this mine, in which forty-seven men lost their lives.

149. The output from the various mines in the Agency for the last two years was :—

	1898. Tons.	1899. Tons.
Khost and Sharigh	10,667	11,955
Sor Range	597	1,152
Mach	1,251	2,618
Digari	524	805
TOTAL	13,039	16,530

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH.

150. Four Imperial Branch Post Offices were opened during the year at Amirchah, Merui, Robat Killa, and Panjpai. But the three first were transferred to the Provincial list on the 1st December 1899. The last-named, which is a combined Post and Telegraph Office, remained in the Imperial list.

151. The aggregate length of main lines in Baluchistan rose from 1,529¾ to 1,855 miles during the year under report. Details of this are given in statement B attached to Appendix VIII.

152. The number of combined Post Offices in the Agency during the year, including the Ziarat Office, which is open during the summer months, was twenty-three.

153. A list of the departmental and combined offices is given at page 7 of Appendix VIII.

154. The telegraph was extended during the year from Mastung to Panjpai in Shorarud, which is half-way to Nushki. This extension will be most useful in enabling early information of raids in Quetta, Pishin, and Kalat, to be communicated to levy posts on the border.

155. The Public Works Department report is attached as Appendix VIII.

XI.—FORESTS (1898-99).

156. Mr. E. A. Down held charge of the duties of Deputy Conservator of Forests throughout the year.

157. During the year under report the Gadibar forest at Anambar, with an area of 35 square miles, was declared to be a State forest. The total area of the State forests under the management of the Forest Department was thus raised from 170 to 205 square miles. It is open to question whether there is anything to be gained by reserving any more areas in Zhob. Population is so scarce that forests at a distance from our cantonments practically take care of themselves. It is those within reach of our cantonments and civil stations which need protection from indiscriminate and reckless cutting, and most of these have already been reserved.

158. There was a slight increase in the number of forest offences committed, the percentage of convictions obtained in such cases being 89 against 76 in the previous year.

159. The receipts under "grazing fees" amounted to R378, or R111 more than were collected in 1897-98.

160. The results of plantation work were unsatisfactory owing to the great decrease in the water-supply in consequence of the drought, only 50 per cent. of trees and 30 per cent. of cuttings having succeeded. Natural reproduction was also greatly handicapped by the want of rain.

161. The outturn of timber and firewood in the reserved and unclassed forests for the year under report was—Reserved Forests, timber 2,374 cubic feet, firewood 14,765 cubit feet, and Unclassed Forests, 2,896 cubic feet and 450,471 cubic feet, respectively.

162. The financial results of the forest year under report and of the two preceding years are compared below:—

Forest year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Deficit.
	₹	₹	₹
1896-97	15,942	28,478	12,536
1897-98	14,449	28,534	14,085
1898-99	16,275	27,847	11,572

163. This deficit is the smallest that has occurred during the last five years.

XII.—MEDICAL.

164. Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Fullerton, M.B., I.M.S., held charge of the office of Agency Surgeon and Administrative Medical Officer from the 1st April to the 21st May 1899, and again from the 27th August 1899 to the close of the year. From the 22nd May to the 26th August 1899 the appointment was held by Major W. R. Edwards, M.D., I.M.S.

165. Except for two short intervals, when Captain Read, R.A.M.C., and Captain Whitcombe, I.M.S., officiated, the appointment of Civil Surgeon was held by Major Edwards, I.M.S., from April to the end of February, when he was succeeded (on proceeding to South Africa) by Captain Armstrong, I.M.S.

166. The general health of the province was good.

This may be principally accounted for by the fact that the year was an abnormally dry one, only 5 inches of rain having fallen.

167. The health of the British troops in the Quetta garrison was also very good, and there was little or no typhoid fever in the cantonment. This is due partly to the general healthiness of the year, a nd also to a very great extent to the energetic measures taken by the Military authorities to improve the sanitary and conservancy arrangements in cantonments.

168. The total number of in-door and out-door patients treated at all the dispensaries in Baluchistan was 165,011, as against 168,581 in the previous year. But though there was a decrease in the total numbers, the attendance of women and children was larger than in the previous year.

169. The outbreak of small-pox in the districts round Kalat and Sibi, reported last year, died out before the commencement of the year under report, and the Agency was practically free from this disease. There were, however, a few cases in Zhob and in Pishin, the infection being brought, it is thought, from Afghanistan, where, in the absence of vaccination, the disease is endemic.

170. In Las Bela there were fifty deaths from small-pox.

171. The total number of successful vaccinations performed by the seven vaccinators employed in the Agency was 6,525, or 4,120 less than last year. This falling-off is attributed to the fact that the province was free from small-

pox, and that vaccination was postponed by the people, who are lazy and apathetic in such matters, and usually prefer to put it off until small-pox actually appears among them.

172. There was an outbreak of cholera in May 1899 at Karachi among a famine-stricken colony of Makranis, who came there in search of food.

The epidemic spread to the city and then travelled from Karachi to Southern Las Bela and Makran, and to the country further west.

The deaths in Las Bela are estimated at from 400 to 600, and 317 deaths are known to have occurred at Pasni and Gwadur in August and September. A Medical Officer was deputed by the Government of India to deal with the outbreak.

173. There was also an outbreak of scarlet fever of a mild type in the Quetta Station, but there were no deaths.

174. A sum of R100 per mensem is contributed from Provincial revenues towards the upkeep of the hospital for women at Fort Sandeman.

175. The report of the Agency Surgeon and Administrative Medical Officer is attached as Appendix IX.

XIII.—PLAGUE.

176. The precautionary measures adopted during 1898-99 to prevent the spread of bubonic plague to Baluchistan were continued throughout the year under report.

177. The inspection camp was maintained at Sharigh during the summer and at Sibi during the winter.

178. The number of persons who were examined and disinfected was 29,747, and of those who remained for over one day 4,466.

179. Captain Lincoln, I.M.S., remained in medical charge of the camp throughout the year.

180. Besides the pay of the Medical Officer, which was met from Provincial revenues, the total cost of maintaining the camp was R6,220-15-9, and this sum was distributed proportionately among the Civil and Military Local Funds of the Agency.

181. A second camp for the reception of pilgrims bound for the Hedjaz was provided at Sibi in December last, but was not used, as no pilgrims travelled through Baluchistan.

XIV.—SURVEY.

182. The only survey operations undertaken in Baluchistan during the year under report were the traverse surveys in connection with the settlement work.

XV.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

183. The Revd. F. E. D. Cobbold was the Church of England Chaplain throughout the year.

184. The Revd. Father Hellenkamp, S.J., performed the duties of Roman Catholic Chaplain up to the 30th November 1899, when he was succeeded by the Revd. Father J. C. Jurgens, S.J.

The Revd. Father T. Geppert, S.J., relieved the Revd. Father José, S.J., as Assistant Roman Catholic Chaplain.

185. The Revd. J. Shaw, of the Established Church of Scotland, continued to discharge the duties of Presbyterian Chaplain throughout the year, except from May to August, when he was deputed to act as Chaplain, Karachi. During his absence his duties were performed by the Revd. W. Ewington, from Lahore.

186. During the year under review a stained glass window was placed in St. Mary's Church in memory of the late Lieutenant-Colonel G. Gaisford, and brass tablets were erected in memory of the late Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., R.E., and Lieutenant Leith, of the 6th Bombay Cavalry.

XVI.—CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

187. Veterinary Captain H. M. Maxwell held charge of the office of Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department in Baluchistan, throughout the year.

188. The number of Government stallions in Baluchistan at the beginning of the year under report was 40. Twenty-one horses were received by transfer from Sind and Babugarh, bringing the number up to 61; of these 12 horses were transferred to Sind and Babugarh, 3 were sold, 3 destroyed and 1 died, thus leaving a total of 42 at the close of the year.

189. The percentage of horses at work was 43·04 as compared with 46·19 in the previous year. These horses served 2,092* mares, as against 2,673 in 1898-99.

* Quetta	1,145
Thal-Chotiali	432
Zhob	93
Kalat	422
TOTAL	2,092

190. The average number of mares served by each stallion was 48·66, against 57·86 in the previous year.

This decrease in the number of coverings was probably due to the scarcity throughout the Agency.

191. There were 2,555 branded mares in the Agency at the commencement of the year, 140 were branded during the year and 12 were imported from other provinces, raising the number to 2,707; of these 35 mares died, 17 were sold, and 1 stolen. Thus at the end of the year there were 2,654 † against 2,555 last year.

† Quetta	850
Kalat	1,146
Thal-Chotiali	585
Zhob	73
TOTAL	2,654

192. The cost of the feed and keep of the Government stallions in the district during the year under report was R20,835-5-2, or an average of R460-1-1 per horse, as against R19,803-2-5 and R413-6-3, respectively, last year.

This increase in cost is due to the high prices of both grain and fodder.

193. A serious outbreak of glanders occurred during the months from July to September among the horses of the 6th Bombay Cavalry at Quetta. There were also several cases in the cantonments, city, and civil lines.

194. In consequence of this outbreak, the Glanders and Farcy Act was extended to Baluchistan, and the local rules and regulations required under this Act were promulgated.

195. A Veterinary Assistant was posted at Chaman to inspect all horses, ponies, and donkeys coming from Afghanistan.

MULE BREEDING.

196. There were three donkey stallions maintained in the Agency during the year.

These stallions served 90 mares as against 123 served in the previous year.

197. The result of mule-breeding operations have so far not been very satisfactory in Baluchistan, but there was a noticeable improvement in the quality of the few mules exhibited at Sibi.

198. The cost of the feed and keep of these stallions was R878-3-11, or an average of R336-0-3 per stallion against R315-4-6 for the previous year.

199. A copy of the report by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Sind and Baluchistan, is attached as Appendix X.

THE QUETTA HORSE SHOW.

200. Owing to the prevalence of glanders at Quetta, the 11th Annual Horse Show and District Fair was held this year at Bostan on the 26th September and two following days.

201. There was a considerable falling-off in the number of horses present at the Fair during the year under report, the figures being 976 as against 1,179 last year and 1,593 in 1897. This falling-off was due to the strict prohibition by the Amir of the export of horses from Afghanistan. Consequently the number of trans-frontier horses, which attended the show, was only 271 as against 673 in 1898 and 996 in 1897. It is hoped that in the present year the dealers will bring their horses from Meshed by Seistan and Nushki.

202. The number of horses which competed for prizes this year was 705 against 431 in 1898. The total number of locally bred stock exhibited was 538 against 506 in 1898. In this class of horses there was a marked improvement in quality.

203. One hundred and sixty-four * remounts and 3 mules were purchased against 110 in 1898 and 190 in 1897.

* For Remount Department	12
For Native Cavalry	100
For Police and Levies	52
TOTAL	164

204. As far as local produce was concerned, the Show was pronounced to be the best yet held. The 12 remounts purchased for the Babugarh Remount Department were, in the opinion of the Remount Officer, fully equal to those purchased in former years.

205. The highest price paid at the Show was R425, the lowest R50, and the average R131-9-10.

206. The Cattle Show was unsatisfactory, but the country round Quetta is not a cattle-breeding district, and this year in particular the animals have suffered severely from the prevailing scarcity.

207. The grants made to the Show were:—

	R	a.	p.
From the Imperial Funds	1,200	0	0
From Provincial Funds	845	0	0
From Local Funds	1,250	0	0
TOTAL	3,295	0	0

SIBI HORSE SHOW.

208. The Annual Sibi Horse Show was held at Sibi on the 12th February 1900 and following days.

209. The total number of animals exhibited was 648, against 884 during the previous year. The decrease was mainly due to the year being one of scarcity. Many breeders had sold their young stock previously at Jacobabad.

The Marris and Bugtis had very few animals to show, and some owners would not bring their young stock in owing to their want of condition.

210. The whole of the young stock exhibited were practically the produce of Government sires, and were pronounced to be of excellent stamp and quality.

211. Forty-one* remounts were purchased as against 35 last year, and of this number 28 were by Government sires and locally bred.

* For Remount Department . . 9
For Native Cavalry . . . 32
TOTAL . 41

212. Thirteen mules were exhibited against 10 in the previous year.

213. There was an increase of 75 mares in the branded class. This class was exceptionally good, and many of the animals exhibited excelled all former exhibits.

214. The grants made to the Show were:—

	R	a.	p.
Balance from 1899	176	15	6
From Imperial Funds	1,400	0	0
From Provincial Revenues	500	0	0
From Local Funds	1,650	0	0
From His Highness the Khan of Kalat	500	0	0
TOTAL	4,226	15	6

XVII.—POLICE.

215. Mr. S. E. Wallace held charge of the office of District Superintendent of Police of the Quetta-Pishin and Thal-Chotiali districts till the 31st December 1899, when he reverted to the Punjab Police. Owing to the necessity for abolishing one of the two appointments of Honorary Assistant Superintendents, it was decided, with the approval of the Government of India, to hold in abeyance the arrangement for filling the appointment of District Superintendent of Police, Quetta, from the Punjab Police, and Mr. Beaty, Honorary Assistant District Superintendent of Police, was promoted to be District Superintendent of Police on a pay of R400 rising to R600 per mensem. Mr. Beaty's appointment of Honorary Assistant District Superintendent of Police was at the same time abolished.

216. An additional Assistant District Superintendent of Police and a small Police force consisting of one Deputy Inspector and thirteen men were sanctioned on the 1st October 1899 for the Nushki district, the administration of which was taken over by the Baluchistan Agency.

Mr. R. B. Wood performed the duties of Assistant District Superintendent of Police from December 1899 till the end of the year.

217. The total strength of the Police in the Agency at the close of the year under report was as follows:—

District Superintendent of Police	1
Assistant District Superintendents of Police	2
Honorary Assistant District Superintendent of Police	1
Inspectors	4
Deputy Inspectors	24
Sergeants, Constables, Dafadars, and Sowars	1,051
Clerks	2
Menial establishment	22
TOTAL	1,107

218. The class return of the force gives the following figures :—

	Officers.	Men.
Christian	4	...
Muhammadans	99	506
Sikhs	64	210
Hindus	59	165

219. The approximate cost of the force was ₹2,61,496. Of this ₹2,50,821 were paid from Provincial (Special) revenues and the balance ₹10,585 from the Quetta Municipal Funds.

220. The following are classified statements of the crime which occurred in each district and on the Railway :—

Offences.	Quetta-Pishin.		Thal-Chotiali.		Zhob.		Totals.	
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice	10	17	45	33	3	1	58	51
II.—(i) Murders	9	6	12	14	14	8	35	28
(ii) Attempts to murder	6	2	3	6	1	4	10	12
(iii) Other serious offences against person	21	29	43	22	13	9	77	66
III.—Serious offences against property and person or against property only	161	176	194	124	22	26	377	326
IV.—Minor offences against person	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
V.—Minor offences against property	233	226	352	148	44	44	629	418
VI.—Other offences not specified above	352	669	36	7	136	168	524	844
Total	793	1,126	685	354	233	260	1,711	1,746

Cases which occurred on the railway :—

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Class I	1	4
Class II (i)	*Nil*	4
Class II (ii)	1	1
Class II (iii)	3	3
Class III	22	23
Class IV	...	...
Class V	74	41
Class VI	39	39
Total	140	115

221. The following table shows the working of the police for the last two years :—

	Quetta-Pishin.		Thal-Chotiali.		Zhob.	
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Percentage of cases convicted to investigated	67	89	37	36	26·4	26·31
Percentage of persons convicted to arrested	77	77	47	39	69·23	44·62
Percentage of property recovered to stolen	49	45	54	57	51·6	21·89

222. The number of cases reported in the Agency during the year under review, including the cases which occurred on the railway, show a total of 1,861, as against 1,851 for the previous year.

223. In the Quetta-Pishin district the number has been increased by over 300, but this is partly due to the fact that the Bolan Pass cases have, for the first time, been included in the Quetta figures.

The working of the police in this district shows a very distinct improvement, and the percentage of convictions rises to the satisfactory figure of 89.

224. In the Thal-Chotiali district there has been a marked diminution of crime notwithstanding the scarcity and high prices which prevailed, and the District Magistrate has reported that the working of the police has been satisfactory.

225. In Zhob the totals for the year under report show a slight increase, but the number of murders has decreased from 14 to 8.

226. Excluding the raid on the Murree Brewery at Quetta, the total number of murders reported during the year in the three administered districts of the Agency, including the Bolan Pass and the Railway line in Kalat territory, has been 28 only as against 35 in year before. This is not an unsatisfactory figure, considering the proximity of the frontier and the character of the people who, in Zhob, Thal-Chotiali, and Pishin, are nearly all Pathans.

EQUIPMENT AND DISCIPLINE.

227. The armament of the force was:—

	Quetta.	Thal-Chotiali.	Zhob.
Men armed with Snider rifles and bayonets	433	254	172
Men armed with carbines and swords	56	36	35
Men armed with revolvers and swords	29	20	15
Men armed with swords only	...	...	4

228. The following is a detail of departmental and judicial punishments inflicted on the members of the police force in the Agency during the past four years:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Departmental	132	106	50	64
Judicial	5	...	7	4
TOTAL	137	106	57	68

229. The figures for 1899-1900 show a slight increase in the punishments in comparison with the numbers reported last year, but both these two years compare very favourably with the records of the previous years, and the general conduct of the police continues to be satisfactory.

230. The percentage of dismissals and resignations during the last three years are given below:—

	Dismissals.			Resignations.		
	Quetta-Pishin.	Thal-Chotiali.	Zhob.	Quetta-Pishin.	Thal-Chotiali.	Zhob.
1897-98	6	1·33	1·26	6	1	6·28
1898-99	1	2	1·67	8	1	4·6
1899-1900	1 3	1·9	2·09	1·9	2·5	3·34

231. The following is the number of educated men in each of the police districts :—

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Quetta-Pishin	120	134
Thal-Chotiali	75	74
Zhob	40	46
Southern Baluchistan	1	1
Nushki	...	2
TOTAL	236	257

XVIII.—LAW AND JUSTICE.

232. The following table gives particulars of the civil and criminal work disposed of in the Baluchistan Agency during the year under report :—

DESIGNATION OF OFFICERS.	ORIGINAL.			APPEALS.		TOTAL.
	Civil suits.	Execution of decrees.	Criminal cases.	Civil suits.	Criminal cases.	
Judicial Commissioner (High Court)	...	...	...	121	85	206
Total for 1898-99	...	...	...	124	47	171
Quetta-Pishin District.						
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin	57	11	49	60	89	266
Assistant Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin	29	34	72	...	...	135
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta	143	135	343	...	...	621
Ditto ditto, Pishin	56	41	108	...	...	205
Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta	547	474	1,201	...	...	2,222
Treasury Officer and Senior Munsiff, Quetta	181	167	91	...	...	439
Junior Munsiff, Quetta	1,498	1,287	8	...	...	2,793
Native Assistant, Khojak Pass	64	36	61	...	...	161
Tahsildar, Quetta	64	28	50	...	...	142
Ditto, Pishin	231	71	64	...	...	366
Naib Tahsildar, Quetta	24	6	1	...	...	31
Ditto, Pishin	211	61	21	...	...	293
Honorary Magistrate, II class	...	...	177	...	...	177
Ditto ditto, III class	...	...	867	...	...	867
GRAND TOTAL	3,105	2,351	3,113	60	89	8,718
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1898-99	3,231	2,353	2,744	55	54	8,437
The Thal-Chotiali Agency.						
Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali	15	...	9	8	7	39
Assistant ditto, ditto	...	...	6	...	...	6
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi	22	10	69	13	6	120
Ditto ditto, Duki.	2	...	41	...	...	43
Munsiff, Sibi	659	499	68	...	...	1,226
Tahsildar, Sibi	15	5	120	...	...	140
Ditto, Sharigh	14	9	49	...	...	72
Carried over	727	523	362	21	13	1,646

Designation of Officers.	Original.			Appeals.		Total.
	Civil suits.	Execution of decrees.	Criminal cases.	Civil suits.	Criminal cases.	
Brought forward .	727	523	362	21	13	1,646
Tahsildar, Duki	31	10	18	...	...	59
Ditto, Barkhan . . .	71	8	47	...	...	126
Naib Tahsildar, Sibi . . .	74	29	31	...	...	134
Ditto, Sharigh . . .	102	24	12	...	...	138
Ditto, Duki . . .	50	15	6	...	...	71
Ditto, Barkhan . .	36	3	8	...	...	47
Ditto, Sinjawi . . .	23	7	31	...	...	61
Ditto, Kohlu . . .	37	9	16	...	...	62
Grand Total .	1,151	628	531	21	13	2,344
Grand Total for 1898-99 .	941	514	580	10	15	2,060
The Zhob District.						
Political Agent in Zhob . . .	...	4	2	5	4	15
Assistant Political Agent, Upper Zhob	...	...	3	4	2	9
Ditto ditto, Lower Zhob	4	3	7	...	...	14
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Upper Zhob	7	3	15	2	...	27
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lower Zhob	7	3	32	...	1	43
Tahsildar, Upper Zhob . . .	2	...	1	...	...	3
Ditto, Lower Zhob . . .	39	28	9	...	...	76
Ditto, Bori	40	13	28	...	...	81
Ditto, Musakhel . . .	7	3	7	...	...	17
First Naib Tahsildar, Upper Zhob .	3	2	...	...	...	5
Second ditto, ditto .	...	...	...	...	...	...
First ditto, Lower Zhob .	34	10	1	...	...	45
Second ditto, ditto .	31	9	1	...	...	41
Naib Tahsildar, Bori . . .	113	24	4	...	...	141
Ditto, Musakhel . .	...	2	...	...	...	2
Grand Total .	287	104	110	11	7	519
Grand Total for 1898-99 .	303	95	118	6	...	522
Kalat Ageney.						
Sessions Judge and District Magistrate, Bolan (the Political Agent, Kalat)	...	...	3	...	1	4
Native Assistant, Bolan . . .	94	50	33	...	...	177
Grand Total .	94	50	36	...	1	181
Grand Total for 1898-99 .	94	33	50	...	...	177
Grand Total for the whole Agency for 1899-1900	4,637	3,133	3,790	216	157	11,933
Grand Total for the whole Agency for 1898-99	4,569	2,995	3,492	195	116	11,367

233. From the above statement it will be seen that 11,933 civil and criminal cases were disposed of in the Agency during the year. The figures for the previous year were 11,367.

234. In addition to the above, 2,879 miscellaneous and revenue cases and 2,747 Jirga cases were disposed of, last year's figures being 2,690 miscellaneous and revenue cases and 2,659 Jirga cases.

235. The following is the distribution of these cases according to districts :—

Districts.	1899-1900.		1898-99.	
	Miscellaneous and Revenue cases.	Jirga cases.	Miscellaneous and Revenue cases.	Jirga cases.
Quetta-Pishin	846	123	997	219
Thal-Chotiali	776	489	758	292
Zhob	1,257	1,117	875	1,372
Kalat	...	867	60	672
Chagai	...	151	...	104
Total .	2,879	2,747	2,690	2,659

236. Including the above, the total number of judicial and miscellaneous cases disposed of in the year was thus 14,812, as compared with 14,057 disposed of in the previous year, or an increase of 755 cases.

237. Out of the 489 Jirga cases tried in the Thal-Chotiali Agency, 180 were inter-provincial with the Punjab, and 32 of the 1,117 cases tried in the Zhob district were of the same character.

Compared with last year's figures, there has been an increase of 88 in the number of Jirga cases tried during the year.

238. In consequence of the introduction of our administration into the Nushki district, the Political Assistant, Chagai, and the Tahsildar, Nushki, have been invested with judicial powers.

But the great majority of cases in Nushki will, no doubt, be settled by Jirga for some time to come.

XIX.—EDUCATION.

239. Statement E attached to Appendix I furnishes particulars by districts of the schools maintained in the Agency during the year under report.

240. A primary school, called the "Gaisford School," in memory of the late Lieutenant-Colonel G. Gaisford, was opened at Duki in October 1899.

241. The cost of the building was provided for by voluntary subscriptions from the zamindars and officials of Duki, and Provincial revenues contribute a sum of R35 a month towards its maintenance.

242. The number of Pathan and Baluch boys educated in our schools is on the increase, and both the Sardars and the Khans are beginning to appreciate the fact that they must educate their sons if the latter are to have any chance of holding Government appointments, and so sharing in the administration of the country. Hitherto practically all clerkships and subordinate district appointments in the Agency have been held of necessity by natives of India.

But it is hoped that a time is coming when it may be possible to make a greater use of local talent. The matter is certainly one which should not be lost sight of by district officers.

XX.—NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

243. The following statement shows the outward and inward rail-borne traffic of the Baluchistan Agency for the year 1899-1900 :—

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

Statement showing the Outward and Inward Rail-borne Traffic of Baluchistan for the year 1899-1900.

No.	Names of Articles.	General Merchandise.	
		Outward.	Inward.
		Maunds.	Maunds.
1	Coal and coke	1,56,222	1,21,340
2	Cotton, raw	46	1,091
3	Twist and yarn, European	47	1,266
4	Do. do. Indian	34	366
5	Piece-goods, European	954	52,422
6	Do. Indian	2,453	38,434
7	Intoxicating drugs other than opium	71	383
8	Chinchona bark	.....	.....
9	Other drugs and medicines	14,376	3,791
10	Indigo	89	2,690
11	Myrabolams	.....	333
12	Cutch	.....	12
13	Turmeric	23	1,012
14	Alizarine and aniline dyes	20	298
15	Al (morinda citrifolia)	.....	.....
16	Other dyes	1,080	8,515
17	Wheat	86,952	79,632
18	Rice in the husk	900	2,984
19	Rice not in the husk	2,886	57,896
20	Jawar and bajra	93,884	27,613
21	Gram and pulse	39,318	76,751
22	Other grains	16,176	19,883
23	Hides, dressed	152	939
24	Do., raw	2,238	210
25	Skins, dressed	97	95
26	Do., raw	4,401	329
27	Horns	4	17
28	Hemp and other fibres	13	59
29	Jute, raw	.....	49
30	Gunny bags and cloth	6,274	12,700
31	Lac, stick	.....	.....
32	Lac, shell	4	21
33	Leather, manufactured	1,210	4,700
34	Ale and beer	618	3,871
35	Spirits, all kinds, including country spirit	241	1,443
36	Wine	134	2,544
37	Liquor, all other sorts	700	815
38	Copper, unwrought	8	64
39	Brass, unwrought	75	7
40	Copper, wrought	227	342
41	Brass „	698	365
42	Iron, cast	.....	430
43	„ unwrought	13	.....
44	„ wrought	2,541	17,396
45	Manufactures of iron and steel	8,227	25,830
46	Other metals	1,485	1,523

No.	Names of Articles.	General Merchandise.	
		Outward.	Inward.
		Maunds.	Maunds.
47	Kerosine oil	373	12,190
48	Castor oil	1	29
49	Cocoanut oil	2	338
50	Mustard and rape oil	.....	639
51	Other oils	176	7,675
52	Linseeds	1	927
53	Rape and mustard	6,604	1,815
54	Til or jinjili	2,987	649
55	Poppy seed	.....	26
56	Earthnuts	.....	69
57	Castor seed	.....	.....
58	Cotton seeds	280	514
59	Other oil seeds	18,283	769
60	Opium	.....	.....
61	Paper and paste board	5	880
62	Ghee	6,249	12,042
63	Dried fruits and nuts	1,35,006	16,526
64	Flour (atta)	28,452	24,466
65	Other provisions	23,146	36,607
66	Locomotive engines and tenders	.....	.....
67	Carriages and trucks	.....	.....
68	Steel rails and fish plates	.....	.....
69	Sleepers and keys of steel and cast iron	.....	.....
70	Other railway materials	65,417	944
71	Salt	1,174	4,387
72	Saltpetre	.....	.....
73	Other saline substances	17,320	812
74	Silk, raw, foreign	.....	6
75	Silk, raw, Indian	1	12
76	Silk piece-goods, foreign	.....	21
77	Silk piece-goods, Indian	.....	30
78	Betel-nuts	2	66
79	Pepper	9	622
80	Ginger	15	76
81	Chillies	20	855
82	Cardamoms	.....	30
83	Other spices	893	1,586
84	Stone and lime	76,933	84,732
85	Sugar, refined	1,300	42,509
86	Sugar, unrefined	1,561	28,320
87	Tea, foreign	62	4,282
88	Tea, Indian	175	847
89	Timber	5,012	45,861
90	Tobacco, raw	12,669	6,763
91	Cigars	2	428
92	Tobacco, manufactured	18	1,165
93	Wool, raw	1,17,132	7,604
94	Woolen carpets and rugs	207	124
95	,, piece-goods, European	22	389
96	,, ,, Indian	404	1,719
97	,, other sorts	202	103
98	Firewood	10,590	1,81,296
99	Manures	29,404	7,099
100	Fodder	1,08,209	1,27,813
101	Lucifer matches	61	2,036
102	Other articles	2,34,655	3,08,623
	Total	13,49,920	14,87,782

Examiner's Office, Lahore;
The 7th/9th June 1900.

S. LEVET YEATS,
Examiner of Accounts.

244. Compared with the returns of traffic for the previous year, there is an *increase* of 45,221 maunds in the weight of the outward-borne traffic, and of 1,62,221 maunds in the quantity of the inward-borne traffic of the Agency. The principal increase in the outward-borne traffic is in the quantity of coal, the export of which has increased by nearly 60,000 maunds. There has also been a very considerable increase in the export of "dried fruits," most of which come from Kandahar. On the other hand, the quantity of wheat has decreased by about 36,000 maunds, and there has been a falling-off of 13,567 maunds in the export of raw wool. The decrease in the former can be explained by the unfavourable season occasioned by the drought, and the falling-off in wool is probably due to the same cause and the consequent failure of the grazing.

245. In the import traffic the principal increases came under the heads of coal, fodder, and stone and lime. In both the imports and exports, there has been a very considerable increase in the quantity of articles comprised under the head of "Miscellaneous".

XXI.—VOLUNTEERING IN BALUCHISTAN.

246. Captain A. M. Anscomb, V.D., was in command of the Baluchistan Volunteer Rifle Corps throughout the year except for one month (16th January to 15th February) when he was on leave. During this period the duties of Commandant devolved on Lieutenant J. Shaw.

247. The annual inspection of the corps was held on the 30th October 1899 by Brigadier-General Sir Reginald Hart, V.C., K.C.B., whose report was extremely satisfactory. This favourable report was fully endorsed by the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay, in his remarks on the inspection.

248. Towards the close of the year under report the Government of India sanctioned the extension to the Baluchistan Rifle Corps of the scheme for the training of Volunteers in gun-drill, and the grant of an additional capitation allowance of R10 for each member who qualified in this drill. Arrangements are being made to give effect to the scheme.

249. In January last the Honorary Surgeon of the Corps, Major R. Edwards, I.M.S., left Quetta for South Africa to join Lord Roberts's personal staff.

250. Second Lieutenant Eustace, who had been absent for over one year, was transferred to the supernumerary list with effect from the 10th March 1900.

251. Sergeant Instructor A. J. Grindley, 1st Buffs, was appointed Instructor to the Corps, *vice* Sergeant Instructor L. O'Brien, who returned to his regiment, the 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers.

252. The strength of the corps increased during the year from 113 to 126 members, who are qualified as follows:—

90 extra efficients, 10 efficients, and 26 non-efficients.

XXII.—DISPOSITION AND MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

253. The strength and composition of the troops garrisoning the Baluchistan frontier during the year under review remained practically the same throughout the year.

254. There were no changes in the disposition of the British troops forming the Quetta garrison.

255. On the 6th April 1899 the 24th (Baluchistan) Regiment of Bombay Infantry marched from Quetta to Loralai to relieve the linked battalion of the 26th Baluchistan Regiment, which took its place in the Quetta garrison.

256. In September 1899 the 23rd Bombay Rifles stationed at Pishin and the 17th Bombay Infantry at Fort Sandeman and the outposts changed places.

257. Owing to an outbreak of glanders in the 6th Bombay Cavalry, "B" Squadron, which was chiefly infected, moved in camp at Saraghargi near Quetta, and subsequently, in December 1899, marched down to Tokhi in the Thal-Chotiali district, where it remained till the close of the year under report.

258. A wing of the 19th Bengal Lancers stationed at Loralai was moved down to Sibi in December 1899 for the winter on account of the great difficulty of obtaining fodder at their own station.

259. The statement attached to this report and numbered Appendix XI shows the disposition of the troops on the 20th March 1900.

GENERAL REMARKS.

260. The chief feature of the past year has been the serious scarcity, which, owing to insufficient rain, has prevailed throughout the Agency from the Makran coast and Las Bela to the Gomal river. Ordinarily the country comprised in the Baluchistan Agency is not one in which there is much risk of a real famine. The average rainfall is small; consequently the country is poor and the population is scarce and hardy. Owing to the same cause, the amount of rain cultivation in Khorassan, as the country above the passes is called, is very capricious and uncertain, and the cultivated area, on which the people depend for their food, is mostly irrigated from streams and springs and the artificial channels known as "kanats" or "karezes," and is, therefore, more or less secure. Even in the Kutchi plain below the hills the bulk of the cultivation is irrigated from the water of the hill torrents and of the floods in the larger rivers. Again, a large portion of the population is nomadic and pastoral. Owing to the great variety of elevation and consequently of climate, a universal drought is very unusual, and their migratory habits accustom the people to move freely with their flocks and herds from places where the rainfall is deficient to others where the conditions are more favourable. It is seldom, therefore, that there is much anxiety on the score of insufficient rain. But certainly, never since this Agency was formed, have the people of Baluchistan been nearer to famine than in the past twelve months. The rainfall has been deficient throughout the Agency for the last three years. Consequently springs and karezes have dried up or diminished in volume; there were no floods last autumn in the hill streams, and everywhere the irrigated area has been much contracted. In addition to this, from all parts of the Agency there came the complaint last summer that there was no grass for the flocks, and the mortality among the sheep and cattle has been unprecedented.

261. There has, therefore, everywhere been much scarcity and distress and a serious diminution of prosperity. But in no place did the scarcity approach a famine except in a few villages in the Sibi district, when gratuitous relief was found necessary, and in parts of the Marri and Bugti hills, where the distress was mitigated by some free doles of food-grain distributed through the headmen. In other parts of the administered districts of the Agency it has been found sufficient to provide additional employment by a

large programme of public works, chiefly roads, and by a liberal grant of advances for the purchase of grain and cattle. For both these purposes, additional grants, aggregating (including the provision for the current year) ₹1,10,000, were made by the Government of India, as the Provincial resources, owing to the falling-off of revenue in consequence of the drought, were unable to find the money. Fortunately the winter rains were good and the summer rains since (in the current year) have been above the average. The agricultural prospects are, therefore, much better than they were six months ago, and the grazing in the hills is expected to be very good.

262. Notwithstanding the scarcity, there was no increase in serious crime. This was owing probably to the emigration to India and Afghanistan in search of work of many of the tribesmen who felt the pinch of scarcity. Large numbers of Marris and Bugtis and of the Khan's zamindars in Katchi flocked into Sind and the Punjab, while in Pishin and Zhob the emigration was towards Afghanistan.

263. Excluding the attack on the Quetta Brewery, which was rather an organized raid than a fanatical outbreak, there were five cases of murderous outrages during the year. Three of these were unsuccessful, that is to say, no one was killed. In the two other cases, both of which occurred on the railway, two railway employés (one a European guard) were killed, and one wounded. In every case the offenders were arrested and punished, and in almost every case reparation was also executed from the village or community to which the offenders belonged. It has occasionally been hinted in the public press that the prevalence of fanatical outrages in this Agency may be due to the leniency of the local administration. Considering the size of the districts of this Agency and the character of the tribesmen, the number of crimes of violence reported compare favourably with any part of India, and in no part of the frontier is the criticism, which I have referred to, less applicable than to Baluchistan. I append a statement of the fanatical outrages which have occurred during the last six years and of the punishment inflicted, which is a sufficient answer to the charge. It is almost invariably the custom in this Agency not to be content with the punishment of the fanatics themselves, but to make the community to which they belong suffer also for the crime. Many other typical instances could be given besides those contained in the attached statement.

264. Among the ignorant and fanatical Muhammadans of this frontier it is inevitable at present that so-called "Ghazi" cases will occasionally occur, and no amount of Police protection and no arms regulations will suffice to prevent a determined man, who is anxious to lose his life and who bides his opportunity, from now and then succeeding in his object. The principle is recognized in this Agency that the best way to stop these outrages is to interest the people themselves in their repression or prevention, by strictly enforcing village and tribal responsibility and by making it abundantly clear that all connected with the fanatic will have to pay a penalty for his crime.

265. The state of affairs in Kalat was fairly satisfactory during the year. The Khan of Kalat's administration is not a strong one, and it is to be regretted that His Highness does not interest himself more in the government of the country and by the exercise of greater liberality secure the services of more competent officials. Such improvements as have taken place during the last twelve months are mainly due to the initiative of the Political Agent and the Political Adviser, Mir Shams Shah. In the autumn there was some unrest among the Jhalawan Chiefs south of Kalat. But the Political Agent in the course of a very successful tour succeeded in settling most of the pending intertribal cases and in bringing into Sibi nearly all the Jhalawan Chiefs,

where such cases as could not be settled locally were disposed of before the Agent to the Governor-General. The Jhalawan country is now perfectly quiet.

266. Las Bela was well administered during the year. The Jam interests himself in the government of his people, and cordially supports his able Wazir, Khan Bahadur Ahmad Yar Khan. There has been a marked improvement in the conduct of affairs in this petty State during the last three years.

H. S. BARNES,

Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

Statement showing particulars of all fanatical cases which have occurred in the Administered Districts of the Baluchistan Agency since 1st January 1895.

Serial number.	Date and name of offender.	Description of outrage.	Remarks.
	27th October 1895.		
1	Muhammad, son of Khanai, Kalantar of Umai China, aged 15 years.	Killed a *mali* in the Duki Tahsil	The fanatic was hanged, and his property confiscated.
	12th April 1896.		
2	Yamin, son of Abdulla Khedderzai.	Tried to kill Attar Singh, Jamadar of Chowkidars, at Loralai.	Fanatic hanged, and property confiscated. The village was fined ₹1,951. Two maliks were fined ₹50 each. Two maliks and a brother of fanatic were detained in custody for four months and were required to furnish security for good behavour.
	14th and 15th October 1896.		
3	Five Tingiani Marris, headed by Haji Kala Khan, locally known as the Mast Fakir.	At Sunari Railway Station eleven men were killed, including a European Platelayer named Canning.	Five of the fanatics were hung, and their property confiscated. The sixth turned Queen's evidence, and is kept under observation by the Marri Sardar at Kahan. The Marri tribesmen, though they helped in the arrest of the offenders, were fined ₹6,000, and the Marri Chief was required to place his son and some additional sowars on, and in the neighbourhood of, the railway line for its better protection.
	2nd March 1897.		
4	Juma, a prisoner in the Duki lock-up.	Killed Wadhawa, Constable in the Duki garden.	The fanatic was a prisoner at the time he committed the outrage, so no fines were levied. But the fanatic was hung, and his property confiscated.
	14th March 1898.		
5	Arsala, Utman Khel, of Zar Karez in Bori Tahsil.	Murdered Lieutenant-Colonel G. Gaisford, I.S.C., Political Agent in Thal-Chotiali in the Smallan Dák Bungalow.	The fanatic was hung, and his property confiscated. The Dunnar community of Smallan, in whose villages he had been putting up, were fined ₹10,000, and nine of the headmen were required to find security for good behaviour and on failure to do so were sentenced to terms of imprisonment. The fanatic's own village in Zhob was also fined.
	13th June 1898.		
6	Dad, Niaz Muhammad, and Jangui, Utman Khels of Lashti.	Killed two servants and wounded a third in the compound of Assistant Political Agent's bungalow at Loralai.	Two men suspected of the crime were found guilty by a jirga and sentenced to seven and five years' imprisonment, respectively, and also to furnish security on release. The village of Lashti was fined ₹1,269. The village of Rodhie ₹500, Malik Hussain of Saghar ₹500, and the Malik of Bhagwan was fined ₹50 and imprisoned. The Mullahs of the two villages were also imprisoned.
	25th August 1898.		
7	Majid and Sultan, Abdullazai of Gurjina, near Minabazar.	Killed a peon and wounded another in the compound of the Executive Engineer at Fort Sandeman.	Fanatics were shot dead by the guard. The tribe was fined ₹250 and the village of Minabazar ₹500.
	11th February 1899.		
8	Niaz Muhammad, of Sariab, near Quetta.	Attacked Captain and Mrs. Spence at Sibi. No harm was done.	The fanatic was killed, and his body was buried in the jail precincts. The Shahwani Sardar and headmen agreed in writing to be jointly responsible if any of their tribesmen were guilty of a similar offence again.
	8th March 1899.		
9	Duda, Silachi, of Thalli	Ran Amok in the Sibi bazaar wounded five men, two of whom died.	Fanatic was killed. The tribe, which is a poor one, was fined ₹3,050, and their lands were attached as security for payment.
	14th May 1899.		
10	Ahmad Khan, Mando Khel, aged 14 years.	Attacked a Punjabi Muhammadan in the Fort Sandeman bazaar.	The fanatic was sentenced to transportation for life and several of his relatives were imprisoned.
	19th September 1899.		
11	Lal Muhammad, son of Hakim Khan, Umarzai, aged 19 years.	Wounded a servant and two levy footmen in the Extra Assistant Commissioner's compound at Duki.	Fanatic hanged, and property confiscated. Villages of Habib Killa and China fined ₹2,500 and compelled to surrender 50 swords and 10 guns.
	10th October 1899.		
12	Kabri and Momin Jadwani, Thingiani Marris.	Killed a Hindu and wounded a Muhammadan on the line near Sunari Railway Station.	Fanatic hanged. The Jadwani section of the Marris were fined ₹2,000 and compelled to surrender 12 guns and 12 swords. They were also obliged to furnish hostages in Sibi for future good behaviour.
	11th November 1899.		
13	Muhammad, son of Barat Muzarani Murri.	Killed guard Dicks, North Western Railway, at Mach Railway Station.	Fanatic hanged, and his property confiscated. The tribe, a very poor one, was fined ₹1,000, and compelled to surrender swords and guns; six of the relatives and the Mulla were imprisoned for six months till fine was paid. To recover the fine, practically all the flocks of the fanatic's nearer relatives had to be sold.
	21st February 1900.		
14	Niazak, son of Ashoor Mardanzai	Wounded a *buniah* and attacked Dafadar Muhammad Ali, 5th Bombay Cavalry.	Fanatic sentenced to transportation for life. Headmen and Mulla of his village arrested. Fines still under consideration.

APPENDIX I.

Administration Report of the Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan for the year 1899-1900.

I.—PERSONNEL.

Mr. E. G. Colvin, I.C.S., held the appointment of Revenue and Judicial Commissioner from the beginning of the year until the afternoon of the 12th December 1899, when he proceeded on three months' privilege leave. During the remaining portion of the year, Captain J. Ramsay, C.I.E., officiated.

The posts of Settlement Extra Assistant Commissioner and Officiating Superintendent of Settlement, Sharigh-Sinjawi, were held, respectively, by Khan Bahadur Kazi Jelal-ud-din Khan, C.I.E., and Munshi Shams-ud-din.

II.—INSPECTIONS AND TOURS.

In April 1899 the Commissioner visited Sharigh in connection with the settlement work.

The annual inspection of the Quetta District Treasury was done on the 15th May 1899, and the result was satisfactory.

On the 4th July 1899 the Commissioner went to Ziarat for the summer, and thence in August and September visited Hindubagh, Killa Saifulla, Bori, and Sanjawi, returning to Ziarat on the 11th September. On the 4th October, he went to Chaman and thence to Nushki through Shorarud. While there, the question of the revenue administration of Nushki was discussed with the Chiefs and Maliks in the presence of the Agent to the Governor-General, and orders were issued to the Political Assistant, Chagai. On his return journey to Quetta, the Commissioner inspected the settlement work which was in progress in Kanak.

Captain Ramsay, when officiating as Revenue Commissioner, visited Sibi during the Horse Show in February 1900.

III.—REVENUE AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

The year under report was the third year in which the rainfall has been deficient, and the country suffered greatly from drought. The want of rain caused a contraction of the *abi* or irrigated cultivation owing to the springs and karezes diminishing in volume, but far more serious sources of distress have been the entire failure in most districts of the dry crop or Khushkaba cultivation and the failure of grass and fodder supplies. The inhabitants of the Khushkaba villages in Sibi and of the waterless plain of Shorarud were reported to have suffered most. The condition of things in Central Zhob and in parts of the Lower Zhob Tahsil was also very unsatisfactory owing to the fodder famine, coupled with the failure of the dry crop harvest. The inhabitants of Central and Lower Zhob depend greatly on their sheep and cattle, and are accustomed to move with their flocks to wherever the prospects of pasturage are best. But portions of each tribe generally remain for the cultivation of tribal lands. The exodus which took place this year from Central Zhob was unprecedented, and owing to the unusual difficulty of finding pasture within reasonable distance, great numbers of cattle died. In order to help the people in distress, it was decided to open special public works, and the following sums were allotted to each district from the Provincial Revenues:—

	₹	
Quetta-Pishin	4,305	for bunds.
Thal-Chotiali	9,445	„ roads.
Zhob	6,000	„ bunds.

A sum of ₹2,000 was also allotted to the Sibi tahsil in the Thal-Chotiali district for gratuitous relief, and work was started on the Sibi-Rindli Military road. It was also proposed to construct a bund in Toiwar in Central Zhob, but the scheme proving much more expensive than was anticipated, and the rights of various claimants to the land under the bund being disputed, the work was eventually postponed. The entire failure of the rains in

the Marri and Bugti country led to great distress, and many of the tribesmen were found to be emigrating. Their case was represented to the Government of India by the Agent to the Governor-General, and the following additional grants were made from the Imperial Revenues :—

	₹
For purchase of grain for the Marris and Bugtis . . .	18,000
Public Works	25,000

Owing to drought and consequent failure of crops and mortality in cattle, the following suspensions and remissions of revenues had to be sanctioned :—

Tahsil.	Amount suspended.	Amount remitted.	Total.	Remarks.
Quetta-Pishin District.				
Land Revenue.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	
Toba Achakzai	3,000 0 0	2,689 0 0	5,689 0 0	
Quetta	2,195 3 8	411 5 3	2,606 8 11	
Pishin	1,627 7 7	131 4 0	1,758 11 7	
Total .	6,822 11 3	3,231 9 3	10,054 4 6	
Thal-Chotiali District.				
Land Revenue.				
Sharigh	...	610 5 5	610 5 5	
Barkhan	...	84 14 6	84 14 6	
Sibi	3,434 6 0	54 1 1	3,488 7 1	
Sinjawi	...	386 11 9	386 11 9	
Kohlu	716 4 5	...	716 4 5	
Duki	...	Mill 32 8 0	32 8 0	
Total .	4,150 10 5	1,168 8 9	5,319 3 2	
Grazing Tax.				
Barkhan	200 0 0	200 0 0	400 0 0	
Sibi	477 2 0	325 0 0	802 2 0	
Sinjawi	1,560 0 0	...	1,560 0 0	
Barkhan, Duki and Kohlu . .	About 4,400 0 0		4,400 0 0	Also complete remission to the Marris, Bugtis, and Zarkuns of Kohlu.
Total .	6,637 2 0	525 0 0	7,162 2 0	
Zhob District.				
Land Revenue.				
Hindubagh	170 11 2	...	170 11 2	
Grazing Tax.				
Bori	7,045 9 3	...	7,045 9 3	
Hindubagh	11,781 15 2	...	11,781 15 2	
Lower Zhob	2 3 10	...	2 3 10	
Musakhel	10,515 12 2	...	10,515 12 2	
Total .	29,345 8 5	...	29,345 8 5	

The Political Agent, Zhob, represented that there was some difficulty in collecting revenue in the Hindubagh and Bori Tahsils, especially in the temporarily-settled tracts. Under orders of the Agent to the Governor-General, he was authorized to collect what he could without severely pressing the people and to suspend one-eighth of the demand. Where cattle tax had been fixed by assessment, he was asked to have the cattle enumerated, so that the real ability of the people to pay these assessments might be ascertained.

On the whole, the year was, as in many other parts of India, one of stress and hardship. The effects of this, the third successive, unfavourable season will not wear off for some time, but happily the winter snowfall in the higher plateau of the Agency was sufficient, and the spring rains were fairly well distributed. So that prospects are now brighter than they have been for some years. It is, I think, a matter for congratulation that, in spite of severe distress in many localities, there was no very marked increase of violent crime attributable to that cause.

IV.—PROVINCIAL ACCOUNTS.

The economic conditions of 1899-1900, just described, have had a disastrous effect on the provincial finances. Besides the direct loss of land revenue and grazing tax, the receipts under excise and stamps have suffered serious contraction as the indirect result of the same causes; while heavy expenditure has been necessary to meet the numerous demands for assistance with a suitable programme of public works. The assumption of the administration in Nushki has, at the same time, thrown a not inconsiderable burden on provincial resources. The Government of India have, however, fully recognized the difficulties of the situation; and, on the representation of the Agent to the Governor-General, have sanctioned ₹1,65,000 being expended from Imperial funds on the provision of public works during 1899-1900 and 1900-01. A sum of ₹40,000 per annum was also added to the amount of the Provincial assignment, to meet the Nushki quit-rent and the expenses necessary for the development of the Seistan trade route; and although the effects of recent bad seasons will continue for some time, and the management of Nushki must for the first few years prove a very unremunerative business, it is to be hoped that the assistance thus given will enable the provincial finances to run till the end of the five years' contractual period without an actual deficit.

2. The budget estimates of the year 1899-1900 were sanctioned by the Government of India for the sums noted below:—

	₹	₹
Opening balance		1,83,482
Civil revenue		9,00,920
Revenue in the Public Works Department—		
Irrigation	50,000	
Public Works	25,000	
		75,000
Allotment		12,43,000
TOTAL		24,01,502
		₹
Civil Expenditure		19,03,120
Expenditure in the Public Works Department—		
Irrigation	25,000	
Public Works	3,54,000	
		3,79,000
Printing charges		8,000
Closing balance		1,11,382
TOTAL		24,01,502

But the revised estimates, as framed by the Comptroller of India Treasuries, were as follows:—

		₹
Opening balance		1,52,898
Civil revenue		8,59,630
Revenue in the Public Works Department—		
Irrigation	18,500	
Public Works	24,000	
		42,500
Allotment		12,84,000
TOTAL		23,39,028
		₹
Civil expenditure		19,26,460
Expenditure in the Public Works Department—		
	₹	
Irrigation	20,000	
Public Works	3,69,800	
		3,89,800
Printing charges		8,000
Closing balance		14,768
TOTAL		23,39,028

3. The actual accounts of the year approximately are:—

		₹
Opening balance		1,53,186
Civil revenue		7,94,562
Revenue in the Public Works Department—		
	₹	
Irrigation	15,924	
Public Works	21,993	
		37,917
Allotment	12,85,000	
Punjab Tirni	2,760	
		12,82,240
		22,67,905
		₹
Civil Expenditure		19,30,385
Expenditure in the Public Works Department—		
	₹	
Public Works	3,49,064	
Irrigation	23,017	
		3,72,081
Printing Charges		10,341
Closing balance		.....
TOTAL		23,12,807

It will thus be seen that there was this year a deficit of ₹44,900 in the Provincial Accounts.

4. This result may be distributed in brief detail:—

Head.	Budget Estimates.	Actuals, approximate.	Remarks.
		RECEIPTS.	
	₹	₹	
Opening balance	1,83,482	1,53,188	Loss of revenue in 1898-99, ₹38,415, saving in expenditure ₹8,121.
Civil Revenue	9,00,020	7,94,562	Remissions and suspensions of land revenue and cattle tax, and failure of Khushkaba and other crops on which produce revenue is taken.
Revenue in the Public Works Department	75,000	37,917	Failure of cultivation under the Khushdil Khan bund, owing to dry season. Also ₹2,000 decrease in rent of Government buildings.
Allotment	12,43,000	12,85,000	Increase due to addition of ₹40,000, *viz.*, ₹9,000 for Nushki quit-rent and ₹31,000 for development of Seistan trade-route. The remaining ₹2,000 is the deduction made in the estimates on account of tirni creditable to the Punjab.

Head.	Budget Estimates.	Actuals, approximate.	Remarks.
		EXPENDITURE.	
Civil Expenditure . . .	₹ 19,03,120	₹ 19,30,385	Increase due to ₹40,000 special expenditure (*vide* last entry) *plus* ₹10,000 expenditure from Provincial Revenues on Nushki, total ₹50,000, against which there was a saving of ₹22,735 due to strict economy enforced.
Public Works Department Expenditure.	3,79,000	3,72,081	There would have been an excess over the estimates, but items amounting to over ₹20,000 were charged to the special "famine" grant of ₹25,000 from Imperial Revenues.

5. Thus the year, which was estimated to leave a closing balance of ₹1,11,382, actually closed with a serious deficit. It will be seen that this result was due mainly to unavoidable remissions and suspensions of the revenue rendered necessary by circumstances over which the Local Government had no control. A portion of this revenue will, no doubt, be recovered during the coming year, and the first care of the authorities must be the restoration of the balance between expenditure and revenue; but the country cannot recover all at once, and it is probable that the normal programme of public works must, therefore, be to some extent curtailed during the remainder of the term of the present provincial contract.

6. The usual detailed statement of the accounts is attached (Appendix A).

V.—ADDITIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

The cession of Nushki by His Highness the Khan of Kalat in return for a quit-rent of ₹9,000 and the assumption by Government of the administration of that tract caused some important changes under this head.

The following establishment was employed for the Nushki Tahsil:—

3.—Land Revenue.

	₹	
Tahsildar		200
Tahsil Establishment—		
Peshkar	50	
Accountant	30	
3 Patwaris	75	
1 Peon	10	
Contingencies	25	
	—	190

In addition, Police and Levies establishments, costing respectively ₹201 and ₹270 per mensem, were sanctioned, and an initial expenditure of ₹500 was incurred for the purchase of police camels and the equipment of the sowars.

During the year an additional sum of ₹31,000 per annum was granted by Government for the development of the Seistan trade-route; this expenditure for 1899-1900 was distributed as follows:—

	₹
Increased Establishment	4,659
Public Works	24,600
Initial expenditure for Assistant District Superintendent of Police . . .	1,060
Unforeseen charges	681
	31,000

There have, however, been a few slight alterations from the original programme.

Among other changes in the Agency the following may be noted :—

Additions to Agent to the Governor-General's Office.

	₹
1 Clerk	135
1 Do.	55
1 Do.	45
1 Sweeper	10
1 Chowkidar	12

Establishment in Thal Chotiali.

	Increase. ₹ a. p.	Decrease. ₹
Political Agent's Office	123 12 0	...
Sharigh Tahsil	...	22
Levies	...	85
	123 12 0	107

The appointment of Cattle Pound Mohurir on ₹30 per mensem was also abolished.

The above revision was sanctioned with effect from 1st March 1900.

Police.

Mr. Wallace, District Superintendent of Police, reverted to the Punjab, and he was succeeded on the 1st January 1900 by Mr. Beaty on reduced pay. The post of Honorary Assistant District Superintendent of Police on ₹250 per mensem, which was held by Mr. Beaty before his promotion, was abolished, and that of an Inspector on ₹150 was substituted.

Medical.

All the charges in connection with the up-keep of the Civil Hospital at Quetta (except the pay of the Hospital Assistants, which was debited, as before, to Provincial Revenues) were transferred to the Municipality under the orders of the Government of India, with effect from the 1st August 1899, and a monthly contribution of ₹500 is now paid from Provincial revenues instead.

A contribution of ₹100 per mensem is paid from Provincial revenues to the women's dispensary at Fort Sandeman with effect from 19th March 1899. The institution derives its main support from the Lady Dufferin Fund, but is also helped by contributions from the Bazaar Fund and from private subscriptions.

A small medical establishment was sanctioned for Thal Chotiali consisting of :—

	₹ a. p.
Vaccinator	40 0 0
Contingencies	1 10 8
Allowance to Hospital Assistant at Gumbaz	5 0 0
	46 10 8

Civil Works.

The establishment under the Political Agent, Zhob, was re-arranged. It now stands as under :—

	₹ a. p.
Overseer ₹60—3—75	71 8 0
Mistri	40 0 0
Peon	12 0 0
Clerk	35 0 0
2nd Mistri, who also gets ₹10 from Local Funds	40 0 0
	198 8 0

VI.—SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS AND SUMMARY CASH ASSESSMENTS.

In Pishin, in anticipation of the final orders of the Government of India on the assessment proposals, every individual proprietor was supplied with a *purcha* or slip showing his

ownership in land and water and his liability to revenue demand. The total number of *purchas* issued was 11,000. Revenue was also assessed on those of the revenue-free holdings which the Local Government had decided to resume and the necessary entries were made in the settlement record.

Sharigh.

The tahsil was divided into five circles—104 mouzas and 390 mahals (estates). Field-to-field survey was completed in all the mahals, the total area surveyed being 28,970 acres and 9 poles. A careful crop inspection of the whole tahsil was also made, and the result was as under :—

	Acres.
Area under Rabi	4,738
Ditto Kharif	3,660
Total	8,398

Sinjawi.

In this tahsil a complete field-to-field survey and crop inspection were also made. The area under Rabi crop was 2,399 acres and under Kharif 1,872 acres, making a total of 4,271 acres.

Sibi.

The traverse survey of a portion of this tahsil was done by Mr. Cooper, of the Survey of India.

Kanak.

Owing to various land disputes which existed in Kanak, General Wylie, the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General, decided that a survey should be carried out under the orders of the Revenue Commissioner. A small establishment, consisting of one Superintendent, one Munsarim, one Munshi, 16 Patwaris, and 5 sowars and 25 menials, was sanctioned with effect from the 1st September 1899, and placed under the orders of the Settlement Extra Assistant Commissioner, Khan Bahadur Kazi Jelal-ud-din Khan, C.I.E., Munshi Ghulam Rasul, a sub. *pro tem.* Tahsildar of the 5th grade, being placed in immediate charge of the work. A field-to-field survey was made of the irrigable lands, while that of the dry crop lands was according to tribal areas. The lands were divided into two circles, sixteen mouzas, and forty-six mahals, the total area surveyed being 28,519 acres 1 rood and 28 poles. The work was completed on the 31st March 1900 at a total cost of R4,733-10-11.

The following table shows the summary cash assessment sanctioned during 1899-1900 :—

District.	Tahsil.	Land revenue, grazing tax, and water mills.	Number of villages.	Assessment. R a. p.	Period for which sanctioned.	Remarks.
Thal Chotiali	Sharigh	Land Revenue	78	21,948 10 3	One year, 1899-1900.	
	Duki	Do.	1	217 5 11	Five years from 1st April 1899.	
	Sinjawi	Water mill	15	224 8 0	One year, 1899-1900	The old land revenue assessment of this Tahsil continued during the year.
Zhob	Hindubagh	Land revenue	18	2,870 0 0	Three years from 1st April 1899.	
	Do.	Do.	6	1,078 0 0	Two years from 1st April 1900.	
	Fort Sandeman	Do.	10	955 0 0	Three years from 1st April 1899.	
	Bori	Do.	1	776 0 0	Do. do.	
	Do.	Water mill	1	110 0 0	Do. do.	

Summary cash assessment sanctioned during 1899-1900—contd.

District.	Tahsil.	Land revenue, grazing tax and water mills.	Number of villages.	Assessment.	Period for which sanctioned.	Remarks.
				R a. p.		
Zhob	Hindubagh	Water mill	1	24 0 0	Two years from 1st April 1900.	
	Do.	Grazing tax	58	1,585 13 0	Three years from 1st April 1899.	
	Do.	Do.	2	266 8 0	One year, 1899-1900.	
	Musa Khel	Do.	7	1,295 0 0	Three years from 1st April 1899.	
	Do.	Do.	2	12,063 12 0	One year, 1899-1900.	
	Fort Sandeman	Do.	35	4,922 0 0	Three years from 1st April 1899.	
Quetta-Pishin	Shorarud	Land revenue	1	* 225 0 0	Term of the present settlement (31st March 1907).	*Including grazing tax.
	Quetta	Do.	1	350 0 0	Seven years from 1st April 1899.	
	Do.	Water mills	2	40 0 0	Term of the Quetta settlement (31st March 1907).	
	Shorarud	Grazing tax	2	825 0 0	One year, 1899-1900.	

It is satisfactory to observe that the people are generally ready to renew cash assessments once settled. *C'est le premier pas qui coutr.*

VII.—JUDICIAL.

1. The civil and criminal work of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner during the year 1899-1900 is shown in the following statement:—

Statement showing the Civil and Criminal Work of the High Court during the year 1899-1900.

Serial No.		Pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Remarks.
	A.—Civil.					
1	Appeals	...	8	6	2	
2	Revisions	12	100	106	6	
3	Reviews	...	9	9	...	
	TOTAL	12	117	121	8	
	B.—Criminal.					
4	Appeals	...	15	15	...	
5	Revisions	1	71	70	2	
	TOTAL	1	86	85	2	
	GRAND TOTAL	13	203	206	10	

The total number of cases decided during 1899-1900 shows an increase of 35 over the figures of 1898-99.

2. Rules were framed by the Judicial Commissioner for (*a*) regulating the conduct of petition-writers, (*b*) about counterfeit coins, and (*c*) regarding the fees to be paid for processes.

3. The table below shows the total number of cases disposed of in each district during the past two years, 1898-99 and 1899-1900.

Court or District.	Total number of Judicial and miscellaneous cases disposed of during		Remarks.
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	
1. Court of the Judicial Commissioner	171	206	
2. Quetta-Pishin	9,434	9,564	
3. Thal-Chotiali	2,818	3,120	
4. Zhob	1,397	1,776	
5. Bolan Pass	237	181	
TOTAL	14,057	14,847	

4. The administration of Nushki was taken over by Government from His Highness the Khan, and the question of civil and criminal powers to be exercised by the Political Assistant, Chagai, and the Tahsildar of Nushki was submitted to the Government of India. In Foreign Department letter No. 2864-F., dated the 1st November 1899, it was decided that the Political Assistant may exercise the powers of a District Magistrate and Sessions Judge as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure as modified by the Baluchistan Agency Criminal Justice Law, the powers conferred on the Court of a Political Agent as described in the Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, 1896, the powers of a Deputy Commissioner under the Punjab Frontier Crimes Regulation, and of a Sessions Judge under the Murderous Outrages Act. The Tahsildar of Nushki for the time being was authorized to exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class, in subordination to the Political Assistant; and of a Munsiff as described in the Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, 1896.

VIII.—EXCISE.

Statement marked B attached to this report shows the excise receipts for the year 1899-1900 by districts. It will be seen that the total receipts amounted to R1,37,648* against R1,36,990 realized in 1898-99. The former figure includes, however, R27,769-7-6 on account of duty on India-made beer for two years (1898—1900), while the latter includes a sum of R13,400 due on account of Quetta Abkari Contract arrears of 1897-98. There was, therefore, in reality, a decrease in the excise revenue, which was mainly due to the unsatisfactory character of the seasons and consequent high prices prevailing.

* Exclusive of fines.

The following table shows by districts the number of licenses granted during 1899-1900 for the retail and wholesale vend of foreign liquors:—

District.	Retail.	Wholesale.
Quetta-Pishin	11	8
Thal-Chotiali	6	...
Zhob	6	..
Bolan	1	...
TOTAL	24	8

The opium revenue (fees for the right to sell) amounted during 1899-1900 to R14,302.

The statement marked C shows the imports and sales of opium, poppy-heads, and other intoxicating drugs in each district in the Agency during 1899-1900.

The subject of the taxation of hemp drugs in Baluchistan is still under consideration.

IX.—REGISTRATION.

By the Agent to the Governor-General's Notification No. 2563, dated the 4th April 1899, Sub-Registrars' offices were established in the Kohlu and Sinjawi sub-tahsils of the Thal-Chotiali District, the Naib Tahsildar in each case being appointed as a Sub-Registrar.

The total receipts from registration during 1899-1900 amounted to R1,734 against R1,565-4 realized in 1898-99.

X—LEVIES.

The statement below shows the permanent increases and reductions sanctioned during 1899-1900 in the Levies establishments of the Agency:—

District.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R
Head-quarter levies attached to the Agent to the Governor-General's office	10	...
Zhob	25	10
Kalat	502	472
Chagai	1,481	445
Quetta-Pishin	...	17
TOTAL	2,018	1,097
Net increase	R921 per mensem.	

It will be seen that the increase in levies is almost entirely due to the development of Nushki and of the trade route to Seistan through Nushki.

The following temporary additions were also sanctioned to the Kalat Agency Levies for the protection of the telegraph line, etc., in consequence of the flight to Afghanistan of Sardar Yar Muhmmad Khan, Kurd :—

Thana Surkhbaji—

	Total cost. ₹ a. p.
From 12th July 1898 to 20th February 1899 at ₹100 per mensem	1,188 14 9

Thana Guru—

(2) From 18th July to 12th August 1898 at ₹170 per mensem	142 9 0

Thana Mangochar —

(3) From 18th July to 31st October 1898 at ₹140 per mensem	483 3 6

The following table shows the cost of Levy establishments debitable to major head "25.—Political," as they stood on 31st March 1900.

Name of Agency.	Cost per mensem. ₹ a. p.	Cost per annum. ₹ a. p.	Remarks.
Head-quarter Levies attached to the Agent to the Governor-General's office	830 0 0	9,960 0 0	
Zhob	12,154 2 8	*1,45,232 0 0	* Shingar service costing ₹103 per mensem is sanctioned for six months in each year.
Kalat	5,588 5 4	67,060 0 0	
Chagai	3,416 0 0	40,992 0 0	
Quetta-Pishin	8,632 0 0	1,03,584 0 0	
Thal-Chotiali	18,613 1 5	2,23,357 1 0	
Southern Baluchistan	899 2 8	10,790 0 0	
Total District Levies	50,132 12 1	6,00,975 1 0	
Zhob Levy Corps	...	2,64,780 0 0	Budget for 1900-01.
Total	...	8,65,755 1 0	

This shows an excess of ₹38,755-1-0 per annum over the standard minimum figure fixed by Government in the current provincial contract.

The actual expenditure always, however, falls much below ₹8,65,755-1-0, owing to deaths, vacancies, etc., and in the present year it amounted to ₹8,44,863-4-8, that is to say, ₹17,863-4-8 more than the standard minimum.†

† Rupees 8,27,000.

XI.—JAILS.

In partial modification of the rules contained in the Agent to the Governor-General's Notifications Nos. 8580-81, dated the 13th December 1898, "officers in charge of police stations" were appointed jailors of the subsidiary jails in various places in the Agency, in place of "Levy Jamadars and Muharir Sergeants of Police".

2. In November 1899 a Barkandaz guard of one Jamadar on ₹15 and four Barkandazes on ₹12 each was sanctioned for the Fort Sandeman Subsidiary Jail.

3. The rules framed in May 1897 regarding visits of Christian Ministers of religion to European and Eurasian Christian prisoners in the Quetta Jail were extended by the Agent to the Governor-General in December 1899 to Native Christian prisoners also.

4. On the 8th March 1900 a portion of the southern wall of the Sibi Jail fell in during repairs, and, as accommodation was not sufficient, 30 of the prisoners were, as a temporary measure, transferred to the Quetta Jail.

XII.—TAKAVI ADVANCES.

At the commencement of the year a sum of ₹1,72,009-5-4 was outstanding. Of this,

	₹
Sardar Bahadur Muhammad Akbar Khan	6,000
Sardar Bahadur Bangal Khan	4,000
Total	10,000

₹10,000 on account of loans granted to Sardar Bahadurs Muhammad Akbar Khan and Bangal Khan were transferred to loans to landholders and other notabilities in accordance with Comptroller of India Treasuries' letter No. 452-T. A., dated the 20th July 1899, leaving a balance of ₹1,62,009-5-4; advances were made during the year to the extent of ₹49,499-2-8, and recoveries to the extent of ₹31,198-4-6 effected; the balance outstanding on 31st March 1900 being ₹1,80,310-3-6. A sum of ₹1,237-13-2 was also recovered on account of interest.

Instalments were suspended in 46 cases in the Agency, *viz.*:—

In 19 cases in the Quetta-Pishin District.
In 27 cases in the Thal-Chotiali District.

XIII.—LOCAL FUNDS AND MUNICIPALS.

The opening and closing balances, revenue and expenditure of the various Local Funds in the Agency, which are under the control of the Revenue Commissioner, are shown in Appendix D.

2. No change was made in the system of collection of taxes in the year. The contracts for the collection of octroi in places where the farming system is still in vogue were sold for the following sums :—

	R
Pishin	3,910
Lower Zhob	9,060
Upper Zhob	6,300
Thal Chotiali	21,225
	40,435

3. In July 1899 rules were framed, with the sanction of the Agent to the Governor-General, for the audit of the accounts of the Zhob Levy Corps Fund. Under these rules, a Committee composed of the Political Agent, Zhob, as President, with the Commandant of the Corps, and an officer not below the rank of a Captain, belonging to the Cavalry Regiment stationed at Fort Sandeman, as members, will assemble half-yearly in April and October and check the accounts

4. On the suggestion of the Military authorities, the question of the regulation of eating and drinking houses in Quetta was considered, and the Government of India were moved to make the necessary provision in the Quetta Municipal Law, 1896. Section 82(A), which gives the Agent to the Governor-General authority to make rules, was added to the Law by Foreign Department Notification No. 1901-E.A. of the 8th December 1899.

5. Rules were also framed under section 102(*1*) (*i*) of the Law for the destruction of useless records.

6. The Municipal Committee was re-appointed for a term of one year by Agent to the Governor-General's Notification No. 8800, dated the 15th November 1899, the only change being the appointment of Rai Sahib Jamiat Rai as member, *vice* Munshi Gulab Singh.

7. The rules for the audit of the accounts of the Excluded Local Funds, which were under the consideration of Government of India, were finally sanctioned in February 1900. They come into force from 1st April 1900.

XIV.—EDUCATION.

In paragraph XIII (4) of the report for 1898-99 it was remarked that the question of education in the Thal-Chotiali district occupied most attention during the year, but that it had not been found possible to open any village schools in the Duki sub-division.

During the year under review the leading zamindars and officials of the Duki sub-division raised a sum of R840 by private subscriptions, including R50 and 40, respectively, contributed by Captains Archer and Cubitt. This amount was placed in deposit to provide a suitable building for the school. A contribution of R35 per mensem was sanctioned from the Provincial Revenues, and a primary school was opened in October 1899. The school has been named the "Gaisford School" after the late Lieutenant-Colonel G. Gaisford. It was decided by the Agent to the Governor-General that, with effect from the 1st March 1900, this contribution should be debited against the Sharigh Bazaar Fund.

2. Owing to the increase in the number of scholars in the Barnes School, Sibi, an additional teacher on R15 per mensem was sanctioned, the charge being debitable against the Sibi Municipal Fund. The Political Agent, Thal-Chotiali, also proposed in December 1899 that a special class may be opened in the school for teaching Sindhi, and that a teacher on R15 per mensem may be sanctioned. The Political Agent's proposal was sanctioned, subject to the condition that the Sibi Municipal Fund was in a position to meet the charge. The Sindhi Community raised a sum of R120 by private subscriptions to meet the pay of the teacher for the first six months.

3. A sum of ₹945 was paid from the Provincial Revenues as a grant-in-aid to the European school at Quetta.

Appendix E shows the number of schools and scholars under tuition on the 31st March 1900 and the income and expenditure of schools in each district during the year 1899-1900.

XV.—PLAGUE.

The plague precautions adopted in 1898-99 were continued during 1899-1900 and a camp of inspection was maintained in summer at Sharigh * and in the winter at Sibi.† The number of persons who remained for a period of 24 hours for inspection and disinfection of kit was 29,747, and those who remained for periods over one day numbered 4,466. A camp for pilgrims was also opened at Sibi in December 1899 and January 1900, but no pilgrims came. Besides the pay of the Medical Officer in charge of the camp, which was debited against the Provincial Revenues, the cost of maintenance of the camps amounted to ₹6,220-15-9, which was apportioned amongst the Civil and Military Excluded Local Funds of the Agency.

* 15th April to 5th October 1899.

† 6th October 1899 to end of year.

E. G. COLVIN,

Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan.

A

Statement showing estimated and actual Receipts for 1899-1900 by districts.

Heads.	Quetta-Pishin.		Chagai.		Kalat.		Southern Baluchistan.		Thal-Chotiali.		Zhob.		Head-Quarters.		Total.	
	Sanctioned Estimate.	Actuals.	Sanctioned Estimate.	Actuals.	Sanctioned Estimate.	Actuals.	Sanctioned Estimate.	Actuals.	Sanctioned Estimate.	Actuals.	Sanctioned Estimate.	Actuals.	Sanctioned Estimate.	Actuals.	Sanctioned Estimate.	Actuals.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
I.—Land Revenue	1,46,550	1,37,427	...	783	2,400	4,334	2,000	2,733	2,78,110	1,99,032	1,90,940	1,59,941	...	...	6,20,000	5,04,210
IV.—Stamps	47,680	43,765	...	...	590	759	...	...	12,280	12,874	7,450	6,914	...	...	68,000	64,312
V.—Excise	89,075	1,05,389	...	187	4,525	4,351	...	...	14,315	11,684	17,185	16,103	...	...	1,25,100	1,37,714
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	2,500	2,894	330	340	515	453	400	603	1,850	1,879	2,600	2,871	7,305	6,933	15,500	15,973
IX.—Forests	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,000	17,063	14,000	17,063
Other heads	15,700	11,240	...	99	2,115	4,466	...	667	23,555	16,380	9,080	6,560	6,970	15,678	67,420	55,290
Total	3,01,505	3,00,715	330	1,409	10,145	14,363	2,400	4,003	3,30,110	2,42,049	2,27,255	1,92,349	28,275	39,674	9,00,020	7,94,562

E. G. COLVIN,
Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

Provincial Expenditure of Baluchistan Agency for 1899-1900.

Heads	Sanctioned Estimate.	Actuals.
	R	R
2. Assignments and compensations	66,850	74,636
3. Land Revenue	1,59,920	1,46,665
6. Stamps	1,380	1,337
7. Excise	.....	.....
11. Forests	31,000	28,677
20. Police	2,46,020	2,50,821
25. Political (Levies)	8,53,080	8,44,864
Other sub-heads	3,45,290	3,39,573
45. Civil Works	46,120	74,09
Other heads	1,53,460	1,69,710
Total	19,03,120	19,30,385

B

Statement showing the Receipts and Charges on account of Excise in the Baluchistan Agency during the year 1899-1900.

Heading.	Quetta-Pishin.	Thal-Chotiali.	Zhob.	Bolan.	Nushki.	Total.	Remarks.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Receipts from duty on spirits.							
English	2,492 14 3	498 0 0	453 0 0	100 0 0	...	3,538 14 3	
Country	83,733 5 4 (a)	8,437 13 4 (c)	11,300 0 0	2,000 0 0	187 8 0	75,658 10 8	
Duty on India-made Beer	27,769 7 6	...	...	...	...	27,769 7 6	
Total	83,995 11 1	8,930 13 4	11,753 0 0	2,100 0 0	187 8 0	1,06,967 0 5	
Drugs other than opium.							
Ganja, Bhang, and others	10,273 8 0	1,700 1 4 (d)	3,200 0 0	1,206 0 0	...	16,379 9 4	
Total	10,273 8 0	1,700 1 4	3,200 0 0	1,206 0 0	...	16,379 9 4	
Opium (Excise)	11,100 0 0 (b)	1,051 12 0 (e)	1,150 0 0	1,000 0 0 (f)	...	14,301 12 1	
Total gross receipts	1,05,369 3 1	11,682 10 8	16,103 0 0	4,306 0 0	187 8 0	1,37,648 5 9	
Total, exclusive of opium	94,269 3 1	10,630 14 8	14,953 0 0	3,306 0 0	18 8 0	1,23,346 9 9	
Charges.							
Cost of opium	.....	...	...	...	...	...	
Other charges	.....	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	.....	...	...	...	...	...	
Net receipts from drugs other than opium	10,273 8 0	1,700 1 4	3,200 0 0	1,206 0 0	...	16,379 9 4	
Net receipts from spirits	83,995 11 1	8,930 13 4	11,753 0 0	2,100 0 0	187 8 0	1,06,967 0	
Net receipts from opium	11,100 0 0	1,051 12 0	1,150 0 0	1,000 0 0	...	14,301 12 0	
Total Net receipts	1,05,369 3 1	11,682 10 8	16,103 0 0	4,306 0 0	187 8 0	1,37,648 5 9	

(a) Rupees 3,266-10-8 remitted to Mr. Perozeshaw—*vide* Revenue Commissioner's No. 1228 of 28th April 1899.
(b) Excludes R20 on account of fines.
(c) Includes R40-4 and R4-9-4 recovered in excess.
(d) Includes R11-4 and R1-13-4 recovered in excess.
(e) Includes R8-10-8 and R1-1-4 recovered in excess and excludes R0-15-9 on account of fines.
(f) Excludes R45 on account of fine.

E. G. COLVIN,
Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

Statement showing Imports and Sales of Opium, Poppy-heads, and Intoxicating Drugs in Baluchistan for the year 1899-1900.

Description.	QUETTA-PISHIN.							THAL-CHOTIALI.					ZHOB.					
	In stock at the beginning of the year.	Imported during the year: From British India.	Imported during the year: From Afghanistan or Kalat.	Total.	Sold during the year.	In stock at the close of the year.	In stock at the beginning of the year.	Imported during the year: From British India.	Imported during the year: From Afghanistan or Kalat.	Total.	Sold during the year.	In stock at the close of the year.	In stock at the beginning of the year.	Imported during the year: From British India.	Imported during the year: From Afghanistan or Kalat.	Total.	Sold during the year.	In stock at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C. T. M.	M. S. C. T. M.	M. S. C. T. M.	M. S. C. T. M.	M. S. C. T. M.	M. S. C. T. M.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
Opium	2 37 0	9 25 0	0 1 ⅛	12 23 ⅛	9 18 ⅛	3 5 0	0 34 8 4 0	0 34 15 4 9	...	1 29 8 3 9	1 20 12 3 4½	0 8 12 0 4½	1 8 12	1 2 4	...	2 11 0	2 1 11½	0 9 4½
Poppy-heads	0 32 0	4 20 0	...	5 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	0 35 3 1 3	0 0 4 0 0	...	0 35 7 1 3	0 25 7 0 6	0 10 0 0 9	1 19 0	...	...	1 19 0	0 33 8	0 25 8
Ganja	0 8 10	0 18 0	...	0 26 10	0 21 10	0 5 0	0 30 2 1 6	...	...	0 30 2 1 6	0 21 11 1 6	0 8 7 0 0	0 32 14½	...	...	0 32 14½	0 3 10½	0 29 4
Charas	10 4 7 1/5	25 6 0	...	35 10 7 1/5	23 14 3 1/5	11 36 4	8 27 2 4 9	1 20 1 1 7	...	10 7 4 1 4	6 10 9 1 7	3 36 10 4 9	7 5 4	6 38 2	...	14 3 6	9 26 8	4 17 0
Bhang	88 14 0	20 0 0	...	108 14 0	54 26 0	53 28 0	29 0 13 0 0	35 2 4 2 6	...	64 3 1 2 6	30 2 7 4 6	34 0 9 3 0	26 0 0	30 0 0	...	56 0 0	9 8 10	46 31 6

Description.	KALAT.						TOTAL.					
	In stock at the beginning of the year.	Imported during the year: From British India.	Imported during the year: From Afghanistan or Kalat.	Total.	Sold during the year.	In stock at the close of the year.	In stock at the beginning of the year.	Imported during the year: From British India.	Imported during the year: From Afghanistan or Kalat.	Total.	Sold during the year.	In stock at the close of the year.
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C. T. M.	M. S. C. T. M.	M. S. C. T. M.	M. S. C. T. M.	M. S. C. T. M.	M. S. C. T. M.
Opium	0 1 4	0 5 0	0 4 8	0 10 12	0 7 8	0 3 4	5 1 8 4 0	11 27 3 4 9	0 5 8½ 0 0	16 24 4½ 3 9	13 8 ⅛ 3 4½	3 26 4½ 0 4½
Poppy-heads	0 0 4	...	...	0 0 4	0 0 3	0 0 1	3 6 7 1 3	4 20 4 0 0	...	7 26 11½ 1 3	8 31 2 0 6	3 35 9 0 9
Ganja	0 0 13	...	...	0 0 13	0 0 7	0 0 6	1 32 7½ 1 6	0 18 0 0 0	...	2 10 7½ 1 6	1 7 6½ 1 6	1 3 1 0 0
Charas	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 28 0	0 18 12	0 9 4	26 4 13 1/5 4 9	33 34 3 1 7	0 10 0 0 0	60 9 1 1/5 1 4	39 29 14 1/5 1 7	20 19 2 4 9
Bhang	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 15 0	0 11 12	0 3 4	143 20 13 0 0	85 7 4 2 6	0 4 0 0 0	228 32 1 2 6	94 8 13 4 6	134 23 3 3 0

E. G. COLVIN,
Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

D

Statement showing the Opening Balance, Receipts, and Expenditure for the year 1899-1900 and the Closing Balance of the Excluded Local Funds in the Baluchistan Agency.

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing Balance.	Remarks.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Sibi Municipal Fund	4,714 3 10	35,432 11 4	40,146 15 2	32,848 4 6	7,298 10 8	
Quetta Municipal Fund	14,022 9 7	1,69,484 0 5	1,83,506 10 0	1,72,373 3 2	21,397 6 10*	* Includes R10,264 in Government securities.
Loralai Town Fund	1,536 9 4	10,303 9 4	11,840 2 8	11,118 5 6	721 13 2	
Pishin Sadar and District Bazaar Fund	47,624 0 9	57,418 5 0	1,05,042 5 9	57,454 4 0	47,588 1 9	
Shahrig Bazaar Fund	12,524 8 7	16,867 13 10	29,392 6 5	14,030 6 11	15,361 15 6	
Fort Sandeman Bazaar Fund	1,866 11 8	31,338 14 6	33,205 10 2	28,819 4 6	4,386 5 8	
Bolan Bazaar Fund	4,659 12 4	747 6 4	5,407 2 8	2,856 6 1	2,550 12 7	Excess expenditure due to special orders.
Zhob Levy Corps Private Fund	21,470 2 7	1,57,494 5 10	1,78,964 8 5	1,53,351 14 11	25,612 9 6	
Zhob Levy Corps Government Fund	832 6 1	383 11 9	1,216 1 10	417 12 0	798 5 10	
Total	1,09,251 0 9	4,79,470 14 4	5,88,721 15 1	4,73,269 13 7	1,25,716 1 6	

E. G. COLVIN,

Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

E

Return of Schools and Education in the Baluchistan Agency for the year 1899-1900.

No.	District.	Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March 1900.							Income of Schools.				Cost of Schools.
			Christians.	Hindus.	Indian Muhammadans.	Local Pathans.	Baluchis and Brahuis.	Others.	Total.	Contribution by Local Funds.	Grant-in-aid from Provincial Revenues.	Realized from fee and subscriptions.	Total.	
										R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1.	Quetta-Pishin	12	42	291	152	147	22	16	670	7,096 2 9	6,986 6 11	4,027 10 3	18,110 3 11	18,378 7 2
2.	Thal-Chotiali	5	1	160	54	...	60	...	275	2,989 2 1	1,255 2 7	1,030 5 6	5,274 10 2	4,562 7 8
3.	Zhob	5	...	49	21	25	6	...	101	815 7 3	1,004 0 0	281 3 0	2,100 10 3	(a) 2,101 3 0
	Total	22	43	500	227	172	88	16	1,046	10,900 12 1	9,245 9 6	5,339 2 9	25,485 8 4	25,042 1 10

(a) Excess in expenditure 8 annas and 9 pies met from private funds of the girls' school at Fort Sandeman.

I

Statement of Cash Allowances, Remissions, and Assignments of Land Revenue and Grain Allowances made in the Quetta-Pishin District up to and inclusive of the year 1899-1900.

Name of Grant.	Total value of grant in rupees.						Remarks.
	In perpetuity or during the maintenance of an Institution or Office.		For life or lives or for a fixed term.		Total.		
	Grants made up to and inclusive of 1898-99.	Grants made during 1899-1900.	Grants made up to and inclusive of 1898-99.	Grants made during 1899-1900.	Grants made up to and inclusive of 1898-99.	Grants made during 1899-1900.	
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
(a) For the maintenance of public servants	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(b) For other purpose	9,644 6 6	16,617 7 9	8,788 10 10	8,509 6 11	18,433 1 4	*25,126 14 8	

*Out of the total of R25,126-14-8, muafis aggregating R24,912-14-1 are for the Pishin Tahsil. Of this latter sum, muafis amounting to R24,663-4-1 have been long enjoyed, though they are now entered for the first time in the statement as the sanction of the Government of India was received recently (Foreign Department No. 933-E.A. of 1st May 1900). This sanction takes effect from the 1st April 1899 (*vide* Agent to the Governor-General's No. 5541 of 13th June 1900).

E. G. COLVIN,
Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

APPENDIX II.

Administration Report of the Quetta-Pishin District for the year 1899-1900.

The following appointments were held by the officers named below for the period shown against each:—

Deputy Commissioner and Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin.

Captain J. Ramsay, C.I.E., from the 1st April 1899 to the 11th December 1899.
Captain H. L. Showers, from the 12th December 1899 to the 31st March 1900.

Assistant Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin.

Lieutenant A. B. Drummond, from 1st April 1899 to 21st August 1899, and from 21st November 1899 to 31st March 1900.
Captain R. A. E. Benn, from 22nd August 1899 to 19th October 1899.
Captain A. M. Anscomb, from 20th October 1899 to 20th November 1899.

Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta.

Captain A. M. Anscomb, from 1st April 1899 to 16th January 1900, and from 17th February 1899 to 31st March 1900.
Mr. H. R. Smith, from 17th January 1900 to 16th February 1900.

Treasury Officer, Quetta.

Mr. H. R. Smith, the whole year.

Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin.

Lala Bhagmal, from 1st April 1899 to 11th April 1899.
Maulvi Abdul Rahim, from 12th April 1899 to the close of the year.

Native Assistant, Khojak.

Munshi Muhammad Rafiq Khan, from 1st April 1899 to 31st March 1900.

Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta.

Captain A. A. M. M. Faulknor, from 1st April 1899 to 24th July 1899, and from 26th October 1899 to 31st March 1900.
Captain C. W. Jacob, of the 24th Baluchistan Regiment, from 25th July 1899 to 25th October 1899.

District Superintendent of Police, Quetta-Pishin.

Mr. S. Wallace, from 1st April 1899 to 31st December 1899.
Mr. F. M. Beaty, from 1st January 1900 to 31st March 1900.

All the above changes, with two exceptions, were caused by the permanent incumbents taking privilege leave. Captain Ramsay vacated the appointment of Deputy Commissioner and Political Agent in order to officiate as Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan, and Mr. Wallace reverted to employment in the Punjab on the conclusion of the arrangement by which an officer of the Punjab Police Force was to be District Superintendent of Police of the Quetta-Pishin District.

REVENUE AND CROPS.

2. During preceding years the rainfall had been deficient; during the winter of 1898-99 rain was again scarce, and there was no snow in the Quetta and Pishin valleys. The result of

this was that there were no rain crops in the spring and summer of 1899, while the continued deficiency of rain caused an appreciable decrease in the flow of the karezes. In the Quetta Sub-division the proportion of irrigated to unirrigated land is very large, the cultivators have a good and convenient market for their produce, and the supply of water is comparatively permanent. For these reasons, there was no sufficient cause to recommend any general remissions or suspensions of revenue. Some special recommendations were, however, made in favour of the cultivators of the Kuchlak Circle; the recommendations were all approved.

3. In the Pishin Sub-division of the district the irrigation is not so secure, the market is not so good, and the proportion of irrigated to unirrigated land is comparatively small. Towards the autumn the people complained loudly that they could not pay the revenue demand, and the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin, supported their statements. It was very doubtful whether the complaints made were based on sufficient grounds, as the revenue demand is very low and high prices had gone far towards compensating the cultivators for short crops. Finally a recommendation was made for a general suspension of 2 annas in the rupee: the recommendation was based more on political grounds than on any ascertained facts regarding the poverty of the cultivators. When the recommendation was sanctioned and the orders were made known to the cultivators they, in nearly all cases, decided that a suspension was very different to the remission for which they had clamoured and they paid up nearly the whole of the demand without objection.

4. The Toba Sub-division, which is entirely inhabited by nomad Achakzais, is under a tribal fixed assessment of R8,000. In preceding years the Achakzais had suffered from drought, locusts, and cattle disease, and their income has been seriously reduced by the renewed exertions of His Highness the Amir's officials to prevent the export of grain from Afghanistan. Toba consists of a number of steep ravines and a few small culturable tracts; the cultivation in the former is confined to small patches in the beds of the ravines, and in the latter it depends upon rain, which, during the year under report, was insufficient for agricultural purposes. In June the Deputy Commissioner marched over the greater portion of Toba, and as the result of his observations he recommended a remission of R1,690, which was approved by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan. In spite of this large remission, a sum of R892-15-1 remained outstanding at the close of the year. The fact is that it is extremely difficult to make the Achakzais pay more than they can be persuaded to pay willingly. They are all poor, half the year they live across the border in Registan, and His Highness the Amir is offering them strong inducements to become his permanent subjects.

5. *Khushdil Khan Reservoir.*—Owing to the scanty rainfall, there was practically no irrigation from the reservoir.

6. *Shebo Canal.*—This scheme depends both on flood-water and on the permanent flow in the river, consequently it was not so seriously affected by scanty rain as the Khushdil Khan scheme, which is entirely dependent on floods. The revenue was R16,750, or about R4,600 less than in 1898-99.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

7. Statement marked A shows the total collections of land revenue in cash and in kind both in Quetta, Pishin, and Toba. The total collections amounted to R1,45,079-13-5. The receipts from sale of grain and straw taken in kind would have been very much higher if the grain and straw had been kept for sale later in the year, instead of being sold at harvest time. At harvest time prices were low, but when it became clear that the rains in India were unfavourable, a great rise of prices took place.

8. The total receipts during the year other than Imperial amounted to R3,00,715-0-1, as against an estimate of R2,95,010, showing an increase of R5,705-0-1. The increase in all heads of revenue amounted to R10,510-4-10, but there was a decrease amounting to R4,805-4-9 under some heads, the net increase thus being R5,705-0-1. The increase principally falls under—

	R	a.	p.
I.—Land Revenue	7,347	11	1
XVI.—Law and Justice	1,651	15	9

The increase under Land Revenue is mainly due to the fact that the suspension of land revenue at the rate of 2 annas in the rupee was not taken advantage of by most of the zamindars in Pishin, while the increase under XVI.—Law and Justice principally falls under the sub-head Fines, etc.

9. The decrease mainly falls under the head IV.—Stamps, "Sale of Court-fee Stamps". This decrease is due to the subject-value of suits in the district having decreased.

10. The total expenditure other than Imperial amounted to R2,35,261-4-11, as against an estimate of R2,36,111-8-0, which shows a saving of R850-3-1, which calls for no remarks.

11. The remissions and assignments of land revenue amounted to R25,126-14-8—*vide* statement B.

12. The receipts and expenditure under the head Imperial were as follows :—

Receipts amounted to R1,045-11-9, as against an estimate of R5,030, showing a falling-off of R3,984-4-3, which is due to the postponement of the recovery of many takavi instalments on account of the exceptional dryness of the year. The expenditure comes to R37,292-6-8 as against an estimate of R37,000.

PISHIN IRRIGATION RECEIPTS.

13. As usual, the revenue was recovered by actual division of the crops. The collections for the year, as shown in statement marked C, amounted to R18,063-8-6 against a revised estimate of R18,000.

HEALTH AND SANITATION.

14. The health of the people of the district was generally good, though there were a few cases of small-pox in outlying villages.

STANDARD PAPER.

15. The sale-proceeds of standard paper during the year amounted to R591-14-0.

JAILS.

16. The number of prisoners in the Quetta Jail on the 31st March 1900 was 103, as against 68 on the 1st April 1899. During the year under report 551 prisoners were admitted, as against 248 during the previous year. Details as to the classification of prisoners and their dietary charges, etc., are given in statements marked D, E, and F. The daily average of prisoners was 78 as against 62 in 1898-99 : in spite of this increase, coupled with high prices, the average cost of maintaining each prisoner has been reduced from R122-13-7 to R102-7-10. Statement F, which contains 65 columns, shows that the expenditure has decreased under all heads, with the exception of charges for moving prisoners.

17. As mentioned last year, the Pishin lock-up is now treated as a subsidiary jail. During the year under report 220 prisoners of all classes were admitted in the Pishin Jail; of these, 211 were discharged, and there were 9 prisoners in the jail at the close of the year.

LOCAL FUNDS.

18. The accounts of the Quetta Municipality stood as follows :—

Receipts.

	R	a.	p.
Opening balance	14,022	9	7
Receipts during the year	1,69,484	0	5
TOTAL	1,83,506	10	0

Expenditure.

	R	a.	p.
Expenditure during the year	1,72,373	3	2
Closing balance	11,133	6	10
TOTAL	1,83,506	10	0

Though in want of ready money, the Municipal Fund is quite solvent.

19. The receipts of the Pishin Sadar and District Bazaar Fund, including the closing balance of the previous year, amounted to R1,05,042-5-9, while the expenditure came to R57,454-4-0, leaving a closing balance of R47,588-1-9.

EDUCATION.

20. Statement G shows the number of schools in the district, the number of pupils in each of them on the 31st March 1900, and the income and expenditure of each school during

the year. The number of boys in the Sandeman High School, Quetta, on the 31st March 1900 was 359, as against 352 on 31st March 1899. From this school during the year under report 10 out of 15 boys who appeared in the Middle School Examination of the Punjab University passed the examination successfully, and 7 out of 8 boys were successful in the Entrance Examination of the Punjab University. The number of pupils in the Lady Sandeman Girls' School on 31st March 1900 was 93, as against 70 during the previous year, and the total number of pupils in all the schools in the district on those two dates was 670 and 625 respectively. Of the 670 pupils 169 were Pathans and Brahuis, as against 163 on 31st March 1899.

HORSE FAIR AND AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

21. On account of prevalence of glanders in Quetta, the Show was held at Bostan on the 26th, 27th, and 28th September 1899. The Judging Committee consisted of the following officers:—

President.

Captain J. Ramsay, C.I.E., Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin.

Members.

Colonel E. Monteith, 6th Bombay Cavalry.

Captain C. Gough.

Veterinary Captain H. M. Maxwell.

The total number of horses exhibited at the Show was 976, as against 1,179 in 1898. The falling-off is mainly due to the obstructive measures, as noted in the last year's report, adopted by His Highness the Amir, but it may also be partly due to the prevalence of glanders in Quetta. The number of remounts purchased at the Show was 164 against 110 in the previous year, while 705 horses competed for prizes against 431 during 1898. The total expenditure on the Show was R2,886-11-2, as against R3,139-7-0 in the previous year.

22. Syad Hayat, of Pishin, brought a batch of 52 horses from Meshed *viâ* Seistan and was able to sell all of them at remunerative prices. The general opinion of officers who attended the Fair is that the quality of the animals exhibited was above the average.

EXTERNAL LAND TRADE.

23. The following table shows the imports and exports registered during the year under report and the one previous to it:—

	1898-99. R	1899-1900. R	Increase. R	Decrease.
Imports	16,52,825	17,33,770	80,945	...
Exports	7,12,973	10,19,956	3,06,983	...

The details of these figures, as a whole, are examined and reported on by the Collector of Customs, Karachi, and those figures relating to trade on the Nushki route are similarly dealt with by the Political Assistant, Chagai.

TAKAVI ADVANCES.

24. Advances, amounting to R16,996-10-8, were made to the zamindars of the district during the year under report. Of this sum advances, amounting to R2,806-10-8, were made without interest.

25. The recoveries effected on account of takavi advances amounted to R11,920-2-10 * during the year. On account of the exceptionally dry year, recovery of many instalments that fell due had to be postponed. The balance outstanding at the close of the year was R98,738-11-6.

	R	a.	p.
* Principal . . .	11,256	4	6
Interest . . .	663	14	4
TOTAL .	11,920	2	10

TRIBAL LEVIES.

26. The levy establishment has remained practically the same as in the past. Arrangements are now under consideration for giving arms and accoutrements to all levies. During the last year the men have felt seriously the high prices that have been general since the autumn. Arrangements have now been made to buy some forage at the harvest time, so that it may be sold to the men at a reasonable price throughout the year. As the levies are given no compensation for dearness of provisions and receive very low pay, they feel the inconvenience of high prices very much.

On the whole, the levies have worked well, and Jamadar Khan Sahib Baha-ud-din Khan's conduct in bringing about the arrest of a band of raiders from across the border was made the subject of a special reference by His Excellency the Viceroy in his speech at the darbar held in the Sandeman Hall.

27. The total sanctioned cost of the levies in this district is now R8,792 per mensem as per detail below :—

	R	a.	p.
1. Postal Levies	160	0	0
2. Quetta ,,	2,387	0	0
3. Pishin ,, including the Khojak Pass and Toba Achakzais	6,245	0	0
TOTAL	8,792	0	0

or R1,05,504-0-0 per annum.

The actual cost during the year amounted to R1,02,578-14-4.

JUDICIAL.

28. Statement H shows the number of civil, criminal, and miscellaneous cases decided by each Court in the district during the year. During the year under report 9,564 cases were decided as against 9,434 during the year 1898-99. The following table shows the work done by each Court during the two years :—

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
1. Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin	382	417
2. Assistant Political Agent, Quetta	214	290
3. Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta	718	760
4. ,, ,, ,, Pishin	530	568
5. Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta	2,368	2,222
6. Treasury Officer and Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta	483	471
7. Native Assistant, Khojak Pass	163	161
8. Munsiff, Quetta	3,055	2,793
9. Tahsildar ,,	153	148
10. Naib Tahsildar, Quetta	35	31
11. Tahsildar, Pishin	254	366
12. Naib Tahsildar, Pishin	285	293
13. K. B. B. D. Patel, Honorary Magistrate, 2nd class	794	177
14. R. S. Seth Bhikchand ,, ,, 3rd ,,		116
15. Seth Muhammad Ali Bhai, Honorary Magistrate, 3rd class		308
16. Seth Ardesar Dossabhai, ,, ,, ,, ,,		443
TOTAL	9,434	9,564

29. Statement marked I shows the number and classification of cases tried by Jirga during the year 1899-1900. The total number disposed of was 123, as against 219 during the previous year.

SANDEMAN LIBRARY.

30. The receipts of the Sandeman Library, Quetta, during the year under report, including the closing balance of the previous year, amounted to R2,014-1-10, and the expenditure was R1,579-1-8, leaving a closing balance of R435-0-2.

REGISTRATION.

31. Four hundred and three documents were registered, as against 456 during the previous year, and the total registration receipts amounted to R1,287-8-0, as against R1,233-4-0 during the year 1898-99. Statement marked J shows various details in connection with the registration work.

POLICE.

32. A report on the working of the police will be sent separately as was done last year, the report from the District Superintendent, Police, not having been received.

BORDER AFFAIRS.

33. His Highness the Amir has been offering land and money to emigrants from Baluchistan : the promises made, coupled with high prices and bad seasons, proved sufficient to induce

a number of men to cross the border last autumn. As far as could be ascertained, no one emigrated on account of a grievance, but all who went left their homes merely in the hopes of bettering their condition, as all exports of grain from Afghanistan are strictly prohibited, prices have been extraordinarily low in and about Kandahar, and many who emigrated did so to make their money go further than it would have done in Baluchistan.

34. The raid on the brewery near Quetta was the only serious crime committed by men from across the border, the perpetrators of this crime were mostly inhabitants of the Bolan and Shorarud who emigrated to Shorawak, and thence made their attack on the brewery. A second gang came across the border with criminal intentions, but they were fortunately arrested before they could do any damage. His Highness the Amir has lately appointed a number of new posts along the border; it is hoped that they will make it difficult for men to escape across the border without inconvenience after committing crimes in Baluchistan. No exact information is available regarding the recent orders issued by the Amir, but the general impression in the country is that strict orders have been issued to prevent persons domiciled in Afghanistan from committing crimes across the border.

35. Munshi Muhammad Rafiq Khan has throughout the year been in charge of the frontier sub-division of the district; he thoroughly understands the management of the border tribes, and he has been very successful in recovering property that has been taken by theft across the border.

J. RAMSAY,
Political Agent, Quetta.

A

Return of Land Revenue Collections in kind and in cash in the Quetta-Pishin District for the year 1899-1900.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Description.	Maunds collected.	Rate at which sold per maund.	Total amount recoverable.	Total.	Actually recovered during the year.	Outstanding at the close of the year.	Remarks.
		At different rates.					
I.—Collections in kind—	M. S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Wheat	2,418 21 4	from 2 5 9 to 3 1 0	5,814 10 6	.....	5,814 10 6	.....	
Barley	346 23 4	from 1 10 9 to 2 6 0	646 4 5	.....	646 4 5	.....	
Jowari	13 35 0	2 0 0	27 12 0	.....	9 1 11	18 10 1	Pishin.
Bhoosa	2,812 5 8	from 0 5 3 to 0 11 0	1,189 1 0	.....	1,173 7 0	15 10 0	Quetta.
Lucerne	343 10 0	0 3 0	64 5 9	.....	64 5 9	.....	
Oat	34 4 0	4 0 0	136 6 5	.....	136 6 5	.....	
Ozdan	0 4 0	1 8 0	0 2 5	.....	0 2 5	.....	
Total	.....	.....	.....	7,878 10 6	7,844 6 5	34 4 1	
II.—Collections in cash—							R a. p.
Cash assessment and Gham-i-Nauker	.....	.....	1,23,409 2 10	.....	1,17,645 11 0	5,763 7 10	Chaman . 892 15 1 Quetta . 2,921 2 2 Pishin . 1,949 6 7 Total . 5,763 7 10
Ijaras	.....	.....	2,314 8 7	.....	2,218 9 5	95 15 2	Quetta.
Realized from confiscated muafis	.....	.....	579 0 9	.....	523 2 10	55 13 11	Do.
Realized from water-mills	.....	.....	1,781 0 0	.....	1,769 0 0	12 0 0	Do.
Revenue realized in cash on standing crops which did not ripe and zamindars were allowed to cut	.....	.....	255 14 0	.....	255 14 0	.....	
Abiana	.....	.....	545 3 5	.....	545 3 5	.....	
Record fees	.....	.....	39 12 0	.....	39 12 0	.....	
Royalty on coal	.....	.....	607 14 10	.....	607 14 10	.....	
Patwat	.....	.....	29 4 0	.....	29 4 0	.....	
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	1,160 11 6	.....	1,160 11 6	.....	
Total	.....	.....	.....	1,30,722 7 11	1,24,795 3 0	5,927 4 11	
III.—Grazing tax—							
Grazing tax	.....	.....	11,282 8 0	11,282 8 0	11,133 8 0	149 0 0	Quetta.
IV.—Arrears—							R a. p.
Arrears	.....	.....	1,638 0 0	1,638 0 0	1,306 12 0	331 4 0	Quetta . 266 4 0 Pishin . 65 0 0
GRAND TOTAL	.....	.....	.....	1,51,521 10 5	1,45,079 13 5	6,441 13 0	

	Details by Taksils.				*Details of net revenue credited.*		
	Quetta.	Pishin.	Chaman.	Total.	Total collections.	Expenditure.	Net revenue credited into Treasury.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Arrears	330 6 0	476 6 0	.....	1,306 12 0	.....	.....	.....
Collections in kind	468 12 11	7,303 4 5	72 5 1	7,844 6 5	.....	.....	.....
Collections in cash	59,582 3 10	59,531 14 3	5,681 0 11	1,24,795 3 0	.....	.....	.....
Grazing tax	5,135 11 0	5,936 10 0	61 3 0	11,133 8 0	.....	.....	.....
Total	66,017 1 9	73,248 2 8	5,814 9 0	1,45,079 13 5	1,45,079 13 5	7,652 7 4*	1,37,427 6 1

J. RAMSAY,
Political Agent, Quetta.

* Malikana, Quetta . . . . . R 2,895 1 6
Pishin 3,413 11 4
Jagirdari rights to Du anis 1,343 10 4
Total . 7,652 7 4

(Sd.) E. G. C.

B

Statement of Remissions and Assignments of Land Revenue in the Quetta-Pishin District for the year 1899-1900.

Nature of grant.	Annual total value of grants in rupees.			Remarks.
	In perpetuity or during the maintenance of an institution or office.	For life or lives, or for a fixed term.	Total.	
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
a.—For the maintenance of public servants	.....	.....	.....	
b.—For other purposes	.....	230 14 10	230 14 10	

J. RAMSAY,
Political Agent, Quetta.

Note.—The statement as prepared in the Commissioner's office shews the following figures for the Quetta-Pishin District:—

Nature of grant.	Annual total value of grants in rupees.			Remarks.
	In perpetuity or during the maintenance of an institution or office.	For life or lives, or for a fixed term.	Total.	
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
For other purposes—				
Quetta	3 12 4	210 4 3	214 0 7	
Pishin	16,613 11 5	8,299 2 8	24,912 14 1	
Total	16,617 7 9	8,509 6 11	25,126 14 8	

The Political Agent's office have omitted R3-12-4 and two items of R30-4 and R30 each and all the Pishin grants, and have added three items of R10-7, R68-10-7, and R1-13 erroneously.

E. G. COLVIN,—21-6-1900.

C

Statement showing the Land Revenue realized from the villages under Shebo Canal and Khushdil Khan Bund.

1	2	3	4	5			6	7	8
No.	Detail.	Total demand.	Total amount realized.	Amount paid out of the receipts.			Amount credited into the Treasury.	Balance outstanding.	Remarks.
				Haki Malikana.	Cost of Mushriff.	Refund.			
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
1	Khushdil Khan	940 7 5	532 13 7	1 12 6	...	...	531 1 1	407 9 10	
2	Shebo Canal	17,179 6 8	17,179 6 8	429 7 9	...	...	16,749 14 11	...	
3	Mills on Shebo	384 14 8	326 13 3	...	...	...	326 13 3	58 1 0	
	Total	18,504 12 9	18,039 1 11	431 4 3	...	...	17,607 13 8	465 10 10	

J. RAMSAY,
Political Agent, Quetta.

D

GENERAL SUMMARY.—Distribution of the Prisoners of all classes (convicted, under-trial, and civil) confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of British Baluchistan during the calender year 1899-1900.

Province.	Place of Confinement.			Prisoners in Jail at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year.			Total daily average number of prisoners.			Province.
	Central Jails.	District Jails.	Subordinate Jails and Lockups.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Baluchistan	...	Quetta	...	68	...	68	541	10	551	609	10	619	508	8	516	101	2	103	77·31	1·05	78·36	

E

Statement showing Prisoners' admission into the Quetta Jail for the year 1899-1900.

Direct admission.					By transfer from other Jails.					Remarks.
Convicts, male.	Convicts, female.	Civil Prisoners.	Political Prisoners.	Under trial, not convicted Prisoners.	Convicts, male.	Convicts, female.	Civil Prisoners.	Political Prisoners.	Under trial, not convicted,	
328	8	15	.....	171	22	.....	.....	.....	8	

J. RAMSAY,
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin.

Expenditure (in Rupees) in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of British Baluchistan during the year 1899-1900 (excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations, or repairs).

Province.	Daily average number of prisoners.				Establishment.				Dieting and other Charges.						Hospital charges.						
	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Rations.	Miscellaneous dieting charges, including diet of prisoners in bajats and camps.	Garden and agricultural expenses.	Proportion of dairy expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength excluding civil prisoners.	Sick diet and extras for patients.	Extras or special diet for weekly prisoners not in hospital.	Medicines, hospital bedding, clothing, etc.	Proportion of dairy expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
					R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Baluchistan Quetta Jail.	65	11	2	78	3,191 0 0	764 6 9	3,955 6 9	50 12 4	2,459 1 3	...	...	...	2,459 1 3	32 5 3	41 5 2	.....	.....	.....	41 5 2	0 8 6	26 10 5

Province.	Clothing and bedding of prisoners.		Sanitation charges.					Charges for moving prisoners.				Charges for other miscellaneous services and supplies.								Travelling allowances.	
	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength civil excluding prisoners.	Charges for conservancy, cleansing and purifying.	Charges for water supply.	Extraordinary charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Transfer charges and road subsistence of convicts and undertrial prisoners.	Transportation charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	For lighting.	Disciplinary charges.	Annual expenses for uniform and accoutrements of warders.	Money payments as reward for exceptional services.	Execution charges.	Other miscellaneous charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Baluchistan Quetta Jail.	323 5 8	4 4 1	15 12 7	...	...	15 12 7	0 3 5	599 6 0	.....	599 6 0	7 10 11	121 7 7	.....	320 0 0	.....	28 8 6	135 7 8	609 7 9	7 11 2	...	...

Province.	Contingencies.								Extraordinary charges.			For live stock and tools and plant likely to last for three years and upwards.								Grand total of expenditure.	Total cost per head of average strength.
	Rents, rates and taxes.	Service postage.	Telegram and telephone charges.	Current office expenses (including country stationery).	Office furniture.	Charges for registers and stationery (Stationery Department charges).	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Contingency and watersupply deadstock.	Dietary deadstock.	Hospital deadstock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting deadstock.	Disciplinary deadstock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy live stock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Draught cattle (excluding keep).	Other miscellaneous deadstock.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.		
	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Baluchistan Quetta Jail.	...	10 0 0	5 10 0	.....	...	.....	15 10 0	0 2 9	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,008 7 2	102 10 9

J. RAMSAY,
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin.

Return of Schools and Education in the Quetta-Pishin District for the year 1899-1900.

Name and place of Schools.	Class of Schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March 1900.							Income of Schools.				Cost of Schools.
		Christians.	Hindus.	Indian Muhammadans.	Local Pathans.	Balochis and Brahuis.	Others.	Total.	Contribution by Local Funds.	Grant-in-aid from Special Revenues.	Realized by fees and subscriptions.	Total.	
									R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1. Sandeman High School, Quetta	Anglo-Vernacular High School	...	172	111	41	20	15	359	5,300 0 0	2,626 0 0	2,971 13 3	5,597 13 3	7,135 0 4
2. Lady Sandeman Girls' School, Quetta	Primary	2	82	5	3	...	1	93		...	...	5,300 0 0	2,378 0 5
3. Kuchlok School	Do.	...	1	...	18	...	...	19	...	953 5 4	...	953 5 4	525 13 7
4. Samungli „	Do.	...	1	...	15	1	...	17					403 1 6
5. Pishin „	Do.	...	12	14	7	...	...	33	Pazaar Fund 361 2 9			361 2 9	451 8 8
6. Khushdil Khan School	Do.	...	...	1	15	...	...	16		1,200 0 0	...	1,200 0 0	208 4 2
7. Gulistan School	Do.	...	...	2	12	...	...	14					521 7 5
8. Bostan „	Do.	...	...	4	13	1	...	18					499 0 3
9. Chaman „	Do.	...	23	15	23	...	...	61	...	...	...	...	879 8 3
10. Quetta European School	English	40	...	...	...	...	...	40	600 0 0 Railway 835 0 0	945 0 0	1,055 13 0	3,435 13 0	3,704 0 3
11. Pay of the Head Master of the Sandeman High School, Quetta	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,262 1 7	...	1,262 1 7	1,262 1 7
12. Boarding house attached to the Sandeman High School, Quetta	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	410 8 9
Total	.....	42	291	152	147	22	16	670	7,096 2 9	6,986 6 11	4,027 10 3	18,110 3 11	18,378 7 2

Boys 24
Girls 16

J. RAMSAY,
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin.

H

Statement showing the judicial work of the various officers in the Quetta-Pishin District for the year 1899-1900.

Officers.	Civil suits disposed of.				Criminal trials disposed of.			Miscellaneous revenue and other cases.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Original.	Appellate.	Execution of decree cases.	Total.	Original.	Appellate.	Total.			
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin	57	60	11	128	49	89	138	151	417	
Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin	29	...	34	63	72	...	72	155	290	
Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta	547	...	474	1,021	1,201	...	1,201	...	2,222	
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta	143	...	135	278	343	...	343	139	760	
Treasury Officer and Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta	181	...	167	348	91	...	91	32	471	
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin	56	...	41	97	108	...	108	363	568	
Native Assistant, Khojak Pass	64	...	36	100	61	...	61	...	161	
Munsiff, Quetta	1,498	...	1,287	2,785	8	...	8	...	2,793	
Tahsildar, Quetta	64	...	28	92	50	...	50	6	148	
,, Pishin	231	...	71	302	64	...	64	...	366	
Naib Tahsildar, Quetta	24	...	6	30	1	...	1	...	31	
,, ,, Pishin	211	...	61	272	21	...	21	...	293	
Honorary Magistrate, 2nd class, Quetta	...	...	...	...	177	...	177	...	177	
,, ,, 3rd class ,,	...	...	...	...	867	...	867	...	*867	* R. S. Seth Bhikchand . 116 Seth Ardeshir Dossabhai . 443 ,, Mahomed Ally Alibhai . 308 Total . 867
Total	3,105	60	2,351	5,516	3,113	89	3,202	846	9,564	

J. RAMSAY,
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin.

I

Statement showing the number and classification of Political cases in the Quetta-Pishin District by Jirga during the year 1899-1900.

Place of Jirga sitting.	Local cases.									Inter-provincial cases between Baluchistan, Sind and the Punjab.			Total.
	Murder.	Robbery.	Adultery.	Adultery with murder.	Land and Revenue.	Betrothal and other cases connected with marriage.	Cattle lifting.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	With Punjab.	With Sind.	Total.	
Quetta	...	...	2	...	2	4	...	11	19	...	...	...	19
Pishin	2	...	3	...	3	9	1	11	29	...	...	...	29
Chaman	2	3	2	...	15	6	4	43	75	...	...	...	75
Total	4	3	7	...	20	19	5	65	123	...	...	...	123

J

Statement showing the registration work of the Quetta-Pishin District for the year 1899-1900.

Station.	Documents registered.			Total realizations, including copying fees.	Expenditure, inclusive of that paid out of copying fees.				Total Expenditure.	Remarks.
		Optional.			Fees paid to Sub-Registrars.		Fees to Copyists.			
	Compulsory.	Relating to immoveable property.	Others.		Amount paid from the receipts before the amount being credited into the Treasury.	Amount drawn from the Treasury in 1899-1900.	Amount paid from the receipts before the amount being credited into the Treasury.	Amount drawn from the Treasury in 1899-1900.		
				R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.	
Quetta city	236	3	38	896 0 0	.....	230 12 0	.....	81 8 0	312 4 0	
Quetta Cantonment	...	...	1	1 8 0	.....	.....	.....	0 4 0	0 4 0	
Pishin	113	1	1	363 0 0	.....	130 8 0	.....	27 4 0	157 12 0	
Chaman	10	...	...	27 0 0	.....	11 4 0	.....	2 4 0	13 8 0	
Total	359	4	40	1,287 8 0	.....	372 8 0	.....	111 4 0	483 12 0	

J. RAMSAY,
Political Agent, Quetta.

No. 753, dated Quetta, the 8th June 1900.

From—F. M. A. BEATY, Esq., District Superintendent of Police, Thal-Chotiali and Quetta-Pishin,

To—CAPTAIN J. RAMSAY, C.I.E., District Magistrate, Quetta-Pishin.

I have the honour to forward, for transmission to the Inspector-General, Police, with such remarks, if any, as you may have occasion to make, the Administration Report, Part I, of the Quetta-Pishin Police for the year 1899-1900.

The returns include the working of the Police in the Bolan and of the Railway Police from Chaman to Mushkaf; and the latter returns have also been made out separately.

CRIME AND CRIMINALS.

1. The number of cognizable cases of all kinds, classes I to VI of Statement A, which occurred during the year was 1,036 against 737 in 1898-99, showing an increase of 299.

2. Eliminating class VI, the number of cases was 371 against 388 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 17 cases.

3. Class VI is almost entirely made up of petty cases within municipal limits under section 34 of the Police Act, of which there were 665 against 339 in the preceding year, so that, eliminating this class, it will be seen that there has been a decrease in crime during the year under review.

4. The decrease is not as appreciable as in the preceding year, but I look on the figures as creditable because there has been a steady decrease during the last two years.

5. I would endorse my predecessor's remarks as to the reasons for this decrease, which may be claimed to be due to better instruction and more regular supervision on the part of the police.

6. Every case included in these returns was investigated by the police. None were dealt with direct by Magistrates.

7. Crime was fairly proportionately distributed over the district. The city, as usual, heads the list with 145 cases (excluding cases under section 34, Police Act). Pishin follows with 67 and the sadar station with 66 against 133, 54 and 67, respectively, in the preceding year.

The figures of the remaining stations do not call for any special remarks.

The increase in cases in the city and Pishin police stations might fairly be attributed to scarcity of food, which has driven large bodies of Ghilzais into committing petty thefts merely to obtain the necessaries of food.

It should be borne in mind that during the autumn and spring several thousands of these Pathans pass through Pishin and the Quetta city on their way down to Sind, and it is difficult to keep any sort of surveillance on such enormous numbers.

8. The offences in which the greatest differences occur between the two years are (1), Class V, minor offences against property, decrease of 30.

In this class the most noticeable decrease was in theft cases, sections 379 *et seq.*, of which there were 139 against 160 in 1898-99.

9. The number of burglaries during the year under review was 131 against 110 in the preceding year.

10. The *modus operandi* in burglaries was as follows :—

(i)	By breaking or picking locks	71
(ii)	„ opening doors and windows	22
(iii)	„ making holes through walls	30
(iv)	„ entry through roofs	...
(v)	„ climbing over walls, etc.	1
(vi)	„ other methods	7

11. It will be seen that there has been an increase under the first head of 30 cases. Mostly all these were petty cases of house-breaking, and, technically, have been classified as burglaries.

12. The number of murders was five, a decrease of four from the preceding year—a very creditable result considering the class and description of the tribes in the Quetta and Pishin District.

13. Of these five cases, one occurred in the city, one in the sadar station, one at Chaman and two at Railway Mach.

14. Two of these murders were committed by Menghal Brahuis, two by Punjabis and one by a Marri Baluch.

The most noteworthy of these is the attack on the Murree Brewery, of which a full account has been submitted. Next in importance is the fanatical outrage at the Mach station on Guard Dicks, and lastly the mysterious disappearance of Nanak Chand, time-keeper of the M. B. Railway.

The fourth case occurred in the barracks of the 30th Bombay Infantry, in which two sepoys cut the throat of one of their comrades. The case has been taken up by the Military authorities.

15. In the Mach case the fanatic was executed. The Mach time-keeper and the sepoys' case are both pending.

In the brewery case several arrests were made, but no one in reality has been punished for the actual offence.

16. The motives actuating to murder were—

(i) Arising out of the relations of sexes	1
(ii) Fanaticism	1
(iii) Enmity	2
(iv) Mischief	1

17. The number of persons murdered was 14 : of these 13 were adult males and one adult female.

WORKING AND MEASURES OF DETECTION.

18. The number of cognizable cases of all kinds which occurred during the year 1898-99 and 1899-1900, the number convicted and the percentage the latter bear to the former are given below with the same information regarding persons arrested and convicted :—

Cases.

Year.	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage.
1898-99	737	495	67
1899-1900	1,036	784	89

Persons.

Year.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.
1898-99	702	540	77
1899-1900	1,145	886	77

19. The value of property stolen and recovered was—

Year.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
1898-99	27,565	13,412	49
1899-1900	25,235	11,260	45

20. An inspection of these figures will show that there has been considerable improvement in the working of the police during the year under review : 90 per cent. of cases sent for trial were convicted.

21. The best results in working were shown by the City Police station, Sadar and Pishin. There has been an improvement at Killa Abdulla and Chaman. The railway thanas at Quetta and Mach also show up well in the year under review.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

22. I would earnestly invite attention to my predecessor's remarks in his report for last year. There is the same difficulty in getting bad characters in the city placed on security, and the Magistrates are too lenient in demanding suitable security.

The only time when due consideration was given to the demanding of security, no less than eighty persons were cleared out of the city, and there was no crime for nearly two months.

AIDS TO THE POLICE.

23. The following are the Honorary Magistrates in Quetta—

2nd class, Khan Bahadur Burjorji D. Patel.
3rd class, Seth Bhikchand.
„ Mahomed Aly.
„ Ardesherji.

24. The number of cases disposed of by these Magistrates are given below :—

Khan Bahadur Burjorji D. Patel—32 cases (including one under section 34, Police Act).
Seth Bhikchand—84 cases, all section 34, Police Act.
Seth Mahomed Ali—217, all section 34, Police Act.
Mr. Ardesherji—283 cases, five under the Indian Penal Code.

25. I have the same complaint to make as my predecessor in regard to the time taken up by the police in attending the hearing of petty nuisance cases.

26. I enclose the following statements :—

1. Return of crime.
2. Do. persons arrested and convicted.
3. Do. property stolen and recovered.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

APPENDIX III.

Administration Report of the Thal-Chotiali Agency for the year 1899-1900.

LIMITS OF THE AGENCY.

1. There was no change in the limits of the Agency during the year under report.

PERSONNEL.

2. The office of the Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali, and Political Agent, Sinjawi and Railway District, changed hands several times during the year. From the beginning of the year until the 4th April 1899, the charge was held by Captain C. Archer, I.S.C., when he proceeded to Europe on six months' special leave on urgent private affairs, making over charge to Captain H. L. Showers, I.S.C. Captain Showers held the post till the forenoon of the 2nd May 1899, on which date he relinquished charge to Captain R. A. E. Benn, I.S.C.

Captain Benn held charge of the office, in addition to his own duties, as Assistant Political Agent until the forenoon of the 22nd May 1899.

From 22nd May 1899 till 11th October 1899 Captain W. M. Cubitt remained in charge of the Agency.

Captain C. Archer, I.S.C., returned from leave and assumed charge on the afternoon of 11th October 1899, continuing in it for the rest of the year.

There were again changes in the charge of the office of the Assistant Political Agent, Sinjawi and Railway District, and Assistant Commissioner, Thal Chotiali, during the year.

From the 1st to the 6th April 1899 it was held by Captain M. A. Tighe, I.S.C.

From 7th April 1899 to 1st May 1899 the post remained vacant.

From 2nd May 1899 to 19th August 1899 the post was held by Captain R. A. E. Benn, I.S.C., when he relinquished the same and proceeded to join the appointment of Assistant Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin. It remained vacant till Captain Benn's return from Quetta on the forenoon of 21st October 1899.

The appointment again fell vacant from the afternoon of the 13th March 1900, when Captain Benn proceeded to England on one year's furlough.

Diwan Ganpat Rai, C.I.E., and Diwan Utam Chand were Extra Assistant Commissioners of the Sibi and Duki sub-divisions respectively throughout the year.

LAND REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

REVENUE.

3. The actual receipts under the head "Imperial" amounted to R745-4-0 as against an estimate of R620, or an increase of R125-4-0.

The whole income represents the interest recovered on advances given under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists Loans Acts, as well as interest received on a special loan of R1,500 granted to Khan Bahadur Mir Khair Bakhsh Khan Marri.

EXPENDITURE.

The actual expenditure under the same head amounted to R36,385-9-5 as against an estimate of R33,943, showing an increase of R2,442-9-5, which is due to the increased rates of pay and exchange compensation allowance drawn by the Political Agent and Assistant Political Agent in comparison with those estimated.

PROVINCIAL REVENUES.

RECEIPTS.

4. The actual receipts amounted to R2,42,049-0-8 against the estimated receipts of R2,60,054, showing a net falling off of R18,004-15-4. The following is the explanation of this decrease.

LAND REVENUE.

The actual receipts under this head amounted to R1,99,032-3-3 against the estimate of R2,17,389 or a decrease of R18,356-12-9. There was a decrease of R38,978-8-0 as compared with the actual receipts of the past year.

The following table shows the actuals of 1898-99 and 1899-1900 :—

Name of Tahsil.	Actual land revenue receipts for 1898-99.	Actual land revenue receipts for 1899-1900.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Sibi	86,899 1 4	73,471 11 6	...	13,427 5 10	
Shahrig . . .	34,839 8 1	29,361 2 0	...	5,478 6 1	
Duki . . .	58,700 15 4	43,171 0 5	...	15,529 14 11	
Barkhan . . .	21,939 9 3	34,086 10 10	12,147 1 7	...	
Kohlu . . .	13,924 8 7	3,954 2 2	...	9,970 6 5	
Sinjawi . . .	21,707 0 8	14,948 2 4	...	6,758 14 4	
Record fees . . .	...	39 6 0	39 6 0	...	
Total .	2,38,010 11 3	1,99,032 3 3	12,186 7 7	51,164 15 7	
			Net decrease	38,978 8 0	

The decrease of R38,978-8-0 is made up as follows :—

	R a. p.
Net decrease under Land Revenue	19,311 11 10
Decrease under Grazing Tax	19,706 2 2
	39,017 14 0
Increase under Record fees	39 6 0
Net decrease	38,978 8 0

In the Sibi Tahsil the decrease under Land Revenue was chiefly due to the whole of the Khushkaba lands having remained uncultivated owing to want of rain.

The decrease under the remaining Tahsils was due to scanty rainfall, in consequence of which a smaller area of land than usual was cultivated and from the same cause the springs did not hold their full supply of water, and the crops were in consequence insufficiently irrigated.

The decrease under grazing tax was chiefly due to mortality among the cattle in the district owing to drought and scarcity of fodder during the year. It was further due to the complete remission of the tax granted to the Marris and Bugtis and to the Zarkoons in the Kohlu Tahsil, and also to the suspension of the tax in the Duki, Barkhan and Sinjawi Tahsils. The enumeration of the cattle of the three latter Tahsils will, however, be carried out in July next, and the amount of the tax will be fixed with reference to the condition of the cattle then found to exist; the amount realized will thus form a part of the revenues for 1900-1901.

An increase of R12,147-1-7 will, however, be noticed in the above table against the Barkhan Tahsil. This was partly due to the high rates at which the revenue grain was sold and partly to good and plentiful autumn rains which fell in this part of the district alone.

The Rabi and Kharif crops of some of the villages in the Sinjawi and Shahrig Tahsils having suffered from drought, sums aggregating R829-15-5 were remitted out of the fixed land revenue of these Tahsils. A sum of R86-8-11 was also remitted in the Sibi and Duki Tahsils owing to similar causes. In Barkhan Tahsil a sum of R84-14-6 was remitted owing to the crops having suffered from a sudden hailstorm and floods.

The remissions on account of cattle tax amounted to R497-13-0.

Thus the total amount remitted under both heads, *i.e.*, Land Revenue and Grazing Tax amounted to R1,499-3-10.

A sum of R200, which was due from certain Bugtis on account of grazing tax for 1898-99, and which was shown as outstanding in last year's report, was also remitted during the year under report.

Sums, aggregating R6,416-13-6 on account of Land Revenue, grazing tax and price of revenue grain sold to the zamindars, were suspended during the year under report.

5. The Revenue settlement of the Shahrig and Sinjawi Tahsils began and terminated during the year under report. The question of fixing a cash assessment for a term of years for these Tahsils is under consideration.

The work of traverse survey of the Sibi Tahsil was put in hand, and the survey of all villages of the irrigated lands was completed during the year under report. The work of detailed survey of this Tahsil will begin in the cold weather of 1900-1901.

6. The Drohi lands belonging to Sardar Nawab Khan Luni in the Duki Tahsil were brought under a fixed cash assessment for five years commencing from 1st April 1899.

7. The Leghari Nawab has advanced a large sum of money to his tenants for cultivation of waste lands, which in Leghari Barkhan he holds revenue free for a term of ten years. They have been endeavouring to bring the lands under cultivation, but, as they are all Khushkaba and dependent on flood irrigation, his success has been comparatively small. A large area of land, however, has been embanked and prepared for cultivation as soon as rains come. The revenue derived from Leghari Barkhan circle during the year under report amounted to R9,380-8-5, and the share given to the Leghari Chief to R3,106-6-4, against R6,624-8-3 and R2,200-2-5 respectively in the preceding year.

8. A considerable area of the waste land in the district was broken in for cultivation during the year under report. The owners of the lands in question are doing their best to bring the lands under cultivation. Agreements have been taken and a certain period has been allowed to them for the purpose. If within the time allowed fair progress has not been made, the uncultivated lands will be at the disposal of the Government, and may be given to any person who may be found willing and able to cultivate them.

III.—SALT.

9. The revised estimate under this head was for R2,040, but the actual collections amounted to R2,138-13-4. There was thus a small increase of R98-13-4, which requires no explanation.

IV.—STAMPS.

10. The actual collections under this head amounted to R12,874-2-0 as against the revised estimate of R10,510. The increase of R2,364-2-0 was mainly due to an unforeseen increase in litigation.

V.—EXCISE.

11. The total receipts under this head amounted to R11,683-10-5 against the revised estimate of R11,620. The increase of R63-10-5, which is composed of small items of increases under various sub-heads, calls for no remarks.

VIII.—ASSESSED TAXES.

12. The receipts under this head were estimated at R1,800, but the actuals amounted to R1,875-12-6, resulting in a small increase of R75-12-6, which needs no explanation.

X.—REGISTRATION.

13. The actual receipts under this head were R349 as against the estimated receipts of R260. The increase of R89 was mainly due to an increased number of registrations in the Sibi Tahsil, where the people appear to be beginning to realize the advantages of registration.

XVI A.—LAW AND JUSTICE.

Courts of Law.

14. There is a falling off of R2,831-0-10 under this head, as the total receipts amounted to R12,698-15-2, whereas they were estimated at R15,530.

There was an increase under all but one of the heads subordinate to the above head, aggregating R288-5-0, but there was a marked decrease of R3,119-5-10 under "General fees, fines and forfeitures," the income under which must always be fluctuating.

XXV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

15. The receipts under the head "Sale of old stores and materials" subordinate to the above head were estimated at R25 only, but the actuals amounted to R201-7-0, an increase of R176-7-0.

XXXII.—CIVIL WORKS.

16. The receipts were R1,195-1-0 against an estimate of R880. The fact that the Dâk Bungalow at Ziarat was occupied by a larger number of visitors than was anticipated accounts for the increase of R315-1-0 under this head.

EXPENDITURE.

17. The total expenditure amounted to R3,57,498-4-2 against the budget estimate of R3,63,179, showing a net decrease of R5,680-11-10, which is due partly to the savings on account of pay of the District Postal Levies and general Levies and partly to savings under various heads of contingencies.

18. Appendix A shows assessment of land revenue in cash and kind during the year. The total assessment amounted to R2,31,395-12-10, of which R13,308-3-3 were paid on account of Jagir allowance, R11,139-5-0 on account of Lumbardari, etc., allowances, R1,439-3-10 were remitted, R6,416-13-6 remained outstanding at the close of the year, and the balance R1,99,032-3-3 was credited into the Treasury.

19. Appendix B shows the assignments of land revenue sanctioned by the Local Government during the year under report.

20. The total value paid to the Jagirdars in the district during the year of the grain allowances was R13,308-3-3.*

*Calculated at the prices realized for the Government share of the produce.

The grain allowance of Misri Khan Mazarani, of the Barkhan Tahsil, was withheld owing to his having emigrated to Afghanistan.

The grain allowance of 1,050 maunds of Sardar Nawab Khan Luni and his brother in the Duki Tahsil was, with the consent of the Jagirdars, converted into a cash allowance at the rate of R2-8-0 per maund.

JUDICIAL.

21. Statement C shows the number of judicial cases of all kinds decided by each Court in the district during the year under report: 3,120 cases in all were disposed of as against 2,818 in the year preceding. The following table shows the amount of work done by each Court during the two years:—

Serial No.	Court.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
1	Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali	85	68
2	Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali	2	6
3	Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi	306	201
4	Extra Assistant Commissioner, Duki	400	439
5	Munsiff, Sibi	1,133	1,226
6	Tahsildar, Sibi	240	199
7	„ Shahrig	151	72
8	„ Duki	40	206
9	„ Barkhan	58	144
10	Naib Tahsildar, Sibi	35	142
11	„ Shahrig	83	138
12	„ Duki	76	71
13	„ Barkhan	42	47
14	„ Sinjawi	111	99
15	„ Kohlu	56	62
		2,818	3,120

The cases of each kind decided during the two years are shown in the following table:—

	Civil suits.	Criminal trials.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1898-99	1,465	595	758	2,818
1899-1900	1,800	544	776	3,120

STANDARD PAPER.

22. The receipts on account of sale of Standard paper in the district amounted to R331-2-0.

The expenditure on account of commission to licensed vendors amounted to R15-15-0.

JIRGA.

23. Appendix D to this report is a statement of political cases laid before jirgas for adjudication during the year under report. The total number of cases tried during the year was 489 against 292 in the preceding year, *viz.*, an increase of 197 cases.

Of the 489 cases, 414 were settled, and the remaining 75 had to be postponed for various reasons.

TRIBAL LEVIES.

24. No change was made in the strength and cost of the District and Postal Levies during the year under report. The monthly cost remains the same, *viz.*:—

	R	a.	p.
Levies	18,613	1	5
Postal Levies	1,155	8	0
	19,768	9	5

The Levies were, as before, employed on various duties, such as detection of crime, watch and ward, escort and conveyance of dâk, and as crop watchers. Their conduct throughout the year was generally good.

PUBLIC WORKS.

25. The following new civil works were constructed in the district during the year under report by the Military Works Department:—

1. Huts for Political Agent and Agent to the Governor-General's office at Ziarat.
2. Rest-house at Barkhan.
3. Improving camel road from Gumbaz to Kohlu.
4. Additional wing to Extra Assistant Commissioner's office, Duki.
5. Vitakri Levy Post.
6. Combined Telegraph and Post Office at Kohlu.
7. Additions to the Assistant Political Agent's quarters at Ziarat.
8. Office for the Sub-Divisional Officer, Duki.
9. Patwarkhana at Kahan.
10. Cook-house to Revenue Commissioner's hut at Ziarat.
11. Additions to the Political Agent's Bungalow at Ziarat.
12. Additions and improvements to Dâk Bungalow at Ziarat.
13. Cook-house to Dâk Bungalow, Ziarat.
14. Additions to the Serai at Smallan.
15. Short road for camels through the Shpelai tangi.
16. Two additional rooms to the Dâk Bungalow at Kahan.
17. Improvement to the camel road, Kohlu to Barkhan.
18. Additions to the Public Works Department Secretary's hut at Ziarat.
19. Cook-house to the Public Works Department Secretary's hut at Ziarat.
20. Iron shelves for the record-room of Extra Assistant Commissioner's office, Sibi.
21. Compound to quarters occupied by Tahsil officials, Sinjawi.
22. Additions and alterations to Tahsil and Thana, Kohlu.
23. Compound wall and gates to Extra Assistant Commissioner's office, Duki.
24. Lock-up at Khost.
25. Lock-up and sick prisoners' room, Shahrig.
26. Enlargement of Treasury at Sibi.
27. Record-room for Political Agent's office, Sibi.
28. Additions to the Guard-room of Political Agent's office, Sibi.

29. Improvements to water supply, Ziarat.
30. Bridle path for camels from Kurriak to Pur.
The total cost of all these works amounted to R61,495 odd.

45.—Civil Works.

26. A sum of R7,495 was placed at the disposal of Civil Officers in this district for carrying out new works and repairs to such buildings and roads as are situated at remote and isolated places in the district. The following new works were executed :—

Buildings.

1. Levy Lines at Quat.
2. Judicial Lock-up for the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi.
3. Landhi in front of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi.
4. Sinking two wells in the Palos lands.
5. Levy post for Marris at Kandi.

Roads.

6. Road from Chachamat to Barkhan.
7. Road from Pui to Warikha.
8. Road from Sunri to Warikha.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

9. Opening of a well at Pur.
10. Repairs to well at Duki.
The total cost of the above and repairs amounted to R7,382-11-5.

Dâk Bungalows and Rest-houses.

27. The cost of maintenance of the Dâk Bungalows and Rest-houses amounted to R3,048-3-3 during the year under review against an estimate of R4,461, showing a decrease of R1,412-12-9.

Horse-breeding Operations.

28. There were six horse and one donkey stallions in this district during the year. Two hundred and seventy-three mares were covered against 336 in the past year. The expenditure on account of feed of these stallions during the year was R550-3-11.

Thirty horses were castrated during the year under report against 165 in the previous year.

The decrease in the number of horses castrated during the year under report is due to the fact that owing to scarcity of fodder considerable number of animals were taken to Sind, and others were very weak and consequently unfit for undergoing the operation of castration.

Fairs.

29. The annual Sibi Horse Show was held on the 12th February 1900 and three following days. The total number of exhibits of live stock, including cattle, mules, donkeys, etc., was 919 against 1,204 in the last year. This falling-off was due to the prolonged drought and the consequent scarcity of fodder in the district, 193 animals were sold at an aggregate price of R35,977 against 163 for R19,737 last year. The detail of sales is given below :—

	1899.	1900.
Horses for the Remount Department	15	9
„ for Native Cavalry	26	40
„ bought by private individuals	57	99
Bullocks for the Commissariat Department	49	34
Camels „ „ „	16	11
Total	163	193

30. A sum of ₹3,823-5-10 was spent on the Show. It was utilized as under:—

Prizes.

	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.
For Horse classes	2,125	0	0			
„ Mule „	55	0	0			
„ Donkey „	17	0	0			
„ Cattle „	175	0	0			
„ Camel „	55	0	0			
„ Sheep „	2	0	0			
				2,429	0	0

Miscellaneous Prizes.

Horse races	495	0	0			
Foot race	17	0	0			
Wrestling	24	0	0			
Tent pegging	61	0	0			
	597	0	0			
Deduct amount unpaid	10	0	0			
				587	0	0

Other Prizes.

Baluch carpets, saddlery and other local manufactures	58	0	0			
Farm and garden produce	65	0	0			
				123	0	0
TOTAL FOR PRIZES				3,139	0	0
Miscellaneous expenditure				684	5	10
TOTAL				3,823	5	10

Of this a sum of ₹1,400 was paid from Imperial Revenues, a sum of ₹500 was contributed by His Highness the Khan of Kalat, and the balance was met from Local Funds.

Taking into consideration the prolonged drought and scarcity of fodder, the Show was very successful as regards the quality and condition of the stock produced and the sales effected.

JAIL.

31. The number of prisoners in the Sibi Jail and in the various Subsidiary Jails in the Thal-Chotiali district on the 31st March 1899 was 104. Of these 103 were males and one a female (*vide* appendix E).

Two hundred and forty-eight convicts, 5 civil, 511 political, and 433 under-trial prisoners entered the Sibi Jail and Subsidiary Jails by direct admission; and 17 convicts, 14 political and 3 under-trial prisoners, by transfer from other jails (*vide* appendix G).

On the 31st March 1900 there were in all 142 male convicts in the jails in the district.

The daily average number of all sorts of prisoners during the year under report was 103·70, and the total cost per head was ₹90-1-5 (*vide* details in appendix F).

LOCAL FUNDS.

32. Appendix H shows the opening and closing balances, revenue and expenditure of the various local funds of this district for 1899-1900.

SIBI MUNICIPAL FUND.

33. The year under report opened with a balance of ₹4,714-3-10 in hand. The receipts during the year under report amounted to ₹35,432-11-4 and the expenditure to ₹32,848-4-6, thus leaving a closing balance in cash of ₹7,298-10-8. A sum of ₹7,891-7-10 was outstanding on the 31st March 1900 in recoverable advances, while the liabilities of the Fund were a sum of ₹406-8-8, which was in deposit on account of the Sibi Horse Show Account. The assets of the Fund were therefore ₹14,783-9-10.

34. During the year under report orders were passed regarding the settlement of the municipal lands, a cash assessment being fixed for a term of ten years with effect from 1st April 1900. The Provincial Revenues are to receive from these lands as rent one-quarter of the total revenues, which at present amounts to an annual payment of R746-11-9.

Shahrig Bazar Fund.

35. This Fund had R12,524-8-7 at its credit on the 1st April 1899, and the total receipts during the year amounted to R16,867-13-10, making a total of R29,392-6-5. After meeting from it the total expenditure of R14,030-6-11 for the whole year, a sum of R15,361-15-6 was left to the credit of the Fund at the close of the year. The claims and liabilities of the Fund were as follows :—

Claims.

	R	a.	p.
Advances recoverable	850	0	0

Liabilities.

Camel Chanda deposits	498	5	9
Duki school deposits	672	4	6
Ziarat Improvement Fund	189	2	10
Total	1,359	13	1

The assets of the Fund were therefore Rs. 14,852-2-5.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

36. The health of the people of the district was generally good. Owing to drought, malarial fevers were not prevalent, but scarcity which prevailed in the district told to some extent upon the general condition of the people.

37. Towards the end of the year there were some cases of small-pox in the Sinjawi Tahsils, and a large number of vaccinations were effected.

38. The plague preventive measures in force last year were continued throughout the year under report. The segregation camp remained at Sibi from the 1st to 14th April 1899, and was removed to Shahrig on the 15th. It was brought down again on the 6th October 1899 to Sibi, where it remained to the close of the year. The number of persons detained for 24 hours for examination and disinfection of kit was 29,747 and those detained for periods over one day numbered 4,466, the total being 34,213; while in the preceding year the number of persons disinfected and detained was 21,642. No cases of plague were discovered in the camp during the year.

Captain Lincoln, I.M.S., held charge of the camp throughout the year.

The expenditure incurred on these measures during the year was R6,177-5-1 against R7,944-5-2 in 1898-99. This was, as before, advanced from the Sibi Municipal Fund, but the expenditure is apportioned among all the Local and Cantonment Funds of Baluchistan in proportion to their incomes.

39. An observation camp for detention of pilgrims to the Hedjaz was again opened at Sibi on the 6th December 1899 and closed on the 1st February 1900. As no pilgrims attempted to pass this way, none were detained or despatched to the provincial camp. The expenditure incurred in connection with this camp was R21-2-1 against R3-7-6 last year, which was advanced from the Sibi Municipal Fund and recovered from the several Local Funds in Baluchistan in proportion to their income.

FORESTS.

40. No forest has been reserved during the year under report.

TAKAVI ADVANCES.

41. A sum of R14,520 was disbursed during the year in giving fresh advances, of which R6,310 were given under the Land Improvement Loans Act and R8,210 under the Agriculturists Loans Act. The ordinary allotment of R10,000 was this year increased by R5,000 to enable the Deputy Commissioner to give advances for purchase of plough bullocks and seed, this necessity having arisen from loss of cattle owing to the drought prevailing in the country.

42. A sum of R11,284 was recovered on account of principal and R562-5-6 on account of interest on Takavi advances during the year under report. The balance outstanding on 31st March was R52,283-8 on account of principal and R2,156-9 on account of interest thereon.

EDUCATION.

43. Statement marked I shows the number of schools in the district, the number of scholars on the rolls of each school on 31st March 1900, and the income and expenditure of each school during the year under report.

44. A new school was started at Duki and was named, at the request of Rai Sahib Diwan Jamiat Rai, who offered to give a scholarship of R2 per mensem for three years, after the late Colonel Gaisford.

There were ten boys on the rolls of this school at the close of the year, of whom two were Indian Hindus and eight local Muhammadans. The people of Duki subscribed R759-15-6 for this school, and the Local Government sanctioned a grant of R35 per mensem from Provincial Revenues. The school is in its infancy yet, and is making progress.

There were 142 scholars on the rolls of the Barnes School at Sibi at the close of the year against 95 in the preceding year. Of 142 students 74 were Indian Hindus, 37 Indian Muhammadans, 3 local Hindus, 24 Baluch and Brahuis, and 4 Sikhs.

45. Th esteady growth and increase in the number of scholars necessitated additions in the staff, and consequently one more teacher was added in December last. At the representation of the Sindhi community, who collected money by private subscriptions sufficient to meet the teacher's pay for eight months, a Sindhi class was started on 16th November 1899. The appointment of the Sindhi teacher, to be paid from the Sibi Municipal Fund, was sanctioned as a permanency with effect from 1st March 1900.

46. To increase the efficiency of teachers and to secure better internal management, a club, called the "Teachers' Council," was started during the year under report.

47. To attract scholars from the local Muhammadan community, a building has been provided for use as a Boarding House.

48. Out of the three boys who were sent up for the last Middle School examination only one boy passed.

49. There were only 22 pupils on the rolls of the Shahrig School last year, but the year under report closed with 35 scholars.

50. The Kowas school shows an increase of two scholars as compared with the number of last year.

51. There was considerable increase in the number of pupils of the girls' school at Sibi. There were 74 girls on the rolls of the school at the close of the year under report as against 35 on the same date last year. A small library was opened in the school during the year under report.

52. The total number of scholars in all the schools was 275 as against 164 last year. Out of 275, 1 was Christian, 152 Indian Hindus, 54 Indian Muhammadans, 4 local Hindus, 4 Sikhs and 60 local Pathans, Baluchis, and Brahuis.

53. The income from all sources was R5,274-10-2 and the expenditure R4,562-7-8 against R10,014-3-4 and R9,999-13-10 respectively in the preceding year. The figures of 1898-99 include large subscriptions collected for the new school at Sibi which was built during that year.

The details of the income from all sources for the two years are as follows:—

	1898-99.			1899-1900.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Contribution from the Provincial Revenues	1,690	0	0	1,255	2	7
„ from the Local Funds	2,299	14	1	2,989	2	1
School fees	169	5	3	270	6	0
Private subscriptions	5,855	0	0	759	15	6
TOTAL	10,014	3	4	5,274	10	2

LIBRARY.

54. No new library was started in this Agency during the year under report. The Gaisford library worked satisfactorily, and its receipts during the year amounted to R644-11-6 against R533-15-6, the receipts of the previous year. The expenditure

amounted to R752-2-8 during the year under report, the deficit being met from the balance to the credit of the Fund at the beginning of the year.

55. There were 584 books in the library on the 31st March 1899, and two hundred more books were purchased during the year under report, making a total of 784. The average number of subscribers was 59 this year as against 40 last year.

REGISTRATION.

56. One hundred and twenty-six documents were registered against 86 in last year. The total receipts amounted to R349 as compared with R227-8-0 during the preceding year.

Rupees 159 were paid to Sub-Registrars and copyists as remuneration, and R23-11-6 were spent in contingencies during the year.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND MARRIAGES.

57. No birth, death, or marriage was registered during the year.

COAL.

58. The following was the outturn of coal from the collieries at Shahrig and Khost during the year under report :—

Khost.

	Tons.	cwt.	qr.	lb.
Steam coal	8,077	16	2	6
Nut coal	847	1	2	0
Dust coal	5,154	4	0	25
	14,079	2	1	3

Shahrig.

Steam coal	2	0	0	0
Nut coal	105	6	2	0
Dust coal	172	5	0	0
	279	11	2	0

FAMINE.

59. The year under report was the third year of drought. The want of rain caused a contraction in irrigated cultivation owing to the sources of perennial water supply diminishing in volume, but the Khushkaba cultivation suffered most, inasmuch as it was an entire failure in the Sibi Tahsil and in the Marri and Bugti country. The Duki sub-division enjoyed a moderate rainfall, but, owing to scarcity of fodder and severe cold, mortality amongst the cattle was considerable, and the Khushkaba, though not on the whole altogether a failure, was considerably below the average in some places and defective in others. By the timely grant of remissions and suspensions of revenue and distribution of Takavi advances for the purpose of buying seed and purchasing plough bullocks, the people in this sub-division were able to pull through.

60. The pinch of poverty and privation caused by entire failure of crops, scarcity of fodder, high prices and loss of sheep and cattle was most severely felt in the rain-crop villages near Sibi, which, depending entirely on floods from the hill torrents for their irrigation, had practically no crops at all during the year.

61. The Marri and Bugti tribes were also reduced to extreme destitution. They had no autumn crops, while there was a total absence of grass, and their flocks perished in hundreds. Many of them scattered into Sind and the Punjab, and the poorer of them went begging from village to village.

Several hundred Marris and Bugtis went to Dera Ghazi Khan, where they threw themselves on the bounty of Nawab Sir Imam Bakhsh Khan, who fed them all.

62. The following measures were adopted to protect these people from privation and starvation :—

(1) From 3rd November 1899 to 31st March 1900 gratuitous relief in the shape of a grain dole was given to the old and infirm who were unfit to work in the rain-crop villages of Sibi. The total expenditure on this account during the year amounted to R1,192-1-9. The number of persons who received relief was—

Males	7,553	daily average	50·69
Females	12,005	„ „	80·57
Children	12,642	„ „	84·86
	32,200		

The daily rates fixed were 12 chattaks of jowari per man or woman, 8 chattaks per child above eight, and 4 chattaks per child of eight or under, nothing being allowed for unweaned children.

(2) Certain relief works costing ₹16,933-12-10 were opened for able-bodied men of these villages as well as for those of Shahrig Tahsil and for Marris.

(3) In March 1900, Government was pleased to sanction a grant of ₹18,000 for doles of grain to Marris and Bugtis in want, and the persons who were living on the hospitality of the Mazari Nawab were recalled.

Maunds 4,799 and 15 seers of jowari were obtained for this amount from Sibi, Jacobabad and Dera Ghazi Khan and were distributed, 2,400 maunds to the Marris and 2,399 maunds and 15 seers to the Bugtis, through the Chiefs and the headmen of sections.

SERIOUS CASES.

Fanatical Outrages.

63. There have occurred two cases of murderous outrage in the district during the year under report:—

(1) At 2-30 in the morning of the 19th September a young fanatic, by name Lal Muhammad Umarzai, came from Habib Killa, a village about 5 miles from Duki, entered the compound of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Duki, attacked a Hindu dhobi with his sword and wounded him severely, and also wounded one Pathan chowkidar. He was caught by a levy footman and admitted his crime. He was tried under the Murderous Outrages Act, sentenced to death, and hanged.

As this was the third fanatic who had come from the same village Habib Killa within the past few years, it was thought proper to impose a fine of ₹2,500 on this village and its outlying hamlet of China. The villages were also made to surrender 50 swords and 10 guns.

(2) A report was received on the evening of 10th October from the Station Master, Sunari, saying that the gangmen of Landhi No. 14 near Sunari had been attacked by two Thingiani Marris, and two gangmen were wounded: one of the wounded men, Ram Nawaz, a Hindu, died the same night, and the other, Muhammad Bakhsh, at first recovered from his wounds, but subsequently was attacked by pneumonia, to which he succumbed.

The two Marris, by name Kulleri and Momin, escaped after committing the murderous outrage, but were arrested two days after by the aid of Dur Muhammad Khan Langhani and other Marri Levies. Both these culprits were tried under the Murderous Outrages Act, sentenced to death, and hanged. Their property was also forfeited to Government.

64. In consultation with the Marri Jirga, the following proposals were made to prevent the re-occurrence of such cases:—

(1) A fine of ₹2,000 was imposed on the Jadwani section of the Thingianis to which the fanatics belonged. The Jadwanis were also required to surrender 12 guns and 12 swords, and to remove, as soon as their crops in the Shahrig district were reaped, to the Marri head-quarters, Kahan, where they were to remain under the eye of the Marri Chief till further orders.

(2) All the sections of the Thingianis, with the exception of the Zaveranis, were required to give hostages.

(3) No Marris to be allowed to go armed along the railway line or in British territory.

These proposals were sanctioned, and are being carried out.

65. Including the above, the number of cases of homicide reported came to 22 during the year under report, against 21 in the previous year.

Out of these, five were committed out of British territory and were disposed of by tribal jirga. The sentences of imprisonment awarded in these cases varied from six months to seven years.

The remaining 17 cases were taken up by the police. Out of these, in two cases the culprit shave not yet been arrested, in one case one culprit has been arrested and steps are being taken to arrest the others, two cases have been referred to the next Fort Munro Jirga for settlement, one case is pending for the Quetta Jirga, and one case is still under investigation, there being some doubt whether it was a case of suicide or homicide.

In two out of these seven cases both parties were Marris, and the cases arose out of blood feuds.

The remaining 10 cases and one case pending from last year have been disposed of as under :—

Five were tried by the Sessions Judge. In two the murderers were sentenced to death under the Murderous Outrages Act. In two two culprits were sentenced to transportation for life under the Indian Penal Code and one to imprisonment for seven years. In the remaining case the accused was sentenced to transportation for life, but the sentence was reduced on appeal by the High Court to seven years' imprisonment.

Six cases were referred to local jirgas. Out of these, three are worth mentioning here, as the victims were residents of India.

(1) Murder of Mr. Nicholas, Mining Overseer at Khost. This occurred on 6th July 1899. The murdered man's chowkidar has been arrested on strong suspicion of having been concerned in the case, but his accomplices have not been traced. However, the rule of tribal responsibility was enforced both as affording the best chance of eliciting the facts of this particular case and in the interest of future order. The Maliks were given six months' grace in which to trace the offenders, and promised, if they failed in this, to pay without demur a fine of Rs2,000.

(2) Sona Singh, shopkeeper at Nakas, was murdered on his way from Gachina on 3rd August 1899 in broad daylight. In this case, too, no clue to the murderers has been discovered. However, the tribal responsibility has been enforced in this case also, the people of the neighbouring villages having been fined Rs1,000.

(3) Death of police constable Kudrat-ulla, killed by Sardar Mehrab Khan Khetran on the 14th September 1899. The action taken in this case is detailed in paragraph 66.

In one of the remaining three jirga cases the accused was acquitted for want of proof. In one the accused was convicted under section 304, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs100. The third case arose out of a Marri blood feud. The Marri Jirga awarded the following compensation :—

(1) Cash	Rs3,000	
(2) Girls	No.	7
(3) Arms	„	12

and their award was confirmed.

POLITICAL.

66. The political events of importance which occurred during the year are the following :—

(1) Sardar Mehrab Khan, the Khetran Chief, went from Sibi to Bahawalpur in March 1899 after the Sibi Horse Show was over, and remained there at the shrine of Pir Muhammad Shah till July 1899. On his way back he quarrelled with his Munshi Ghulam Miran, and each brought a charge of assault against the other. The Sardar was assured that enquiry would be made into his complaints against the Munshi, and pending the enquiry the Tahsildar was directed to keep the Munshi with him in the Tahsil.

On the evening of the 14th September Sardar Mehrab Khan entered the Tahsil and fired at and slightly wounded Munshi Ghulam Miran with a shot gun. He then left the Tahsil and was pursued by some of the police, who fired at him. Sardar Mehrab Khan returned the fire and mortally wounded a police constable named Kudrat-ulla. He then took to the hills.

Apprehensions were at first entertained of further disturbance, but it was soon evident that Mehrab Khan's act had been a mere outbreak of ungovernable temper, and that it had no political significance. Several Chiefs and Mokkadams, including Mehrab Khan's brothers, at once came forward and offered their assistance, and tranquillity was soon restored.

Twenty-five Lances were, however, despatched to Barkhan from Gumbaz to support and give confidence to the Tahsildar. A telegram was also sent to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, requesting him to ask the Mazari Chief's help and that of Sardar Tagia Khan Leghari in securing Mehrab Khan. Captain Cubitt, the Political Agent, started for Barkhan on the 16th September, and, taking with him from Gumbaz a cavalry escort of 75 Lances of the 19th Bengal Lancers under command of Lieutenant Ballantyne, arrived at Barkhan on the 21st. On his arrival, he received a telegram from the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, saying that Mehrab Khan had surrendered and was being sent in charge of the Leghari Chief's uncle, Sardar Din Muhammad Khan. Mehrab Khan was then brought to Sibi as a prisoner in open arrest. A Jirga of Sardars was convened to give their opinion regarding the punishment to be meted out to the Sardar for his misconduct. The Jirga recommended that—

1st.—Mehrab Khan should pay Rs1,500 as compensation to the heirs of the deceased constable Kudrat-ulla.

2nd.—Mehrab Khan should be suspended from the Sardarship, and should reside for two years away from his country at Sibi and Shahrig, giving security in ₹5,000 that he would not attempt to escape or otherwise misbehave.

3rd.—During his suspension the management of the tribe to be carried on by his brother Bakhtiar Khan.

These proposals were sanctioned by the Agent to the Governor-General, with the addition that full discretion was reserved to Government in the matter of the restoration of Mehrab Khan to the Sardarship after the expiration of the two years, which should absolutely depend on Mehrab Khan's conduct and his ability to satisfy Government that he had reformed his ways.

67. (2) *The Marri-Gurchani Feud.*—As reported in the last year's report, the feud between these two tribes was settled at Marunj on 14th October 1898. The last phase was the murder of a Talwani and a Zarwani Gurchani by the Marris. For this the Gurchanis were awarded compensation, which was duly paid to them. But unfortunately there was a new outbreak during the year under report. Its history is as follows:—

One Lal Khan Durkani Gurchani absconded from his district in connection with an old Durkani Hadiani feud and became a Hamsaya of the Bijarani Marris. Thence he came into the Durkani hills and carried off the wife of Walidad Durkani. This woman was afterwards abducted from Lal Khan by Sherdil Marri. Lal Khan avenged himself by forcibly carrying off the wife of Bingoo Somrani Loharani Marri.

In retaliation for this act of violence, the Somrani Loharani Marris made a raid into the Durkani hills and killed Piran Durkani Gurchani. The relations of Piran in retaliation wounded a Bugti by mistake for a Marri. Here the reprisals in connection with Lal and his offence may be said to have ceased.

Apparently Bijar and Dildar Zawarani Gurchanis, brooding over the murder of their relative in September 1898, even though (as above mentioned) they had received the compensation awarded, thought the opportunity favourable for retaliation. They killed Gul Beg Loharani. Reprisals followed reprisals with the following result, that three more murders were committed, two on the Gurchani side and one on the Marri side.

The case came up before the combined Jirga of Chiefs of both the districts at Fort Munro in September last, who awarded ₹600 compensation for each murder and recommended a sentence of seven years' transportation against Bijar and Dildar, who reopened the old feud, and three years' rigorous imprisonment against the other murderers.

68. (3) The Dumars of Sinjawi, who had been fined ₹10,000 in connection with the murder of Colonel Gaisford in March 1898, paid up in full ₹5,000, being a moiety of the fine imposed upon them. Sardar Payo Khan, who had been suspended from the Sardarship and ordered to reside away from his country, and also Chargul, were allowed to return to their homes on their furnishing security for good behaviour. Six of the Dumars, who were in Shikarpur Jail for not furnishing security in ₹6,000 each required of them, were also released on their giving security in ₹3,000 each.

69. (4) *Desertion to Afghanistan.*—In August 1899 a report was received from the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Duki, saying that Allan Khan and Sher Muhammad Shadozais of Duki left their homes for Kabul accompanied by six other men, on the pretence that their brother Torkhan did not allow them the right of nominating men for the Levy service granted to them by Government. It was believed that they had been incited by Misri Khan Khetran (who is related to them by marriage) to leave their homes and join him. However, they came back again of their own accord before the end of the year and made up their differences with their brother.

C. ARCHER, *Captain,*

Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

A

Return of Land Revenue Collections in kind and in cash in the Thal-Chotiali District for the year 1899-1900.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Description.	Maunds collected.	Average rate per maund.	Cash realized.	Total.	Remarks.
	Mds. s. c.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	
I.—Collections in kind—					
Wheat	48,560 36 11	2 3 6	1,07,786 4 0		
Barley	3,681 16 7	1 13 0	6,674 9 1		
Bhoosa	52,063 0 2	0 4 0	13,097 8 5		
Jowari	14,745 12 8	2 6 5	35,428 5 3		
Kirbi	15,093 3 8	0 1 1	1,057 1 9		
Moong	399 23 4	3 4 2	1,303 10 6		
Maccai	203 37 0	2 10 8	543 15 0		
Moth	19 12 0	2 6 8	46 10 6		
Bajri	83 9 4	2 8 0	209 5 7		
Til	16 8 6	5 0 0	81 6 9		
Shali	1,122 35 0	2 2 5	2,415 2 5		
Cotton	66 2 1	2 10 0	174 8 11		
China	969 36 12	1 5 0	1,274 7 7		
Tobacco	87 10 6	6 4 9	234 12 4		
				1,70,276 5 4	
II.—Collections in cash—					
Crops cut green	...	...	4,247 2 3		
Palezat	...	...	1,239 3 9		
Miscellaneous	...	...	1,953 14 3		
Fixed assessment	...	...	36,019 10 8		
Water Mills	...	...	1,535 4 0		
Royalty on coal	...	...	1 12 8		
				44,996 15 7	
III.—Grazing-tax	...	...	.....	15,861 12 9	
IV.—Arrears for previous year recovered during the year under review.	...	...	.....	221 5 11	
Total	...	...	.....	2,31,356 6 10	

Details by Tahsils.

	Description.	Sibi.	Shahrig.	Duki.	Barkhan.	Sinjawi.	Kohlu.	Total.	Total collection in cash.	Expenditure.	Net amount credited into Treasury.
		R a. p.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*
I.	Collection in kind	82,163 14 4	1,028 14 7	42,315 15 6	39,137 12 9	867 12 9	4,761 15 5				
II.	Do. in cash	2,715 7 6	22,315 0 5	4,139 0 10	1,360 14 3	14,116 2 11	348 9 0				
III.	Grazing Tax	3,571 4 0	8,161 3 0	1,214 0 0	300 0 0	2,615 5 0	...	2,31,356 6 10	2,31,356 6 10	24,447 8 3	
IV.	Arrears	14 0 0	...	...	...	207 5 11	...				
V.	Royalty on coal	...	1 12 8	...	...	...	...	Record fees	39 6 0		
	Total	88,464 9 10	31,506 14 8	47,669 0 4	40,798 11 0	17,806 10 7	5,110 8 5	...	2,31,395 12 10	24,447 8 3	1,99,632 5 3

	R a. p.
*(a) Jagir allowance	13,308 3 3
(b) Lambardari allowance	10,950 14 6
(c) Leghari Nawab's share for Palezat and Sabzkhurda	188 6 6
Total	24,447 8 3

	R a. p.
Remitted	1,499 3 10
Suspended	6,416 13 6

C. ARCHER, *Captain,*
Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

B

Statement of new remissions and assignments of Land Revenue made by the Local Government of Baluchistan in the Thal-Chotiali District during the year 1899-1900.

Nature of grant.		Annual total value of Grant.			Remarks.
For the maintenance of public servants.	For other purposes.	In perpetuity or during the maintenance of an institution or office.	For life or lives or for a fixed term.	Total.	
Nil.	(1) Malik Allahdad Dumar, of Sinjawi Tahsil.	Nil.	For life time only, subject to loyalty and good behaviour.	3 acres of land, estimated value R21.	
	(2) Imam Baksh, son of Kadir Baksh Mazarani, of Chuharkote, Barkhan Tahsil.		Ditto ditto	150 maunds Bhoosa, value R37-8.	
	(3) Khuda Baksh and Khudadad, sons of Fattah Khan, Bijrani Matri.		Until Kohlu settlement when the question will be reconsidered.	633 acres 1 rod 5 poles, value R381.	

C

Statement of the judicial work of the various Courts in the Thal-Chotiali District for 1899-1900.

Officers.	Civil suits disposed of.				Criminal trials disposed of.			Miscellaneous Revenue cases.	Grand Total.	Grand Total of 1898-99.
	Original.	Appeal.	Cases of execution of decree.	Total.	Original.	Appeal.	Total.			
1. Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali	15	8	...	23	9	7	16	29	68	85
2. Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	6	2
3. Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi	22	13	10	45	69	6	75	81	201	306
4. Ditto ditto Duki	2	...	...	2	41	...	41	396	439	400
5. Munsif, Sibi	659	...	499	1,158	68	...	68	...	1,226	1,133
6. Tehsildar, Sibi	15	...	5	20	120	...	120	59	199	240
7. Ditto Shahrig	14	...	9	23	49	...	49	...	72	151
8. Ditto Duki	31	...	10	41	18	...	18	147	206	40
9. Ditto Barkhan	71	...	8	79	47	...	47	18	144	58
10. Naib Tahsildar, Sibi	74	...	29	103	31	...	31	8	142	35
11. Ditto Shahrig	102	...	24	126	12	...	12	...	138	83
12. Ditto Duki	50	...	15	65	6	...	6	...	71	76
13. Ditto Barkhan	36	...	3	39	8	...	8	...	47	42
14. Ditto Sinjawi	23	...	7	30	31	...	31	38	99	111
15. Ditto Kohlu	37	...	9	46	16	...	16	...	62	56
Total	1,151	21	628	1,800	531	13	544	776	3,120	2,818

C. ARCHER, *Captain,*
Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

D

Statement showing the number and classification of Political cases in the Thal-Chotiali District tried by Jirgas during 1899-1900.

Name of Jirga sitting.	Local Cases.									Inter-provincial cases.			Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Murder.	Robbery.	Adultery.	Adultery with murder.	Land Revenue.	Betrothal and other cases connected with marriage.	Cattle lifting.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	With Sindh.	With Punjab.	Total.		
Local Jirgas	11	16	19	2	10	14	48	49	169	...	...	...	169	
Fort Munro	3	9	8	...	1	...	19	13	53	...	124	124	177	Besides these, 247 cases between the Marris and the Bugtis were also decided.
Sibi	9	17	9	...	11	10	25	24	105	...	...	...	105	Besides these, 152 cases between the Marris and the Bugtis were also decided.
Quetta	2	5	2	1	9	3	1	9	32	...	...	...	32	
Sharif Shah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6	
Total	25	47	38	3	31	27	93	95	359	...	130	130	*489	

* Detail of 489 cases.

		Cases laid before Jirga.	Cases decided.	Cases remaining unsettled.
Fort Munro	Inter-provincial cases	124	111	13
	Local cases	53	34	19
Local Jirgas		169	166	3
Sibi		105	78	27
Quetta		32	21	11
Sharif Shah		6	4	2
Total		489	414	75

C. ARCHER, *Captain,*
Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

E

SUMMARY—Distribution of the Prisoners of all classes (convicted, under trial, and civil) confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Thal-Chotiali District during the year 1899-1900.

Province.	Place of Confinement.			Prisoners in Jail at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year.			Total daily average number of Prisoners.			Remarks.
	Central Jails.	District Jails.	Subordinate Jails and Lock-ups.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Baluchistan Agency	...	Sibi.	Harnai, Shahrig, Sinjawi, Duki, Kohlu and Barkhan.	103	1	104	15,262	512	15,774	15,365	513	15,878	15,223	513	15,736	142	...	142	101·71	1·99	103·70	

C. ARCHER, *Captain,*

Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

F

Expenditure (in rupees) in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Thal-Chotiali District during the year 1899-1900 (excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations, or repairs).

Province.	Daily average number of prisoners.				Establishment.				Dieting Charges.					
	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Rations.	Miscellaneous dieting charges, including diet of prisoners in hajats and camps.	Garden and agricultural expenses.	Proportion of dairy expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength excluding civil prisoners.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
					R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R	R	R a. p.	R a. p.
Baluchistan Agency	41·06	62·48	·16	103·70	2,797 3 1	760 1 7	3,557 4 8	34 8 7	3,282 3 4	274 0 9	...	...	3,556 4 1	34 3 4

Province.	Hospital Charges.							Clothing and bedding of prisoners.		Sanitation charges.				Charges for moving prisoners.			
	Sick diet and extras for patients.	Extras or special diet for weakly prisoners not in hospital.	Medicines, hospital bedding, clothing, etc.	Proportion of dairy expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength excluding civil prisoners.	Charges for conservancy, cleansing and purifying.	Charges for water supply.	Extraordinary charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Transfer charges and road subsistence of convicts and under-trial prisoners.	Transportation charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
	R a. p.	R	R	R	R a. p.	R a. p.	R	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R	R	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R	R a. p.	R a. p.
Baluchistan Agency	88 10 3	...	...	...	88 10 3	0 13 9	...	168 10 6	1 13 8	232 12 5	...	...	232 12 5	2 4 1	772 9 0	...	772 9 0	7 8 0

Expenditure (in rupees) in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Thal-Chotiali District during the year 1899-1900 (excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations, or repairs)—continued.

Province.	Charges for other miscellaneous services and supplies.								Travelling allowances.		Contingencies.							
	For lighting.	Disciplinary charges.	Annual expenses for uniform and accoutrements of warders.	Money payments as reward for recaptures and service.	Execution charges.	Other miscellaneous charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Rents, rates and taxes.	Service postage.	Telegram and telephone charges.	Current office expenses (including country stationery).	Office furniture.	Charges for registers and stationery (stationery Department charges).	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
1	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
	R a. p.	R	R a. p.	R	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R	R	R	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Baluchistan Agency	108 5 2	...	360 0 0	...	55 8 11	235 12 11	759 11 0	7 12 1	2 12 6	0 0 5	...	...	...	32 13 6	29 3 0	5 0 0	67 0 6	0 10 5

Province.	Extraordinary charges for live stock and tools and plant likely to last for three years and upwards.											Grand total of expenditure.	Total cost per head of average strength.
	Conservancy and water supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy live stock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Draught cattle (excluding keep).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.		
1	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65
	R	R a. p.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Baluchistan Agency	...	53 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53 13 0	0 8 4	9,279 7 11	90 1 5

C. ARCHER, *Captain*,
Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

G

Statement showing the prisoners entered the Jail and Subsidiary Jails in the Thal-Chotiali District during 1899-1900.

Name of Jail.	Direct admission.					By transfer from other Jails.					Remarks.
	Convict male.	Convict female.	Civil prisoners.	Political prisoners.	Under-trial prisoners.	Convict male.	Convict female.	Civil prisoners.	Political prisoners.	Under-trial prisoners.	
Sibi, Harnai, Shahrig, Duki, Sinjawi, Barkhan and Kohlu.	245	3	5	511	433	17	...	...	14	3	

H

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure of Local Funds in the Thal-Chotiali District for 1899-1900.

Name of Fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
(1) Sibi Municipal Fund	4,714 3 10	35,432 11 4	32,848 4 6	7,298 10 8
(2) Shahrig Bazar Fund	12,524 8 7	16,867 13 10	14,030 6 11	15,361 15 6

C. ARCHER, *Captain,*

Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

I

Return of Schools and Education in the Thal-Chotiali District for 1899-1900.

Serial No.	Name and place of school.	Class of school.	Number of pupils in the school at the close of the year.								Income of schools.				Cost of maintenance.
			Christians.	Hindus (Natives of India).	Indian Muhammadans.	Local Hindus.	Baluch Brahuis.	Sikhs.	Parsis.	Total.	Contribution by Local Fund.	Grant-in-aid from Provincial revenues.	Realized by fee or subscription.	Total.	
											₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
1	Barnes' School, Sibi . .	Secondary Anglo-Vernacular School.	...	74	37	3	24	4	...	142	1,677 7 2	1,010 2 7	270 6 0	2,957 15 9	2,957 15 9
2	Shahrig School . . .	Primary Zemindari .	1	11	8	1	14	...	...	35	346 0 0	...	...	346 0 0	346 0 0
3	Kowas do. . . .	Ditto .	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	14	257 4 0	...	...	257 4 0	257 4 0
4	Girls' School, Sibi . . .	Vernacular Primary, Urdu, Hindi and Gurmukhi.	...	65	9	...	...	...	...	74	708 3 3	...	...	708 3 3	708 3 3
5	Galsford School, Duki . .	Primary Zemindari .	...	2	...	...	8	...	...	10	0 3 8	245 0 0	759 15 6	1,005 3 2	293 0 8
	Total .	...	1	152	54	4	60	4	...	275	2,989 2 1	1,255 2 7	1,030 5 6	5,274 10 2	4,562 7 8

A sum of R120 per annum is also contributed from the Sibi Municipal Fund towards the St. Joseph's School at Sibi.

C. ARCHER, *Captain,*
Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

No. 736, dated Quetta, the 7th June 1900.

From—F. M. A. BEATY, Esq., District Superintendent of Police, Thal-Chotiali and Quetta-Pishin,
To—The District Magistrate, Thal-Chotiali.

I have the honour to forward, for perusal and transmission to the Inspector-General of Police, with such remarks as you may deem necessary, the Annual Administration Report, Part I, of the Thal-Chotiali Police for the year 1899-1900. As was stated in the last report, the returns include the working of the Police on the Railway Line from Kach to Jhatpat, of which a return has also been made out separately.

CRIME AND CRIMINALS.

1. The number of cognizable cases of all kinds (classes I to VI of statement A) which occurred during the year under review was 354, against 418 during 1898-1899, thus showing a decrease of 64.

2. Eliminating class VI, the number of cases was 347, against 398 during the preceding year: also showing a decrease of 51.

3. Every case included in these returns was investigated by the police. None were dealt with direct by Magistrates.

4. A reference to the figures below will show that the crime was fairly proportionately distributed over the district.

The police stations of Sibi, Barkhan, and Duki head the list, but it should be borne in mind that their jurisdiction extends over a very much larger area and more cases are naturally reported.

Sibi	71
Barkhan	62
Duki	52
Railway	50
Harnai	41
Sinjawi	32
Kohlu	28
Sharigh	18
TOTAL	354

The crime recorded in the Sinjawi and Kohlu Thanas should, fairly speaking, have formed part of the working of the Duki and Barkhan Thanas, but under an old arrangement, they were treated as separate thanas, notwithstanding that the strength of the police was not more than that of a 1st class outpost. The detection of crime therefore was in most cases undertaken by the levy thanadar with only a 3rd grade sergeant to help him. Under the new arrangement, however, both Sinjawi and Kohlu have been converted into road posts, and all cases of crime in their jurisdiction will in future be brought on to the records of the Duki and Barkhan Thanas respectively.

The strength of both thanas has been increased, and the police officials, it is to be hoped, will be better able to undertake the investigation of crime within their respective jurisdictions.

5. There is practically no marked difference between the two years in the number of cases in any of the classes.

Still Harnai shows up with four cases under section 302, Indian Penal Code, against *nil* last year, also three cases under section 307, Indian Penal Code, against *nil* in the preceding year. Similarly Duki and Barkhan show up in dakaiti cases and Harnai somewhat prominently in riot cases.

6. The number of burglaries was 85 against 76 in the previous year.

7. The *modus operandi* in burglaries was as follows:—

(1) By breaking or picking locks	24	cases.
(2) By making holes through walls	24	,,
(3) By opening doors or windows	3	,,
(4) By entry through roofs	4	,,
(5) By breaking open doors or windows	8	,,
(6) By other methods	22	,,
TOTAL	85	cases.

8. These figures, compared with the previous year, show an increase of 9 cases and the greatest difference occurs under the last head.

This increase may fairly be attributed to the scarcity of food which has driven people to commit these petty burglaries merely to obtain means wherewith to procure articles of food.

A number of these petty burglaries are committed from Railway Landis, which it must be represented are left quite unprotected all through the day while the men are at work.

In some instances these Landis are not within sight of any habitation, and it therefore becomes a very easy task for bands of Pathans and Baluchis moving up and down the line in quest of labour to commit such thefts.

Unless the Railway authorities can arrange for the protection of these gang huts while the men are at work, there is no possible remedy for preventing the commission of such burglaries, because by the time intimation reaches the police, and before they can enter on an investigation, the offenders have made good their escape into the hills, which in a great many instances are situated within Marri territory, where the police are not supposed to have any jurisdiction.

9. There were 14 cases of murder during the year. They were distributed as follows :—

Sibi	1 case.
Harnai	4 cases.
Duki	2 „
Kohlu	1 case.
Barkhan	4 cases.
Railway Sharigh	2 „
TOTAL	14 cases.

10. Of the above, seven were committed by Pathans of the district, one by a Ghilzai of the Zhob district, three by Marris, one by a jat, one by a mixed gang and of one nothing is known of the offenders.

11. The motives which actuated the murders were as follows :—

(1) Arising out of the relation of sexes	4 cases.
(2) Feuds	5 „
(3) Robbery	3 „
(4) Fanaticism	1 case.
(5) Other motives	1 „
TOTAL	14 cases.

12. The number of persons murdered was 14, of whom 12 were adult males and two adult females.

13. The only cases which present any peculiar features are those of Mr. Nicholas at Khost and the fanatical attack on two gangmenon the railway line near Sunari. In regard to the first, it has been alleged that the offenders were a mixed gang, and their object was purely gain, because Mr. Nicholas possessed valuables and jewelry. This case has already been fully reported on, and there is no occasion to reproduce a fresh account of it in the report under review.

The second was a fanatical attack made on some gangmen returning from work, in which one was killed forthwith and the other so badly wounded that he subsequently died from his injuries. There is also a third case in which Mehrab Khan Khetrani, of Haji Kot, shot down and killed a policeman who was closely pursuing the Sardar, because he had attempted to take the life of his Munshi Ghulam Miran by firing at him.

The Munshi was slightly wounded by the shot, but got over it.

This case, I understand, has been settled by jirga, but nothing is yet known as to what punishment has been awarded the Sardar.

The policeman, it should be borne in mind, very pluckily rushed forward to secure Mehrab Khan, but was killed while endeavouring to recapture him, and his conduct, in my opinion, was very praiseworthy.

His family has been granted a pension of Rs6 per mensem, but no blood money has so far been paid to his heirs. This is a matter which should be looked into, as there is no reason why the Sardar should not be made to pay for the life he has taken.

WORKING AND MEASURES OF DETECTION.

14. The number of cognizable cases of all kinds, classes I to VI of statement A, which occurred during the years 1898-99 and 1899-1900, the number convicted and the percentage

the latter bear to the former, are given below with information regarding the number of persons arrested and convicted, and the value of property stolen and recovered.

Cases.

Year.	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage.
1898-99	418	156	37
1899-1900	354	126	36

Persons.

Year.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.
1898-99	795	366	47
1899-1900	716	282	39

Property.

Year.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
	₹	₹	
1898-99	22,965	12,430	54
1899-1900	22,417	12,822	57

15. It will be seen from the above figures that, while there has been a marked decrease in crime, there has been a falling-off in the percentages of "cases" and "persons," and the only explanation I can offer is that at the close of the year ten riot cases were pending in which 203 persons were awaiting trial. If these cases had been disposed of during the year under review, the percentages would have been appreciably better. As the figures stand, I consider that 36 per cent. is not bad compared with other provinces.

16. The percentage of persons convicted to arrested is not as good as the previous year, and this also may be attributed to the same cause, because the 203 persons arrested in riot cases are still shown as awaiting trial.

17. I have the same remark to make as my predecessor in regard to the unavoidable delay in the settlement of cases by jirga.

18. At the end of the year under report 312 persons were awaiting trial before Courts, while another 80 were in police custody and had not been challaned.

19. The percentage of stolen property recovered was very good.

20. The police force has been reorganized during the year and the police office amalgamated with the Quetta office. Two outposts at Sinjawi and Kohlu have been established and are subordinate to the Duki and Barkhan Thanas respectively.

21. The police stations of Duki, Barkhan, Sharigh, Railway, and Harnai have been reinforced, and will, I trust, be better able to cope with the detection of crime in the district.

22. Crime was best detected in the Harnai Thana with 54 per cent.; Kohlu, with 25 per cent., was the worst.

23. There is a slight improvement in the police working, and I hope it will further improve under regular supervision and instruction.

24. I enclose statements A, B and C relating to cases, persons and property respectively.

APPENDIX IV.

Administration Report of the Zhob Political Agency for the year 1899-1900.

PERSONNEL.

The office of the Political Agent in Zhob was held by Captain F. Macdonald, I.S.C., from the 1st April to 1st May and from 21st November 1899 up to the close of the year. From 2nd May to 20th November Captain Macdonald was absent on leave on private affairs and Captain H. L. Showers officiated for him.

2. The charge of the office of Assistant Political Agent, Upper Zhob, was held by the following officers: —

On the 1st April by Lieutenant C. B. Winter.
From 2nd April to the 26th May by K. S. Sheikh Abdul Rahman.
From 27th May 1899 to 23rd January 1900 by Lieutenant V. De V. Hunt, I.S.C.
From 24th January to 11th February by K. S. Sheikh Abdul Rahman.
From 12th to 14th February by Lieutenant V. De V. Hunt.
From 15th February to 4th March by K. S. Sheikh Abdul Rahman.
From 5th to 31st March by Lieutenant A. L. Jacob, I.S.C.

3. The charge of the office of Assistant Political Agent, Lower Zhob, and District Superintendent of Police in Zhob was held by Lieutenant V. De V. Hunt from the 1st April to 19th May, when he was transferred to Upper Zhob. Lieutenant A. P. Trevor, I.S.C., held charge from the 20th May up to the end of the year.

4. The charge of the office of Extra Assistant Commissioner, Upper Zhob, was held by K. S. Sheikh Abdul Rahman throughout the year except from the 6th June to the 5th September 1899, when he was on three months' privilege leave and Lala Bhagmall held charge of the office.

5. The charge of the office of Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lower Zhob, was similarly held by K. S. Kazi Mozaffar Khan throughout the year. He was, however, absent on three months' privilege leave from the 27th April to 26th July 1899, and Munshi Muhammad Yusaf Khan held charge of the office during that time.

6. The charge of the Hindubagh Tahsil was held by Munshi Syed Hussein from 1st April 1899 to the 13th January 1900 and by Munshi Syed Rasool from 14th January up to the end of the year.

7. There were several changes in the charge of the Bori Tahsil—

From 1st April to 7th August 1899 it was held by Hafiz Saifulla Khan.
From 8th August to 3rd December the post was held by Lala Hari Ram.
From 4th December 1899 to 18th March 1900 the work was carried on by Munshi Natha Singh, and from that date up to the close of the year Munshi Gulzar Khan held the post.

8. The charge of the Fort Sandeman Tahsil was held by Lala Gela Ram throughout the year.

9. The charge of the Musakhel Tahsil was held by Munshi Ahmad Khan from 1st April to 17th August 1899, and by Hafiz Saifulla Khan from the 18th August up to the close of the year.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

10. The Honourable Sir William Mackworth Young, M.A., K.C.S.I., I.C.S., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, accompanied by his staff and by the Commissioner and Superintendent, Derajat Division, paid a visit to this Agency during the year under report.

11. Lieutenant A. P. Trevor, Assistant Political Agent, and Lala Gela Ram, Tahsildar, Fort Sandeman, met His Honour at Khajuri Kach in the Punjab and accompanied him to Fort Sandeman.

12. On the 4th December 1899 His Honour was met at a distance of one mile from Fort Sandeman by the Political Agent, accompanied by the Civil Officers and the Officer Commanding Fort Sandeman and staff. The road from the Cantonment to the castle, the residence of the Political Agent, was lined by the troops in garrison, the Guard-of-Honour at the house being furnished by the Infantry of the Zhob Levy Corps. A salute was fired.

13. On the 5th December a darbar was held at Fort Sandeman at which certain Sardars and Maliks of Lower Zhob, Native Officers of the Zhob Levy Corps and Government officials

were introduced to the Lieutenant Governor. In the evening His Honour attended the sports of the 23rd Bombay Infantry, which were held in honour of his visit.

14. On the 6th December His Honour left for Manikhwah *en route* to Dera Ismail Khan, accompanied by the Political Agent. A salute was fired. On the 7th a halt was made at Manikhwah, and on the following day His Honour left for Dhana Sar. On the 9th he entered in his own jurisdiction.

REVENUE.

15. A sum of R1,92,349-6-3 was actually collected during the year under report as against R2,27,593-5-0 in the last year and the revised estimate of R2,24,820. Thus there was a decrease of R35,243-14-9 over actuals of last year and of R32,470-9-9 over the revised Budget Estimates.

16. The total expenditure amounted to R5,86,346-11-0 against the actuals of last year R5,84,155-11-3 and revised estimate of R6,01,003.

17. The chief increases and decreases under the several sub-heads are explained below :—

RECEIPTS.

I.—Land Revenue.

18. The total receipts amounted to R1,59,901-5-1 against an estimate of R1,90,910, showing a decrease of R31,008-10-11. This is made up as follows :—

	R	a.	p.
Total decrease under ordinary revenue	7,159	4	3
Do. do. grazing tax	23,849	6	8
TOTAL	31,008	10	11

19. The decrease of R7,159-4-3 under ordinary revenue is made up of the following sums according to tahsils :—

	R	a.	p.
Lower Zhob	5,756	2	4
Musakhel	1,738	12	2
TOTAL	7,494	14	6
Deduct—			
Increase in Bori	219	0	2
Do. Upper Zhob	116	10	1
	335	10	3
Net decrease	7,159	4	3

The decreases in Lower Zhob and Musakhel Tahsils are due to continued drought and bad season. The small increase in the tahsils of the Upper Zhob Sub-Division does not call for any remarks.

20. The decrease under grazing tax is due to a misunderstanding of the Revenue Commissioner's order, dated 13th May 1899, that the tirni year will in future end on 31st July. This order, it is now known, refers to Powindahs only ; but this was not understood, and nearly all over the district flocks were not enumerated and steps were not taken in time to collect grazing tax.

Stamps.

21. There is an increase of R323-14-0 under stamps.

16A.—Law and Justice.

22. There is a decrease of R1,902-7-9 under this head. This is chiefly due to fines imposed in certain criminal cases not having been recovered during the year under report.

EXPENDITURE.

3.—Land Revenue.

23. There is an increase of R915-14-6 under this head, which is mainly made up of following items, for which no provision had been made :—

	R	a.	p.
Pay of Munshi Gulzar Khan, Tahsildar, Loralai, for January and February 1900	300	0	0
$\frac{1}{3}$th of the cost of the tirni establishment to be debited to the Punjab	276	0	0
Allowance for dearness of provisions	107	0	0

19B.—Law and Justice, Jails.

24. There is a decrease of R149-10-6, which is chiefly due to the establishment sanctioned for the Fort Sandeman subsidiary jail having been entertained on the 1st January 1900, while provision in the Budget Estimates had been made for four months.

20.—Police.

25. There is a decrease of R967-6-4 under this head, which is due to certain members of the police force being absent on sick leave, furlough, etc., and consequent savings in their pay and also to pay of certain persons having been withheld.

25.—Political.

26. There is a decrease of R15,975-3-2 undert his head, which is chiefly due to savings under the sub-heads (i) Services under the Political Agent in Zhob, and (ii) under the Zhob Levy Corps.

45.—Civil Works.

27. There is a decrease of R332-4-6, which is due to (*a*) certain travelling allowance bills of the Public Works establishment not having been drawn during the year, and (*b*) to non-adjustment of the pay of the Staging Dâk Bungalow establishment drawn in February and March.

28. Statement A shows the land revenue in cash and kind collected during the year in the district. The details of collections made and the lambardari allowance disbursed in each tahsil are also given.

SCARCITY.

29. The year under report was one of general, and in many places of great, scarcity in Zhob. For three years past the rainfall has been very small, and during the last year it was less than it ever was before. The snow which fell in January was not sufficient to make any difference to agricultural or grazing prospects except in Hindubagh and in parts of Kakar Khurassan, where the fall was good. The result of all this was a drought, which was felt more or less all over the district. Even those places which are blest with a permanent water-supply were affected, the springs and karezes diminishing in quantity and in some places actually drying up, while khushkaba lands were, practically speaking, not sown at all.

30. The greater part of Bori, the upper part of Hindubagh and that part of Fort Sandeman which is cultivated from cuttings from the Zhob river were not so badly off, but in the western halka of Bori where the kharif had failed, in Central Zhob where the khushkaba harvest is usually very fine, in parts of Fort Sandeman and especially in the Musakhel Tahsil the distress was very considerable.

31. Perhaps the greatest evil was the want of grazing, the tribes in Central Zhob and Musakhel especially having lost very heavily. Other causes also contributed towards the heavy losses in cattle, *e.g.*, the diseases which broke out among the flocks and a violent hailstorm at Murgha Kibzai, which is said to have killed 1,200 sheep and over 100 head of cattle. In Mekhtar a hailstorm did so much damage to the crops that the Government share of revenue will be, comparatively speaking, nothing.

32. In Central Zhob an extremely cold and violent wind blew for several days, damaging crops, covering them with a heavy layer of sand and earth and filling up karezes so as to render them almost useless until cleaned and repaired. In the beginning of the current year a hailstorm of extraordinary violence entirely destroyed the crops at Murgha Kibzai. The Kibzais, seeing their last hopes gone, were on the point of leaving for Afghanistan in the hopes of being able to eke out their existence with the aid of the Amir's bounty; but they were detained by promises of recommendations of grain doles and advances of money for purchase of grain. Recommendations were duly forwarded to the Governor-General's Agent.

33. An attempt was made by the Public Works Department to construct a *band* at Toiwar in Central Zhob by purely local labour. The tribesmen, so far from taking advantage of this opportunity to earn money, were extremely lazy and were reported to be very turbulent. Several petitions were also received saying that the construction of the *band* would cause loss. The circumstances were reported to the Governor General's Agent, and it was decided that the work should be stopped. Meanwhile, that a survey should be made, regular estimates worked out and all complaints against the *band* enquired into before work is begun again.

34. A sum of R6,000 was sanctioned for and spent on the construction of two bridle paths by Civil Officers in Central Zhob. These roads were begun in January and finished during the year under report. They run through the districts which were suffering most from the effects of drought in Central Zhob.

35. Proposals were about to be made to the Governor-General's Agent asking for a free grant of money for certain parts of the district, when information was received that this was not to be counted on. Accordingly they were not made.

36. The Public Works Department has been asked to give preference to purely local labour in any works in the district on which unskilled labour can be employed.

37. Towards the end of March the long-looked-for rain fell, and since then the rainfall has been good. The Khushkaba *bands* have been filled, the grass prospects are good, and R10,000 having been set aside (and almost all distributed) for the purchase of seed-grain and bullocks, it is hoped that the condition of the people will improve. The agricultural and grazing prospects are better than could have been expected on the 15th March 1899.

JUDICIAL.

38. A statement showing the regular judicial work done by the several courts in the district during the year 1899-1900 is attached to the report as Appendix B.

POLITICAL CASES.

39. Statement C shows the number and classification of the cases tried and settled by jirga according to the custom of the country during the year under report.

POLICE.

40. Lieutenant V. de V. Hunt, I.S.C., held charge of the office of the District Superintendent of Police in Zhob from the beginning of the year until 20th May 1899, when he was relieved by Lieutenant A. P. Trevor, I.S.C., who remained in charge till the close of the year.

41. No change has occurred in the subordinate officers during the year, except that Inspector Gul Muhammad Khan was deputed to Las Bela on Foreign service for three months and twenty-one days, *i.e.*, from 11th December 1899 to 31st March 1900, and his post was given to Lala Ganesh Das, 1st grade Deputy Inspector, Quetta-Peshin Police.

42. The cost of the Police Force during the year was R56,706-9-8. This amount is made up of the following items:—

	R	a.	p.
Pay and allowances	49,373	8	2
Travelling allowance	2,499	6	6
Contingences	2,365	11	0
Cost of clothing and equipment	2,468	0	0
TOTAL	56,706	9	8

The expenditure does not include the salary of the District Superintendent of Police (who is Assistant Political Agent, Lower Zhob, and *ex-officio* District Superintendent of Police).

43. The proportion of police of all grades (including clerks and servants) to population during the year under report was:—

To the whole population 1 policeman to	221 souls.
To the rural population 1 policeman to	208 ,,
To the urban population 1 policeman to	13 ,,

44. Compared with the area of the whole district the strength of the police represents 1 policeman to 67 square miles. The number of police employed on purely police duty during 1899-1900 (excluding 1 clerk and 12 servants) was 1 policeman to 235 souls and 71 square miles.

COGNIZABLE CASES.

45. The total number of cognizable cases of all kinds which occurred during the year 1899-1900 is 260 against 233 shown last year, or an increase of 27.

46. There has been a decrease of 2 and 7 under the heads "Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice" and "Offences against the person," respectively, and an increase of 4 and 32 under the heads "Serious offences against person and property or against property only" and "Other offences not specified above," respectively, as compared with the last year's figures.

47. The percentage of cases in which convictions were obtained to those admitted is as follows:—

1898-99	56·7
1899-1900	50·66

Percentage of persons convicted to arrested is—

1898-99	79·62
1899-1900	59·31

Percentage of property recovered to stolen is—

1898-99	51·6
1899-1900	21·89

The considerable decrease in percentage of property recovered to stolen is due to some thefts of large amounts having occurred in the last quarter of the year, the investigation of which is still proceeding.

Serious Offences.

48. There have been 8 cases of murder, of which 5 have been traced, and 5 cases of attempt at murder and culpable homicide, of which there is only one case in which no trace of the offenders could be found.

Strength, Pay, and Distribution of the Police.

49. There has been no change in the strength of police during the year. A report by the District Superintendent of Police on the inadequacy of the police force to the requirements of Zhob is under consideration by the Deputy Inspector-General.

50. Out of 239 men, 134 were employed in offices, thanas, and outposts, 49 on miscellaneous guards and duties, 1 was sick in hospital, 16 on leave, and 39 were in lines.

Caste Return.

51. There has been an increase of one in the number of local Pathans in the force during the year. Endeavours are always made to get local Pathans to enlist.

Conduct of Police.

52. The general conduct of the force has been good during the year under report.

Buildings.

53. The following new police buildings have been constructed during the year under report:—

(1) Three married quarters for the policemen at Fort Sandeman.
(2) Two police married quarters at Musakhel
(3) A new police thana at Fort Sandeman. The old building of the Fort Sandeman Thana has been converted into a subsidiary jail.

JAILS.

54. During the year under report an establishment of 1 Jamadar and 4 Barkandazes was sanctioned for the Fort Sandeman Subsidiary Jail. The additional accommodation required for the prisoners at Loralai could not be provided for for want of funds, and the matter was left over for the next year.

55. A statement showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined in the subsidiary jails and lock-ups in the Zhob District during the year 1899-1900 is marked as Appendix D. This statement shows the number of prisoners in jails and lock-ups in the beginning of the year, the number received and discharged during the year and the number at the end of the year under report.

56. Appendix E shows the details of prisoners received during the year under review.

57. Nine hundred and fourteen prisoners were received by direct admission and 7 by transfer from other jails during 1899-1900. The total number of prisoners received during the year was 921 against 762 in the last year.

58. Statement F attached to the report shows the expenditure incurred in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the subsidiary jails and lock-ups in this district during the year 1899-1900.

59. The total expenditure on account of the feed, etc., of the prisoners amounted to R6,226-5-6, and the total cost per head on the average to R59-1-3, against R5,125-14-2 and R59-11-1 during the last year, respectively. The increase in the total expenditure is due to the increased number of prisoners admitted during the year.

60. During the year under review ten prisoners were transferred to the Shikarpur and Quetta Jails.

61. A sum of R9-12-6 was realized from jail labour during the year under report.

LEVIES.

62. With reference to paragraph 64 of the last year's report of this Agency, additions aggregating R152 per month to the Levy services in this district were sanctioned by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan during the year under report. This included the grant of allowances aggregating R15 to the three trackers employed among the levies in the Lower Zhob Sub-Division.

EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.

I.—Bazaar Fund.

A.—Fort Sandeman Bazaar Fund.

63. The year opened with a balance of R1,866-11-8, and the total receipts during the year amounted to R31,338-14-6, thus making a grand total of R33,205-10-2.

64. The expenditure during the year came to R28,819-4-6, leaving a closing balance of R4,386-5-8 on the 31st March 1900.

B.—Loralai Town Fund.

65. The opening balance at the credit of this Fund on the 1st April 1899 was R1,536-9-4, and the total receipts during the year amounted to R10,303-9-4, thus making a grand total of R11,840-2-8.

66. The expenditure during the year amounted to R11,118-5-6, thus leaving a closing balance of R721-13-2 at the end of the year.

II.—Police and Zhob Levy Corps Funds.

A.—Police Fund.

67. On the 1st April 1899 the opening balance at the credit of the fund was R6,319-7-0. The total receipts during the year amounted to R7,717-12-2, thus making a grand total of R14,037-3-2.

68. The expenditure during the year amounted to R6,134-6-3, and the year closed with a balance of R7,902-12-11 to the credit of the fund on the 31st March 1900.

B.—Zhob Levy Corps Fund.

69. The year opened with a balance of R22,302-8-8 in hand on the 1st April 1899. The total receipts during the year, both on account of Government and Private Funds which constitute the fund as a whole, amounted to R1,57,878-1-7, thus making a grand total of R1,80,180-10-3.

70. The total expenditure during the year under all sub-heads, both on account of Government and Private Funds, amounted to R1,53,769-10-11; the closing balance on the 31st March 1900 was, therefore, R26,410-15-4, which was made up as follows:—

	R	a.	p.
Government Fund	798	5	10
Private Fund	25,612	9	6
Total	26,410	15	4

71. Details of receipts and expenditure under each head are given in Appendix G attached to the report.

72. A statement which shows—

(i) the opening balance,
(ii) the receipts during the year,
(iii) the expenditure during the year, and
(iv) the closing balance at the end of the year,

for all the four excluded Local Funds in the district is attached to the report as Appendix H.

TAKAVI ADVANCES.

73. As stated in paragraph 77 of last year's Administration Report of this Agency, the amount of advances outstanding on the 31st March 1899 was ₹28,434-4-3. This, however, included the special loans of ₹10,000 granted to Ss. B. Muhammad Akbar Khan and Bangal Khan, Jogezais, and which have since been separately accounted for under orders from the Revenue Commissioner.

74. Sums aggregating ₹10,515 and ₹5,467-8-0 were advanced during the year under report under the Land Improvement Loans Act and the Agriculturists' Loans Act, respectively. Thus the total amount (including interest) due to Government amounted to ₹34,909-15-2.

75. Out of this sum ₹8,158 on account of principal and ₹11-9-4 on account of interest were recovered during the year, and the balance outstanding on the 31st March 1900 was ₹26,740-5-10.

EDUCATION.

76. A statement showing the number of schools in the district, the number of pupils in each school on the 31st March 1900, and the income and expenditure of each school during the year 1899-1900 is attached to the report and marked Appendix I.

77. Fees were levied in the Fort Sandeman Upper Primary Anglo-Vernacular School for the first time during the year under report.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

78. In the first and last quarters of the year measles and small-pox broke out in several parts of the district and some deaths resulted from the disease.

79. The vaccinators sanctioned for the district were unable to cope with the work required of them and the Agency Surgeon, Quetta, was asked to send two more vaccinators.

80. In the last quarter a disease locally called "Tortop", but pronounced by the Civil Surgeon to be Typhoid fever, also broke out in some villages of the Upper Zhob Sub-Division and 15 persons succumbed to it. There was, however, no epidemic, and the health of the people in the district was on the whole good.

81. A disease called "Karah" prevailed among the cattle in the Upper Zohb Sub-Division, while the disease of "Wahkhur" spread among the animals of Lower Zhob. These calamities, coupled with the effects of starvation consequent on the great scarcity of fodder, caused the destruction of a large number of cattle, sheep and goats.

DISPENSARIES.

82. There was no change in the number of dispensaries sanctioned for the district.

83. The Dufferin Zenana Dispensary, Fort Sandeman, did very useful work during the year under report, as will be seen from the figures below:—

In all 5,694 patients attended the hospital from the 19th May 1899 to 31st March 1900, out of which 2,288 belonged to the town of Fort Sandeman and 3,406 were country-people and Powindahs. Ten major operations were also performed by the Lady Doctor.

FORESTS.

84. In September 1899 the Political Agent visited one of the grass tracts mentioned in paragraph 91 of the last year's Administration Report of this district and situated in Chinjan, and was of opinion that there was great deal of fine grass in it, though the surrounding country was destitute of grass. He was also of opinion that the experiment is a decided success.

85. In consequence of the great scarcity of fodder the Political Agent was obliged to open these tracts to grazing for a few months. Owing to the recent rains and consequent growth of grass, these tracts have again been closed. It will, however, be necessary to extend the period originally fixed for the closing of these tracts.

86. The unclassed forests in Zhob, as usual, remained under the control of the Political Agent in Zhob. The rules mentioned in the concluding portion of paragraph 92 of the report regarding the strict enforcement of the conditions of the permits granted to cut wood for Government purposes, etc., from the unclassed forests were passed by the Political Agent and brought into force.

87. The Deputy Conservator of Forests in Baluchistan inspected the Zhob forests about the end of the year, but his report has not yet been received.

POLITICAL.

I.—Waziris.

88. On the night of the 25th May 1899 a party of five Zhob Levy Corps sowars were attacked by a band of ten Waziris in the pass between Miralikhel and Girdao. One levy was killed, another wounded, and three rifles with accoutrements were taken away by the raiders. Besides this, eight cases of highway robbery and theft were also reported against the Waziris.

89. The joint jirga for the settlement of the cases against the Waziris assembled at Tank on the 8th November 1899, under the presidency of the Political Agent in Zhob and the Political Officer, Wana. In all 28 cases were laid before the jirga, out of which 4 were decided, 10 were filed on account of want of sufficient evidence, etc., 3 compromised by the parties among themselves, and 11 cases were held over for further enquiries.

90. Of the cases which were settled the most important were—

(*a*) Murder of one and wounding another sowar of the Zhob Levy Corps near Girdao in May 1898 and theft of their arms and accoutrements, etc. This is referred to in paragraph 95 of last year's Administration Report of this Agency. The Wana authorities had no satisfactory evidence in this case, but it was clear that the crime was committed by the Mahsuds, and the Political Officer, Wana, proposed to inflict a fine of R2,000 on the whole tribe, unless they named the actual offenders. As far as this Agency is concerned, this case may, therefore, be regarded as settled.

When received from Wana, this money will be spent partly in making good the loss sustained by the corps in the raid and partly in paying compensation to the heirs of the murdered men.

(*b*) Murder of three and wounding of five Sheranis and the theft of property worth R768 by Waziris in March 1898. The victims of and sufferers by this raid were and are Zhob Sheranis, but the raid occurred in Punjab territory. At a Waziri jirga held by the Political Officer, Wana, it was decided that half the compensation to be awarded should be paid by the Abdur Rahman Khel and half by the Ahmadzais. The joint jirga had only to settle the amount of compensation. This was fixed at R3,220. The money will be disbursed as soon as received.

(*c*) Murder of two Zhob Levy Corps sowars near Girdao in May 1899 and theft of their arms and accoutrements. The Abdur Rahman Khels gave evidence in open jirga, proving that the two rifles taken were sold by Zalmun Shingi to Momin Abdur Rahman Khel and a Langar Khel. The jirga was of opinion that Zalmun should be summoned with his Maliks and called on to prove from whom he got these rifles; that if he could not clear himself he should be considered guilty. The Political Agent, Zhob, and the Political Officer, Wana, approved of this award. They were also of opinion that a decree for R2,000 should be awarded against whoever is or are found guilty unless the offender or offenders could be arrested.

On Alamgul volunteering to bring in one of these rifles, the Political Officer, Wana, gave him money to purchase it from its present owner. This he did, and the rifle was restored to the Commandant, Zhob Levy Corps, in December 1899.

From further information received from the Political Officer, Wana, it appears that Zalmun Shingi appeared before him on 6th January 1900 and gave in a full statement in which he admitted having taken part in this murder case and implicated two Abdur Rahman Khels named Kastor and Reshmin as his accomplices.

132870

It is to be hoped that this case will be settled at the next jirga held under the presidency of the Political Agent, Zhob, and the Political Officer, Wana.

II.—Ex-Khan of Kalat.

91. In January 1900 a carriage and pair were bought for Mir Khudadad Khan, and he was thus able to take driving exercise. The strength of the guard over the ex-Khan has been reduced, and he now occasionally leaves his quarters (a thing he never did before during the whole time he has been at Loralai) and walks or drives about the station. There is no doubt that this has had a beneficial effect on his health and spirits. His health was reported by the Civil Surgeon, Loralai, to have been fairly good.

92. Mir Azim Jan took up his residence at Fort Sandeman in March 1899, and was employed by the Political Agent in superintending jirgas and in miscellaneous political work. In July 1899 he obtained leave from the Officiating Political Agent to go to Loralai and send his brother Mir Shah Newaz Khan to Fort Sandeman in his stead. Mir Azim Jan was at Loralai when Captain Macdonald resumed charge of the Agency at the end of November. He was allowed to proceed to Quetta early in December to see Mr. Barnes on his return to Baluchistan from Simla. From there Mir Azim Jan went to Sibi with the Agent to the Governor-General. Mir Azim Jan accompanied Captain Macdonald to Lahore on two days' visit in February 1899, visiting Shikarpur and Sukkar on the way. He was much impressed and delighted with this short trip, during which he conducted himself with admirable tact and discretion.

After his return from Lahore, Mir Azim Jan proceeded to Quetta in attendance on the Governor-General's Agent.

III.—Largha Sheranis.

93. During the year under report some proposals for the better administration of the Largha Sheranis were sanctioned by the Government of India, and certain laws and enactments were also applied to that part of the country.

Since then a few reports have been made to the Political Munshi at Dhanasar by people robbed in the pass; but the state of the road seems to have been better than in previous years.

IV.—Local Tribes.

94. On the 27th July 1899 the case of the murder of two men in the compound of the Assistant Political Agent, Loralai, was placed before a jirga, which decided that the crime was committed by Dad and Niaz Muhammad, Utman Khels, of the village of Lashti near Loralai. Dad had fled to Afghanistan, but Niaz Muhammad had been arrested and was in confinement.

* *Vide* paragraph 114 of last year's report.

95. The Political Agent sentenced Niaz Muhammad to be rigorously imprisoned for seven years, and further directed that on the termination of the sentence he should, before release, furnish two security bonds of Rs2,000 each, the sureties to be men of undoubted reliability.

96. Jangul, who had lent a sword to Dad, and after the murders were committed had taken it back and concealed it in his house, but had not given any information to Government, was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years, and on release to furnish security in the same sum and under the same conditions as ordered in the case of Niaz Muhammad.

97. Fines were also imposed on the villages of Lashti and Rodlin. The Maliks of these villages were fined in addition to their share of fine imposed on their villages. The Malik of Rodlin was also sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

98. A Hindu shopkeeper at Gwal Haidarzai was murdered on 1st July 1899, and three Hindus were found murdered near Dirgi on the 19th March 1900. It is stated that the Gwal murder was committed by the notorious Fazl, a deserter from the Zhob Levy Corps, who has taken up his residence in Afghanistan close to the British boundary. No other clue is obtainable. The murders at Dirgi are being enquired into.

99. In December 1899 two highway robberies were also committed on the Fort Sandeman-Dhana road. These, however, appear to have been committed by or at the instance of Largha Sheranis, the opportunity having been taken to commit these when His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab was at Manikhwah in Zhob.

100. Two cases of fanatical outrage also occurred in Fort Sandeman during the year under report, and in both cases the would-be murderers were apprehended without doing any mischief and were sentenced to transportation for life.

101. In September 1899 a serious dispute took place between the Abdullazais and Kibzais in the Lower Zhob Tahsil in connection with the water-supply at Torkhulla. With great difficulty a temporary settlement was arrived at by the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lower Zhob. The matter had not been finally settled when the year closed.

102. The behaviour of the tribes was on the whole very satisfactory.

103. Owing to the scarcity of grain and fodder, a large number of people from this district emigrated to Afghanistan for labour, etc., but in all cases they made arrangements for the cultivation of their lands by their relatives and tribesmen.

V.—Suleiman Khels.

104. During the year under report grazing tax was recovered from the Suleiman Khels and Dotanis without any difficulty. These tribesmen did not give any kind of trouble during their stay in this district. The total amount recovered from the Suleiman Khels this year was R2,779-5-1 against R1,354-6-0 in the year 1898-99.

VI.—The Afghan Frontier.

105. Early on the morning of 20th January 1900 Fazil Adinazai, Shikari Marani (who took a leading part in the Dhana outrages of 1895), and a third person, armed with swords, pistols, and rifles, entered a house in Samkhel near Hindubagh, where Daffadar Sobha Khan and Sowar Ghajjar, of the Zhob Levy Corps, had encamped with five horses. Taking advantange of their being asleep and unarmed, the thieves secured them tightly, and, after divesting them of what they had, they severely wounded two horses and rode off with the remaining three. On report being received at Hindubagh at 4 A.M. on the same morning, the Post Commander Ressaidar Diwana Khan informed the Tahsildar and the Thanadar of the occurrence, despatched a party of one Daffadar and two sowars in pursuit *vid* Shahshobi and himself with a few sowars left for Samkhel, from whence he followed the tracks. The Ressaidar's party, on reaching the village of Zarghaz, came in sight of the thieves who opened fire on them. The pursuing party returned the fire. There was some mist hanging about at the time and the fire was ineffectual, but one of the thieves took fright and fell from his horse. He endeavoured to escape, but was immediately arrested and his horse seized.

106. The party continued the pursuit, and on arrival at Sartol was joined by the other party sent *vid* Shahshobi. The Ressaidar's party changed their horses with those of the other party and continued the pursuit.

On reaching Koh Nafartoo, and while the distance between him and the pursuing party was about one mile, Shikari Marani dismounted and commenced firing on his pursuers, who returned the fire. He thereupon left his horse and made into the hills. Owing to the darkness it could not be discovered what direction Shikari had taken. The party, however, recovered the other two horses and the missing property and returned to Hindubagh. The case was being enquired into when the year closed.

CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

107. About the end of March 1899, the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, sent three Government horse stallions to Zhob. Of these, Quadrant was posted at Loralai, Quilan at Killa Saifulla, and Quick Silver at Hindubagh. The two last-named stallions were sent back to Sibi in the middle of December 1899, owing to the cold being severe at Killa Saifulla and Hindubagh. Quadrant remained at Loralai throughout the year. He was not sent down during the winter owing to want of stable room and scarcity of fodder at Sibi.

108. Quadrant served 50 mares during the year, while Quilan and Quick Silver served 22 and 17 mares, respectively. The total number of mares served was 89 against 104 during the last year.

109. A new stallion stable was built at Killa Saifulla during the year. Half of the cost was met from Provincial Revenues and half by the Civil Veterinary Department.

110. The cost of feed and keep of all the stallions in this district during the year was R663-1-9.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

111. No new post offices were opened during the year under report.

112. The case of the robbery of the parcel mail between Loralai and Fort Sandeman on the 6th June 1898 was laid before the Sibi Jirga of 1899, which decided that the cost of the

lost parcels should be made good by the Kudezai tribe as the robbery took place in the vicinity of their village. Arrangements have accordingly been made to recover from them the sum of R139 being the value of the parcels lost.

113. The question of a daily service between Loralai and Hindubagh, which has been under consideration for some considerable time, was taken up and it was arranged to bring it into force with effect from the 1st April 1900.

By this arrangement the portion of the former postal line from Gwal Haidarzai to Akhterzai has been abolished and a new postal line has been opened between Loralai and Killa Saifulla. This line is working excellently and the arrangement is of the greatest convenience in the transaction of work.

114. The time for the running of the mails between Loralai and Kingri and *vice versâ* was also revised. There were at first many complaints regarding the late arrival of the Loralai mail at Mekhtar in consequence of the change of time, but afterwards careful supervision brought the line to greater regularity.

115. The mails were, as usual, carried by district levies; a few complaints regarding the late arrival of the Fort Sandeman mail at Loralai and Killa Saifulla were made. On enquiry, if the levies were found to be in fault, they were suitably punished.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

116. With reference to paragraph 140 of the last year's report, it is understood that the construction of the telegraph lines between Hindubagh and Loiband and Fort Sandeman and Kamardin Karez would cost R500 per mile. The total cost would therefore be very considerable, and the matter has been dropped at any rate for the present.

117. Owing to the breakage of some 11 insulators on the Murgha-Musakhel telegraph line, the Political Agent was obliged to inform the Kibzai and Musakhel Sardars that they will be personally held responsible for any damage that may in future be done to this line.

118. On the 21st June 1899, the telegraph line near Kuchbina was cut and 200 feet of wire carried away. On information being received, the Thanadar of Moghal Kot, accompanied by some levy sowars and two line riders, at once proceeded to the spot and repaired the line. While doing so, they were fired upon from an adjoining hill by some Waziris, who had cut the line and were purposely lying in waiting in order to attack this party with the object of plundering their firearms. The party managed to establish itself in the most sheltered spot they could find, and there remained on the defensive for several hours. The Waziris kept firing on them at intervals and from different directions till about 1 A.M., when they took their departure without having done any damage. It is understood that the Political Officer, Wana, is still enquiring into this case.

119. In April 1899 three insulators were broken on the Loralai-Duki telegraph line. There being no village along or near the road between Loralai and Duki and also no habitation for some 17 miles, it was decided, in consultation with the Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali, to send out every third day patrols of 2 levy sowars from Duki and Loralai. These patrols meet halfway between these stations and then return to their respective head-quarters. This arrangement was brought into force with effect from the 3rd November 1899.

120. On the 8th March 1900, the telegraph wire near Girdao was cut by a man who had committed a murder and so wished to interrupt communication. He has since been arrested, and the case against him is being enquired into. This line was cut on two other occasions, while about a dozen insulators on it were broken during the year under report, but the offenders could not be arrested. The line is patrolled regularly by Zhob Levy Corps sowars.

121. Some cases of breaking of insulators also occurred on other lines in this district, and in one case, though the real offenders could not be traced, the persons living near the place of occurrence were held responsible and were fined.

MILITARY.

122. The following changes took place in the troops stationed in this district during the year under report:—

The 26th Bombay Infantry was transferred from Loralai to Quetta in April 1899, and its place was taken by the 24th Bombay Infantry from the latter station.

The 17th Bombay Infantry, stationed at Fort Sandeman on its transfer to Peshin, was replaced in September 1899 by the 23rd Bombay Rifles from Shelabagh.

123. The relief of the 19th Bengal Lancers and the 6th Bombay Cavalry, stationed at Loralai and Fort Sandeman respectively, was postponed on account of scarcity of fodder required on the route of march. Certain changes had also to be made in the strength of cavalry detachments at the outposts in the Musakhel Tahsil consequent on the great scarcity of forage.

ZHOB LEVY CORPS.

Administrative Staff.

124. The office of Commandant, Zhob Levy Corps, was held by Major W. G. Alban throughout the year, except from the 20th December 1899 to 28th February 1900, when he was on privilege leave, and the charge of the corps was held by Captain F. D. Henslowe in addition to his duties as Adjutant and Second-in-Command.

125. The post of Adjutant and Second-in-Command, Zhob Levy Corps, was held by Captain F. D. Henslowe from 1st April 1899 to 31st March 1900.

126. Brevet-Major W. G. Alban was promoted to Major on 13th August 1899, and Lieutenant F. D. Henslowe was promoted to Captain on 22nd August 1899.

Recruiting.

127. (*a*) *Cavalry.*—The supply of recruits for the Cavalry has continued to be satisfactory during the year, with the exception of the Brahui squadron, which has consequently been somewhat reduced in strength. To fill up vacancies in this squadron 10 Khetrans have been enlisted lately. These are very promising men, and each of them has brought Rs50 in cash towards their assami. With the help of this tribe, the Brahui squadron has been brought up to strength, and it seems probable that, in view of the difficulty experienced in obtaining Brahuis of a good stamp and with any money, a certain proportion of Khetrans will always be necessary to keep up the strength of this squadron.

(*b*) *Infantry.*—Recruiting for this branch has shown a most satisfactory improvement. During the year under report the Kakar and Ghilzai companies, which were under strength on the 31st March 1899, have both been rapidly filled up, and are at the present moment well up to strength. The Brahuis are again unsatisfactory, only four men of this class having enlisted during the year. It is even more difficult to keep up a supply of this tribe for the Infantry than for the Cavalry, and the class of man obtained is worse also than that which the mounted branch gets. At the present moment, out of a total of 98 there are only 47 Brahuis, the rest of the company being made up of Yusafzais. There does not seem to be any prospect of ever obtaining Brahuis in satisfactory numbers or of a good stamp for the Infantry of the corps. It is now 10 years since the Corps was raised, and this class has been represented from the beginning, but no improvement either in numbers or in stamp of men has taken place. The tribe which has shown the most marked improvement in its willingness to take service is the Sherani. During the year 14 men of this tribe have been enlisted, and fully the same number have had to be rejected owing to want of vacancies. It is probable that a whole company of 105 men of this tribe could easily be maintained. A very fine stamp of man is produced by this tribe; moreover, the men rapidly learn their work and are amenable to discipline. A company of this tribe in the place of the Brahui company would be advantageous in many ways. The Musakhels and Isots still keep somewhat aloof, though a few have been enlisted during the year.

On the whole, the supply of recruits throughout the year has been far in excess of the demand, owing, no doubt, to the badness of the season.

128. The statement marked J shows the strength of the Corps on the 31st March 1900.

Native Officers.

129. The following appointments and promotions of Native Officers were sanctioned by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan during the year:—

Dewana Khan Jogezai to be Ressaidar of the 1st Squadron (Zhob Kakars) with effect from 5th February 1899, *vice* Ressaidar Shahin Khan, deceased.

Kote Duffedar Mauladad Khan, Peshin Kakar, to be 2nd class Jemadar in the 4th Squadron (Peshin Kakars) with effect from 28th February 1899, *vice* Jemadar Basrulddin, deceased.

2nd class Jemadar Mauladad Khan (Pishin Kakars) to be 1st class Jemadar in the 4th Squadron (Peshin Kakars) with effect from the 1st March 1899.

Desertions.

130. The following cases of desertion took place :—

131. On the 28th June 1899, Ghulam Muhammad, a sepoy of the Corps, with two other men, was sent by the Post Commander at Keshatu to Peshin to purchase supplies for the detachment. He, however, disappeared on the route, and no trace of him has been found up to now. He had with him R77-4-0, out of which R16 belonged to Government and the remainder to the other sepoys.

132. On the 19th July 1899 Duffedar Karam Bakhsh, Brahui, belonging to the 3rd Squadron (Brahui), deserted while on leave, taking with him his horse, saddlery and sword. The horse was subsequently recovered.

133. On the 25th July 1899 sepoys Nur Muhammad and Imam Bakhsh, both Brahuis, belonging to the 3rd Company (Brahuis), deserted from post Kamardin Karez, taking with them two rifles, two belts complete with bayonets and 20 rounds ball ammunition.

134. On the 5th August 1899 sepoys Rustam and Muhammad Rafeek, both Achakzais, belonging to the 2nd Company (Ghilzai), deserted from Tirkhawar, taking with them three rifles, two belts complete with bayonets and 415 rounds of ammunition. Sepoy Rustam subsequently gave himself up, but did not return any of the property stolen by him.

135. On the 9th March 1900, Naik Aziz Khan went out shooting in the vicinity of the Chachobai post and took with him a rifle belonging to Government. He was never seen again, and it is said that he has been carried away to Afghanistan by the Suleimankhel in revenge for the murder committed by Havildar Bahawaldin on the 8th March. Enquiries in the matter are proceeding.

136. The above shows a total of 7 men who deserted during the year as against 10 men in the previous year, thus showing a decrease in this crime.

137. A carbine was made away with by two sowars and a sepoy at head-quarters on the 25th October 1899. Though unable to be proved, it was strongly suspected that the two men had sold the weapon between them.

138. On the 8th March 1900 a Jalalzai Suleimankhel girl was murdered at Girdao by Havildar Bahawaldin Khattak commanding the post there. He was at once arrested and placed in custody. The case was being enquired into when the year closed.

Services.

139. In September 1899, a Duffedar in command of a patrol recovered a herd of goats which had been stolen from some Nasirs by Waziris in the vicinity of Gulkach. The Duffedar and his party were obliged to engage the Waziris who refused to give up their booty. The result was that one Waziri was killed, one wounded and the cattle recovered. The Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan was good enough to take notice of this service, and reward the Duffedar by a khilat at the Sibi Darbar.

140. Ressaldar Major Mahomed Ismail was awarded the title of Khan Sahib on the 1st January 1900 in recognition of his services.

Casualties.

141. On the 25th May 1899 two sepoys of the Corps were fired upon by some Waziris in the Girdani pass, with the result that one sepoy was killed and the other so severely wounded that he died some time after.

142. *Good conduct pay*—Was sanctioned for the corps at Military rates with effect from the 1st April 1899. It is believed that the grant of this pay has brought about in no small degree the decrease in the crime of desertion.

Distribution.

143. Statement K shows the distribution of the Corps on the 31st March 1900.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Grazing Tax on Powindahs.

144. With reference to paragraph 159 of last year's Administration Report for this Agency, the arrangement with the Punjab Government for the collection of tirni from Powindahs passing through the Zao, Chuharkhel Dhana and Vihowa passes to the Punjab

was continued during the year under report. The total receipts on this account amounted to R5,022-8-7. The expenditure on establishment and contingencies was R460.

145. The term of this arrangement expired on the 31st March 1900. No information regarding the amount of tirni recovered from the Powindahs who went to the Punjab by these passes during the years previous to 1897 can be obtained; it is therefore impossible to say whether this Agency has lost or gained by the arrangement.

146. A statement showing the import and export of grain, etc., from and to the Punjab through the Dhana pass during the year 1899-1900 is attached as Appendix L.

Hitherto no yearly return has ever been made out, but fortnightly returns have always been submitted to this office. This return will in future always be put in the Administration Report.

F. MACDONALD, *Captain*,
Political Agent in Zhob.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

A

Statement showing Land Revenue Collections in kind and in cash in the Zhob District in the year 1899-1900.

	Maunds collected.	Rate at which sold per maund.	Cash realized.	Total.	Remarks.
	Mds. s. c.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	
I.—Collections in kind—					
Wheat	24,352 38 15	2 8 11·4	62,335 14 3		
Barley	1,182 26 7	2 9 ·6	3,034 5 10		
Bhusa	28,676 7 5	0 7 4·4	13,859 5 5		
Makai	4,496 10 10	2 8 0	11,240 10 9		
Jowari	772 14 6	2 7 11·9	1,930 14 4		
China	1,024 37 4	1 13 7·10	1,895 10 2		
Shali	1,364 12 0	2 0 10·3	2,803 3 5		
Kangani	61 4 8	1 11 11·2	106 11 3		
Karbi	4,049 34 8	0 7 1·9	1,812 6 9		
Moong	339 0 0	3 2 6·6	1,071 2 1		
Potatoes	61 19 6	2 8 0	153 11 5		
Tobacco	13 34 5	8 3 10·2	114 3 2		
Bhusa Moong	339 0 0	0 6 1·06	129 0 0		
Bajra	46 1 8	2 4 0	103 9 5		
Lucerne	29 10 0	0 6 0	10 15 6		
Carrots	14 30 0	1 4 0	18 7 0		
Onions	0 20 0	2 8 0	1 4 0		
				1,00,621 6 9	
II.—Collections in cash—					
Lucerne	.....	.....	216 7 10		
Sabz Khurda	.....	.....	2,121 13 8		
Palezat	.....	.....	1,893 15 6		
Land Revenue fine	.....	.....	397 11 0		
Water Mills	.....	.....	560 7 10		
Onions	.....	.....	292 12 0		
Carrots	.....	.....	79 12 3		
Vegetables	.....	.....	1 10 5		
Royalty on wood	.....	.....	5,000 8 0		
Fixed cash assessment	.....	.....	15,279 1 5		
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	139 4 3		
Half of the income of Loralai Municipal land.	.....	.....	500 0 0		
				26,483 8 2	
Grazing tax	.....	.....	33,547 7 1	33,547 7 1	
III.—Arrears of previous years recovered during the year—					
Cost of wheat of Upper Zhob Tahsil of 1898-99 sold at Fort Sandeman.	.....	.....	7,711 12 10	7,711 12 10	
Total	.....	.....	.....	1,68,364 2 10	

Details of Tahsils.

	Bori.	Upper Zhob.	Lower Zhob.	Musa Khel.	Total.	Total collections as in column 5.	Lumbardari allowance paid.	Net revenue credited into Treasury.
	R a. p.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*
I.—Collections in kind	45,062 12 4	16,452 11 6	29,151 7 5	9,954 7 6	1,00,621 6 9			
II.—Collections in cash	7,168 8 11	388 0 2	3,616 13 10	31 0 10	11,204 6 9			
II(a).—Fixed cash assessment in cash.	984 15 8	11,624 1 9	2,670 0 0	...	15,279 1 5			
III.—Grazing tax	399 1 1	5,051 10 6	23,811 7 1	4,285 4 5	33,547 7 1	1,68,364 2 10	8,462 13 9	1,59,901 5
IV.—Arrears of previous years collected during the year.	...	7,711 12 10	...	...	7,711 12 10			
Total	53,615 6 0	41,228 4 9	59,249 11 4	14,270 12 9	1,68,364 2 10			

J. KEITH STEWART, *Lieut.*,
for *Political Agent in Zhob.*

B

Statement showing the Judicial work done by the several Courts in the Zhob District during the year 1899-1900.

Officers.	Civil Suits disposed of.		Execution of decree cases.	Total.	Criminal trials disposed of.		Total.	Miscellaneous Revenue Cases.	Grand Total.
	Original.	Appeal.			Original.	Appeal.			
Political Agent in Zhob	...	5	4	9	2	4	6	857	872
Assistant Political Agent, Upper Zhob	...	4	...	4	3	2	5	25	34
Ditto ditto Lower Zhob	4	...	3	7	7	...	7	...	14
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Upper Zhob	7	2	3	12	15	...	15	9	36
Ditto ditto Lower Zhob	7	...	3	10	32	1	33	2	45
Tahsildar, Upper Zhob	2	...	...	2	1	...	1	12	15
Ditto, Lower Zhob	39	...	28	67	9	...	9	35	111
Ditto, Bori	40	...	13	53	28	...	28	111	192
Ditto, Musakhel	7	...	3	10	7	...	7	34	51
First Naib Tahsildar, Upper Zhob	3	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	5
Second ditto, ditto (Killa Saifulla)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	172	172
First ditto, Lower Zhob	34	...	10	44	1	...	1	...	45
Second ditto, ditto	31	...	9	40	1	...	1	...	41
Naib Tahsildar, Bori	113	...	24	137	4	...	4	...	141
Ditto, Musakhel	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2
Total	237	11	104	402	110	7	117	1,257	1,776

F. MACDONALD, *Captain,*
Political Agent in Zhob.

C

Statement showing the number and classification of Political cases in the Zhob District tried by Jirga during the year 1899-1900.

Place of Jirga sittings.	Local cases.									Inter-Provincial cases between Baluchistan, Sind and Punjab.			Grand total.	Remarks.
	Murder.	Robbery.	Adultery.	Adultery with murder.	Land and Revenue.	Betrothal and other cases connected with marriage.	Cattle-lifting.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	With Punjab.	With Sind.	Total.		
Fort Sandeman	3	30	6	...	Shown in the Judicial statement.	5	35	390	469	...	...	...	469	
Musakhel	2	1	11	...		...	9	126	149	...	...	...	149	
Hindubagh	3	8	20	1		5	18	177	232	...	...	...	232	
Loralai	1	10	10	...		2	2	138	163	...	...	...	163	
Sibi	5	...	5	...		...	2	17	29	...	...	...	29	
Moghal Kot (Largha) Dera Ismail Khan.	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No Jirga was held at Moghal Kot during the year.
Fort Munro	2	1	8	...		...	3	18	32	7	...	7	39	
Tank	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	25	...	25	25	
Quetta	8	...	1	...		...	...	7	11	...	...	...	11	
Total	19	50	61	1		12	69	873	1,085	32	...	32	1,117	

D

GENERAL SUMMARY.—Distribution of the Prisoners of all classes (convicted, under trial, and civil) confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of British Baluchistan during the year 1899-1900.

District.	Place of Confinement.			Prisoners in Jail at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year.			Total daily average number of Prisoners.			Province.
	Central Jails.	District Jails.	Subordinate Jails and Lock-ups.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Zhob	...	...	Fort Sandeman.	37	2	39	310	18	328	347	20	367	310	17	327	37	3	40	35·26	1·71	36·97	
			Loralai	32	7	39	215	17	232	247	24	271	211	20	231	36	4	40	22	4	26	
			Hindubagh.	14	3	17	102	15	117	116	18	134	95	15	110	21	3	24	12·36	1·64	14	
			Killa Saifulla.	10	1	11	87	12	99	97	13	110	83	9	92	14	4	18	11·71	1·69	13·40	
			Musha Khel.	15	1	16	139	6	145	154	7	161	113	6	119	41	1	42	14·27	·75	15·02	
Total	...	...	...	108	14	122	853	68	921	961	82	1,043	812	67	879	149	15	164	95·60	9·79	105·39	

E

Statement showing the details of prisoners received in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Zhob District during the year 1899-1900.

Direct admission.					By transfer from other Jails.				
Convicts, male.	Convicts, female.	Civil prisoners.	Political prisoners.	Under-trial prisoners not convicted.	Convicts, male.	Convicts, female.	Civil prisoners.	Political prisoners.	Under-trial prisoners not convicted.
73	2	6	789	44	3	...	...	3	1

F

Expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of British Baluchistan during the Calendar year 1899-1900 (excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations, or repairs).

District.	Daily average number of prisoners.				Establishment.				Dieting Charges.						Hospital Charges.						
	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Rations.	Miscellaneous dieting charges, including diet of prisoners in hajats and camps.	Garden and agricultural expenses.	Proportion of dairy expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength civil prisoners.	Sick diet and extras for patients.	Extras or special diet for weekly prisoners not in hospital.	Medicines, hospital bedding, clothing, etc.	Proportion of dairy expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
					R	R	R	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R	R	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R	R	R	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Zhob . .	15·76	89·45	·18	105·39	185	...	185*	1 12 1	597 10 7	3,478 5 11	...	...	4,076 0 6	38 11 10	548 15 2	...	...	...	548 15 2	5 3 4	135 1 0

District.	Clothing and bedding of prisoners.		Sanitation charges.					Charges for moving prisoners.				Charges for other miscellaneous services and supplies.								Travelling allowances.	
	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength civil prisoners.	Charges for conservancy, cleansing, and purifying.	Charges for water supply.	Extraordinary charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Transfer charges and road escort of convicts and under-trial prisoners.	Transport charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	For lighting.	Disciplinary charges.	Annual expenses for uniform and accoutrements of warders.	Money payments as reward for re-captures and services.	Execution charges.	Other miscellaneous charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Zhob . .	381 6 0	3 10 0	298 5 4	...	...	298 5 4	2 13 4	244 6 6	...	244 9 6	2 5 2	207 0 4	...	50 0 0	...	0 5 0	171 15 8	429 5 0	4 1 2	...	...

District.	Contingencies.								Extraordinary charges for live-stock and tools and plant likely to last for three years and upwards.											Grand total of expenditure.	Total cost per head of average strength.
	Rents, rates and taxes.	Service postage.	Telegram and telephone charges.	Current office expenses (including country stationery).	Office furniture.	Charges for registers and stationery (Stationery Department charges).	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Conservancy and water dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy live-stock and plant (excluding maintenance.	Draught cattle (excluding keep).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.		
	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	53	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65
	R	R	R	R	R	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R a. p.	R a. p.
Zhob . .	...	...	...	...	...	62 12 0	62 12 0	0 9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,226 5 6	59 1 3

* Includes Rs. 15 on account of allowance for dearness of provisions.

F. MACDONALD, *Captain,*
Political Agent in Zhob.

G

Statement showing the details of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Zhob Levy Corps Excluded Local Fund for the year 1899-1900.

Heads of Receipt.	Amount.	Remarks.	Heads of Payment.	Amount.	Remarks.
Government Fund.	R a. p.		*Government Fund.*	R a. p.	
Sub-Head Fines . .	.....		Sub-Head Fines . .	.....	
,, Estate of Deceased Officers .	383 11 9		,, Estate of Deceased Officers.	417 12 0	
Total Government Fund	383 11 9		Total Government Fund	417 12 0	
Private Fund.			*Private Fund.*		
Sub-Head Amanat Khatta .	7,084 0 0		Sub-Head Amanat Khatta	3,699 0 0	
,, Chanda . .	12,117 5 4		,, Chanda . .	17,539 0 3	
,, Forage . .	614 8 5		,, Forage . .	413 11 1	
,, Musketry .	446 5 6		,, Musketry .	496 9 0	
,, Hospital . .	349 8 9		,, Hospital . .	215 8 9	
,, Clothing and Equipment.	20,688 10 2		,, Clothing and Equipment.	21,505 4 6	
,, Store . .	32,456 5 5		,, Store . .	24,251 1 3	
,, Transport Chanda.	6,330 1 0		,, Transport Chanda.	8,081 8 7	
,, Regimental .	6,036 15 11		,, Regimental .	6,727 0 9	
,, Treasury Deposit	30 0 0		,, Treasury Deposit	222 8 0	
,, Advance . .	71,340 9 4		,, Advance . .	70,200 10 9	
Total Private Fund .	1,57,494 5 10		Total Private Fund .	1,53,351 14 11	
Total Receipts .	1,57,878 1 7		Total Payment .	1,53,769 10 11	
Opening balance .	22,302 8 8		Closing Balance .	26,410 15 4	
GRAND TOTAL .	1,80,180 10 3		GRAND TOTAL .	1,80,180 10 3	

	R a. p.
Private	25,612 9 6
Government	798 5 10
	26,410 15 4

H

Statement showing the income, expenditure and balances of all the Excluded Local Funds in the Zhob district for the year 1899-1900.

Name of Fund.	Opening balance of the year.	Income of the year.	Total.	Expenditure of the year.	Closing balance.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund	1,866 11 8	31,338 14 6	33,205 10 2	28,819 4 6	4,386 5 8
Loralai Town Fund . .	1,536 9 4	10,303 9 4	11,840 2 8	11,118 5 6	721 13 2
Zhob Police Fund . .	6,319 7 0	7,717 12 2	14,037 3 2	6,134 6 3	7,902 12 11
Zhob Levy Corps Fund .	22,302 8 8	1,57,878 1 7	1,80,180 10 3	1,53,769 10 11	26,410 15 4
Total .	32,025 4 8	2,07,238 5 7	2,39,263 10 3	1,99,841 11 2	39,421 15 1

F. MACDONALD, *Captain,*
Political Agent in Zhob.

I

Return of schools and education in the Zhob District for the year 1899-1900.

Name and place of school.	Class of school.	Number of pupils in the school at the close of the year.								Income of schools.				Cost of school.
		Christians.	Sikhs.	Hindus.	Indian Mahomedans.	Local Pathans.	Baluchis.	Afghans.	Total.	Contribution of Local Funds.	Grant-in-aid from Provincial Revenues.	Realized by fees and subscriptions.	Total.	
										₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Fort Sandeman . . .	Upper Primary Anglo-Vernacular School.	...	1	11	9	4	...	5	30	238 9 3	100 0 0	14 1 0	352 10 3	352 10 3
Loralai	Primary . . .	...	3	9	11	3	6	4	36	269 1 0	100 0 0	16 10 0	385 11 0	385 11 0
Killa Saifulla . . .	Do.	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	Loralai Town Fund. 67 13 0	804 0 0	.....	871 13 0	432 0 0
Hindubagh	Do.	...	...	3	1	6	...	...	10					439 13 0
Girls' School, Fort Sandeman .	Upper Primary . . .	...	7	15	...	...	...	...	22	240 0 0	.....	250 8 0	490 8 0	491 0 9
Total .		...	11	38	21	16	6	9	101	815 7 3	1,004 0 0	281 3 0	2,100 10 3	2,101 3 0

F. MACDONALD, *Captain,*
Political Agent in Zhob.

J

Statement showing the total strength, establishment, excess and deficiency of the Zhob Levy Corps Cavalry and Infantry on 31st March 1900.

CAVALRY.													INFANTRY.									
PARTICULARS.	Ressaldar-Major.	Ressaldar.	Ressaldars.	Jemadars, 1st class.	Ditto, 2nd class.	Kote-Duffedars.	Duffedars, 1st class.	Ditto, 2nd class.	SOWARS. Lance Duffedars.	SOWARS. Sowars.	Salutri.	TOTAL.	PARTICULARS.	Subedar-Major.	Subedars.	Jemadars.	Kot-Hirwildars.	Havildars.	Naiks.	SEPOYS. Lance Naiks.	SEPOYS. Sepoys.	TOTAL.	
1st Squadron . .	1	...	1	...	2	1	4	4	8	76	...	97	1st Company . .	...	1	1	1	4	5	8	89	109	
2nd Ditto . . .	...	...	1	2	...	1	4	4	8	76	1	97	2nd Ditto . . .	...	1	1	1	4	5	9	90	111	
3rd Ditto . . .	...	...	1	...	2	1	4	4	8	80	1	101	3rd Ditto . . .	...	1	1	1	4	5	8	78	98	
4th Ditto . . .	...	1	...	2	...	1	4	4	8	93	...	113	4th Ditto . . .	...	1	1	1	4	5	9	95	116	
Total strength . .	1	1	3	4	4	4	16	16	32	325	2	408	Total strength . .	...	4	4	4	16	20	34	352	434	
Total Establishment .	1	1	3	4	4	4	16	16	32	340	2	423	Total Establishment .	1	4	4	4	16	20	32	340	421	
Excess . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Excess . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	12	} 13 excess	
Deficient . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15	Deficient . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	}	

F. MACDONALD, *Captain,*

Political Agent in Zhob.

K

Statement showing the distribution of the Zhob Levy Corps on 31st March 1900.

Posts, etc.	Native Officers.	Mounted.	Foot.	Total.	Remarks.
Fort Sandeman	7	66	148	221	
Gul Kach	...	55	...	55	
Girdao	...	1	37	38	
Chachobai	...	5	19	24	
Hussein Nika	1	5	27	33	
Moghalkot	...	32	...	32	
Safi Towers	...	16	...	16	
Kamardin Karez	1	...	38	39	
Tirkhawar	1	...	60	61	
Keshatu	...	...	25	25	
Gustoi	1	20	2	23	
Loi Band	1	...	19	20	
Hindubagh	1	33	...	34	
Kuch Bina	1	34	1	36	
Ghuzloonawar	...	...	10	10	
Discharged and Deceased	...	5	6	11	
Corps escort duty	...	3	1	4	
M. W. Department escort	...	...	7	7	
On furlough and leave	2	33	20	55	
Absent without leave	...	...	3	3	
Prisoners	...	...	2	2	
Quetta (Viceregal Darbar)	5	87	...	92	
In Hospital at Mirali Khel	...	...	1	1	
Total strength on 31st March 1900	21	395	426	842	

F. MACDONALD, *Captain,*
Political Agent in Zhob.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

L

Statement showing the quarterly Imports into and Exports from the Zhob District viâ *the Dhana pass for the year 1899-1900.*

Imports.	Quantity.	Exports.	Quantity.
Articles.	Mds.	Articles.	Mds.
Gram	13,392	Tobacco	340
Atta	7,580	Assafœtida	341
Piece goods	3,032	Pomegranates	90
Indian corn	2,064	Apples	5
Jagri or Gur	1,026	Postins	13
Lime	380	Kishmish	230
Oil, country	45	Wool	388
Bajra	128	Pishtachio	8
Barley	1,306	Almonds	1,090
Ghi	65	Zirrin	14
Tobacco	27	Figs	60
Tea	5	Hides and skins	177
Potatoes	144	Furniture	10
Garlic	5	Nails	5
Soap, country	58	Apricots	80
Postins	12	Majith	240
Chilgoza	...	Gunny bags	25
Dall	306	Ghi	4
Indigo	15		
Woollen or hair ropes	57		
Wool	50		
Oil cake	49		
Paper	5		
Kachaloo	8		
Alkali	45		
Kikar bark	59		
Matches	40		
Rice	1,034		
Kerosine oil	348		
Cabbage	5		
Iron	35		
Iron nails	30		
Mangoes	10		
Deodar wood	350		
Cotton	5		
„ seed	15		
Sugar	272		
Onions	73		
Wheat	1,975		
Flour of gram	20		
Salt	15		
Turmeric	10		
Miscellaneous	88		
China ware	130		
Jowar	709		
Fruits	25		
Muskmelon seed	10		
Chillies	15		
Shoes	10		

F. MACDONALD, *Captain,*
Political Agent in Zhob.

APPENDIX V.

Administration Report of the Kalat Agency for the year 1899-1900.

I.—ADMINISTRATION STAFF.

Captain S. G. Knox, I.S.C., held charge of the Political Agency throughout the year.

Khan Bahadur Mir Shams Shah, Political Adviser to His Highness the Khan of Kalat held charge of his appointment throughout the year.

Dewan Udho Dass held charge of the office of Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan in the Bolan Pass throughout the year.

Mir Mehrulla Khan, Raisani, continued in the post of Nazim of Mekran during the year under report.

II.—CHANGES IN THE AGENCY.

There were no changes in the Agency during the year under report.

III.—REVENUE EXPENDITURE.

The total receipts during the year under report according to the revised estimates were expected to amount to R12,803-3-11, but they actually amounted to R14,362-15-6 as against R13,503-11 in the last year. Thus there was an increase of R859-4-6 over the actuals of last year and R1,559-11-7 over the revised estimates. The total expenditure during the year was estimated at R1,55,872-10-10, but it amounted to R1,57,350-2-10, showing an increase of R1,477-8 over the estimates and a saving of R2,265-15-6 as compared with the actuals of last year (R1,59,616-2-4). The increase or decrease under the several heads is explained below :—

A.—RECEIPTS.

I.—Land Revenue.

The total receipt during the year under report amounted to R4,333-15-7 against an estimate of R2,600-9-6, showing an increase of R1,733-6-1. This is made up as follows :—

	R	a.	p.
1. Increase in fluctuating collections	1,104	8	10
2. Increase in miscellaneous record fund fees	152	13	3
3. Royalty on coal	476	0	0
TOTAL	1,733	6	1

The large increase of R1,104-8-10 falling under head "Fluctuating collections" is due to the fact that—

(1) a sum of R365-10-6 on account of arrears of the past year was realized and credited into the Treasury during the year under report,

(2) a sum of R312-12-6 on account of the Rindli lands, which was formerly credited to the Bolan Bazar Fund, was this year credited to the Provincial Revenues under the instructions of the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan, and

(3) the rest of the increase under this head is due to the high rates of grain and bhusa at which the Government share of grain and bhusa was sold, owing to the scarcity prevailing in the country this year.

An increase of R152-13-3 under "Miscellaneous." This amount represents the record fund fees credited into the Treasury in the month of January 1900. The total income under the head "Royalty on coal" was estimated at R600, while it actually amounted to R1,076, thus showing an increase of R476. There was a considerable increase in the quantity of coal exported from Mach during the year.

III.—Salt.

The income under this head was estimated at R10. The actuals amounted to R44-10, showing an increase of R34-10 over revised estimates. The importation of Sindhi salt into the pass this year was more than usual.

IV.—Stamps.

There is a decrease of R211-2 in actuals as compared with the revised figures R970. The reason is a decrease in the number of civil suits instituted in the Bolan Pass.

V.—Excise.

The receipts under this head were estimated at R4,331, while the actuals came to R4,351, thus showing a small increase of R20, which calls for no explanation.

VIII.—Assessed Taxes.

The deductions from this source were estimated at R507-8. The actual income during the year amounted to R453-6, or R54-2 below the estimates.

X.—Registration.

The receipts under this head came to R6 against the revised budget estimate of R10, or showing a falling off of R4.

XVI-A.—Law and Justice.

The actual receipts during the year amounted to R269-6-2 against the budget estimates of R3,450, thus showing a deficit of R3,180-9-10. The principal deficit in actual receipts as compared with estimates occurred under the head "Miscellaneous." Under the orders of the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan, a sum of R2,885-3 was to be drawn from the Bolan Bazar Excluded Local Fund and credited to the Provincial Revenue under the head "Miscellaneous." The provision was erroneously made in the revised budget under this head, while the amount should have been credited under the head "XXV—Miscellaneous," where it was afterwards actually credited.

The rest of the decrease chiefly falls under "Fees, fines and forfeitures."

XVII.—Police.

The total income under this head amounted to R288-15 against the revised figures of R200-4, thus showing an increase of R88-11 under the sub-head of cattle pound receipts.

XXII.—Superannuation.

The receipts under this head were estimated at R713-2-5, but the actuals show an increase of R169-6-1, which is due to the fact that a sum of R147-6-1 was credited by Khan Bahadur Mir Shams Shah on account of increase in the contribution towards his pension from 14th January 1898 to 31st December 1899.

A sum of R20, being the pension contribution of Munshi Badri Narain for March and April 1897, was also credited in this head during the year under report.

XXV.—Miscellaneous.

This head shows an increase of R2,963-8-3 in actuals as compared with the revised estimates of R10-12. The increase of R2,885-3 has already been explained under XVI-A—Law and Justice—Courts of Law. The further increase of R78-5-3 falls under head "Sale-proceeds of old stores and materials," and is due to some old materials of the office of the Native Assistant, Bolan, having been sold and the sale-proceeds credited under this head during the year.

B.—EXPENDITURE.

6.—Stamps.

The expenditure under this head was estimated to amount to R17, while it actually amounted to R12-10-9, thus showing a saving of R4-5-3. The expenditure under this head depends on the sale of stamps, and as the sale of stamps during the year under report was less than was expected, hence the decrease in the amount of discount paid.

12.—Registration.

The total expenditure under this head amounted to R3-12, showing a decrease of R1-4 as compared with the revised estimates. The trifling decrease in this head calls for no remark.

19-A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.

The expenditure during the year came to R9,093-3-4 against the budget estimates of R9,070. The decrease is trifling and calls for no remark.

19-B.—Law and Justice.

The expenditure under this head was estimated to be R230 only, while it amounted to R288-3-4, or R58-3-4 over the estimates. The increase is due to the fact that no allotment was granted to the Native Assistant, Bolan, under the sub-head "Lock-ups," and this unavoidable expenditure was met from 19-A.—Law and Justice.

20.—Police.

Under the orders of the Agent to the Governor-General, a sum of R500 was paid during the year as a reward for the capture of Hassan, Nechari, a proclaimed offender in Baluchistan, while no such expenditure was anticipated at the time the revised estimates were drawn up.

25.—Political.

The total expenditure and disbursements under this head amounted to R87,642-14-2 against the revised estimates of R86,330-10-10, or R1,312-3-4 over the estimates. Petty increases and decreases occurred under the various sub-heads, but the chief increases and decreases are these:—

	R	a.	p.
Increase under "Charges on North-Western Frontier Levies" . . .	1,811	1	0
Decrease under "Contingencies"	441	5	1
	1,369	11	11

The increase of R1,811-1 under "Charges on North-Western Frontier Levies" includes a sum of R1,761-5-11 on account of the cost of temporary thanas established on the flight of Sirdar Yar Muhammad Khan, Kurd, debited to this head during the last year.

Saving of R441-5-1 in the contingent charges is due to the fact that the expenses incurred on this account during the month of March 1900 could not be drawn during that month, and the charge has therefore been debited to the current year's allotment.

32.—Miscellaneous.

A sum of R100 was provided in the revised budget estimates for year under report for unforeseen charges, but no charges have actually been met during the year from this head, thus showing the full amount of R100 in savings.

45.—Civil Works.

The actual expenditure under this head came to R809-7-3 as against the estimate of R1,120, or R310-8-9 below the estimates. This decrease is made up as follows:—

	R	a.	p.
Decrease under "Civil Buildings"	380	0	0
Decrease under "Miscellaneous Public Improvements"	120	0	0
Increase under "Staging Bungalows"	189	7	3
	310	8	9

The decrease of R380 under "Civil Buildings" is due to the whole sum of R500 allotted for petty constructions and repairs in the budget estimates not having been spent in full during the year under report.

The saving of R120 under "Miscellaneous Public Improvements" is explained below:—

Under the Revenue Commissioner's order, this sum was provided in the estimates for last year to meet the cost of repairs to the water pipe at Mach belonging to the Railway Department, which supplies water to the Mach Bazar people, but no expenditure having been incurred during the year on this account, the amount originally budgeted for remained in saving.

The increase of R189-7-3 in the charge for "Staging Bungalows" and encamping grounds includes a sum of R174-10 on account of cost of some furniture and utensils purchased for the Dâk Bungalows in the Bolan pass.

Appendix A shows the land revenue collected both in cash and kind during the year under report.

The expenditure under Imperial for 1899-1900 amounted to R1,41,794-13-11 as against R1,29,919-0-2 in the last year, thus showing an increase of R11,875-13-9. The increase

is chiefly due to a sum of ₹7,000, the pension of Sirdar Sir Naoroz Khan Naushirwani, K.C.I.E., from February 1898 to March 1899, having been drawn during the year.

BOLAN BAZAR FUND.

The opening balance credit of this Fund on the 1st April 1899 was ₹4,659-12-4, and the total receipts during the year amounted to ₹747-6-4, making a total of ₹5,407-2-8. The total expenditure during the year amounted to ₹2,856-6-1, thus leaving a balance of ₹2,550-12-7 at the close of the year. Last year the receipts and expenditure of the Fund amounted to ₹2,618-9-7 and ₹7,098-15-1 respectively, thus showing a decrease of ₹1,871-3-3 and ₹4,242-9 respectively this year. There was an excess of ₹2,108-15-9 in the expenditure over the receipts. The reasons for the excess are briefly explained below:—

Under the Revenue Commissioner's order, a sum of ₹2,009-12-4 was transferred to the Provincial Revenues from the balance of this Fund during the year.

2. A sum of ₹150 was also contributed from the Fund towards the Sibi and Quetta Horse Shows during the year under report.

A further sum of ₹65-12-4 was contributed from the Fund towards the Plague Prevention Fund.

The collection of octroi in the Bolan Pass, which formed the greater part of the income of this Fund, was abolished with effect from 1st April 1899, and in its place a shop and house tax substituted, the proceeds of which amounted to ₹229-11 during the past year. According to the new administration of the Fund enforced during the year under report, both receipts and expenditure of the Fund have been greatly reduced.

REGISTRATION.

The statement marked B, which is herewith attached, shows the receipts and expenditure of the Bolan Registration Department during the year under report. Three compulsory and one optional documents were registered. The total receipts amounted to ₹6, out of which ₹3-12 was paid on account of remuneration to the Sub-Registrar and Copyist.

RECORD FEES.

The income from this source during the year amounted to ₹9-11-9, while the expenditure was ₹34-3-9, thus showing an excess of ₹24-8 over the receipts.

JUDICIAL.

Appendix C shows the judicial work done by the Courts in Kalat District during the year under report.

JIRGAS.

Appendix D shows the number of cases tried by Jirgas. The total number of cases decided was 867.

PUBLIC WORKS.

A new rest-house was built at Kanak.

HORSE-BREEDING OPERATIONS.

Seventeen stallions were stationed in this district during the year under report. A sum of ₹4,968-0-9 was spent on the feed and keep of the above stallions during the year under report.

POLICE.

The police force in the Bolan Pass remained under the control of District Superintendent, Police, Quetta-Pishin, as in past years.

POST OFFICES.

A combined post and telegraph office was opened at Panjpai. A telegraph line has been extended to Panjpai from Mastung.

The Nushki mail arrangements were revised and the mail now goes to Nushki every other day instead of bi-weekly as heretofore.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

No survey was made in this district during the year.

TRIBAL.

Keshingi post was transferred to the Political Assistant, Chageh, from 1st January 1900. There were a few petty changes in the levies of the district during the year, chiefly in the direction of reducing the number of foreigners who had found employment in the Bolan Pass Levies and replacing them by men of the country. No extra charge was laid on Government. The payment of Syud Mir Behar Shah's monthly allowance was transferred to this district from the Quetta Levies.

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

By order of the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan, the survey of the Kirta lands in the Bolan Pass was made in order to settle the claims of the tribes in possession of the lands. The work was commenced on 20th January 1899 and was finished in February of the same year.

REVENUES—MINERALS.

From the coal export returns of Mach appears that 57,148 maunds 26 seers of coal and 31,818 maunds 6 seers of coal-dust were exported to Sibi and Quetta from the Mach coal mines during the year under report.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The general health of the people in the district was good. Cholera broke out in Mekran and ravaged the country from the sea coast to Mashkai and the whole of Mekran. It first broke out in Gwadur, and, rapidly spreading along the coast line to Pasni and Ormara, advanced to Kej and was thence imported into Kolwa and Punjgoor. The first report of the outbreak was made on the 6th August 1899. The Nazim pronounced Mekran free of the disease in December 1899. There was no cattle disease in the district, but numbers of sheep and goats were lost owing to the scarcity of fodder, as no rain to speak of fell before December.

POLITICAL.

Affairs in Kalat itself were quiet during the year. His Highness Mir Mahmood Khan did not leave his capital.

Two deaths occurred among the principal Sirdars of this district during the year under report. Sirdar Allahyar Khan, Rustomzai, died at Sibi on the night of 1st March 1900. Sirdar Umar Khan, Moosiani, died in Sind during the last week of March.

Some additions have to be made to the list of Baluch refugees in Afghanistan. Pir Muhammad, Langav, nephew of Sirdar Rasool Baksh, fled to Afghanistan during the month of September 1899. No act of open hostility towards Government marked his departure, but, before finally leaving the country, he raided some Langavs, his enemies, carrying off a flock of about 300 sheep and goats.

On the 25th August 1899, Sommalari Mengals from the Bolan pass, headed by one Kamalan, a man of no importance, and aided by other scoundrels from this district and from Quetta-Pishin and Shorawak, attacked the Brewery, killing and wounding about twenty-five men. It is understood that Kamalan was aggrieved because he considered that his pay from the Bolan services was not sufficient, and that he chose this method of convincing Government of his importance.

After committing this outrage, Kamalan went across the border to Afghanistan.

So far as is known, none of the offenders have returned to this district. With this exception, affairs in Kalat, the Sarawan hills and the Kachhi have been exceptionally quiet this year.

No refugees of any importance returned from Afghanistan to this district during the year under report.

During the Political Agent's tour in the Jhalawan hills four Sirdars endeavoured to give trouble.

One man, Mir Ali Murad, Sommalari, was an old offender and had been giving trouble for a considerable period. He was accused of three murders and of a number of thefts and had two or three times refused to attend the Political Agent's camp, though summoned to do so. It was necessary to make an example of him. On the 25th October, his village of Toba in the Gidar valley was surrounded before daybreak and looted, and the property found in it was sold by auction. Mir Ali Murad and the young Sommalari Sirdar Bhai Khan were not at home, but shortly afterwards they were brought before the Political Agent through the good offices of Mir Mehrulla Khan, Raisani, Nazim of Mekran, and Sirdar Mohim Khan, Gurgnari. They made their submission.

This example speedily convinced the other three mal-contents Sirdars Shakar Khan, Mengal, Pahar Khan, Sassoli, and Mazar Khan, Bajoi, that opposition was of no avail. They attended the Political Agent's campat Khozdar on the 18th November, and the causes of their discontent were enquired into and settled.

With one exception, which will be alluded to hereafter, affairs in Mekran were undisturbed, and Mir Mehrulla Khan's administration of that province appears to be very successful.

The one exception was the case of Mir Sher Muhammad, Gitchki, who has frequently given trouble before.

An important case is pending between the last-named chief and Mir Abdul Karim, Gitchki. The case is one of disputed succession to the property of the late sister of Mir Abdul Karim, Gitchki, who was the wife of Mir Sher Muhammad, Gitchki.

When the Political Agent and the Nazim of Mekran met at Gajar in the Mashkai valley, the parties to the dispute signed an agreement by which the case was to be submitted to the Moulvi of Hammayun in Sind for a decision by Muhammadan Law. Mir Sher Muhammad, however, instead of taking steps to prosecute his claim in a proper manner, waited until the Political Agent had left Mashkai, and then fled to his own village. He commenced rebuilding the fort at Nasirabad and proceeded to defy the Nazim of Mekran. Mir Mehrulla Khan, with commendable promptitude, immediately gathered a country lashkar together and speedily brought Mir Sher Muhammad to his senses.

Fourteen of Sher Muhammad's men were killed and wounded, while the loss on the Nazim's side was only one man killed. Sher Muhammad then submitted.

The Panjgoor Gitchki Sirdar, Abdulla, was formally recognized at the Sibi Darbar this year as Sirdar, and has been entrusted with the care of his estates.

S. G. KNOX, *Captain*,

Political Agent, Kalat.

A

Statement showing the Land Revenue Collections in kind and in cash in the Bolan Pass District during 1899-1900.

No.	Articles etc.	Kirta. Quantity.	Kirta. Rate at which sold.	Kirta. Amount.	Kirta. Total amount.	Rindali. Quantity.	Rindali. Rate at which sold.	Rindali. Amount.	Rindali. Total amount.	Total receipts of Kirta and Rindali.
	Collections in kind.	*Mds. s. ch.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*Mds. s. ch.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a p.*	*R a. p.*
1	Wheat	374 22 12	2 13 0	1,053 7 7		42 30 0	2 13 0	120 3 9		
2	Bhusa	15 32 10	1 0 0	15 13 2		14 15 0	0 6 0	5 6 3		
	Do.	358 23 10	0 12 6	280 2 4		11 20 0	0 8 0	5 12 0		
	Do.	.....	.....	.....		11 38 0	0 14 0	10 7 6		
	Do.	.....	.....	.....		4 37 0	1 8 0	9 4 0		
3	Rice	8 21 8	1 14 0	16 7 8						
4	Barley	0 13 8	2 13 0	0 15 3						
5	Jowari	262 24 0	2 15 0	771 6 2		9 26 0	2 15 0	28 5 6		
6	Karbi	.....	.....	.....		14 20 0	0 7 0	6 5 6		
	Do.	.....	.....	.....		11 20 0	0 8 0	5 12 0		
7	Til	10 18 14	4 14 0	51 1 0	2,189 5 2	.....	.....	.....	191 8 6	2,380 13 8
	Collections in cash.									
8	Khasil	.....	.....	62 13 6		.....	.....	5 12 6		
9	Palezat	.....	.....	49 5 0		.....	.....	5 0 0		
10	Green moth	.....	.....	13 8 6						
11	Vegetables	.....	.....	1 12 0						
12	Green barley	.....	.....	0 11 6						
13	Grass	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	1 8 0		
14	Fruits	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	2 10 0		
15	Amount realized by giving a piece of land on contract at Rindali	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	20 0 0		
	Miscellaneous	.....	.....	30 13 11		.....	.....	85 12 0		
17	Karbi	.....	.....	85 0 0						
18	Green Karbi	.....	.....	11 4 0	255 4 5	.....	.....	0 9 6	121 4 0	376 8 5
	Total of the year 1899-1900	.....	...	.....	2,444 9 7	.....	.....	.....	312 12 6	2,757 6 1
19	Add the arrears of 1898-99—									
	Bhusa	...	.....	0 0 6						
	Jowari	189 13 0	1 9 6	301 12 0						
	Til	0 24 0	3 13 8	2 5 0						
	Karbi	120 5 0	0 8 0	60 1 0						
	Do.	6 0 0	0 4 0	1 8 0	365 10 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	365 10 6
	GRAND TOTAL	.....	.....	.....	2,810 4 1	.....	.....	.....	312 12 6	3,123 0 7

S. G. KNOX, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Kalat.

B

Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of the Registration Department in the Bolan Sub-District during the year 1899-1900.

Office.	Income.			Expenditure.				Remarks.
	Registration fees and fines.	Copying fee.	Total.	Remuneration to Registering officers.	Establishments.	Contingencies.	Total.	
	₹ a.	₹ a.	₹ a.	₹ a.	₹ a.		₹ a.	
Bolan Sub-Registrar .	4 8	1 8	6 0	3 0	0 12	...	3 12	Three compulsory and one optional documents were registered during the year.

C

Statement of the Judicial work of the Officers in the Bolan Sub-Division for the year 1899-1900.

Officers.	Civil suits disposed of,		Execution of decree cases.	Total.	Criminal trials disposed of		Total.	Miscellaneous revenue cases.	Grand total.	Grand total of 1898-99.	Remarks.
	Original.	Appellate.			Original.	Appellate.					
1. District Magistrate and Sessions Judge, Kalat and Bolan.	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	...	...	4	
2. Native Assistant, Bolan.	94	...	50	144	33	...	33	...	...	177	
Total .	94	...	50	144	36	1	37	...	...	181	

S. G. KNOX, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Kalat.

D

Statement showing the Number and Classification of Political Cases in the Kalat District tried by Jirgas during 1899-1900.

Name of Jirga Sittings.	Local cases.									Inter-Provincial Cases between Baluchistan, Sindh and Punjab.			Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Murder.	Robbery.	Adultery.	Adultery with murder.	Land Revenue.	Betrothal and other cases connected with marriages.	Cattle lifting.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	With Sind.	With Punjab.	Total.		
Local Jirga	47	102	5	11	151	5	60	475	856	...	...	...	856	
Fort Munro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Quetta	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	5	
Sibi	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	6	...	...	...	6	
Total .	49	105	6	11	153	6	60	477	867	...	...	...	867	

S. G. KNOX, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Kalat.

APPENDIX VI.

Administration Report of the Southern Baluchistan Agency for the year 1899-1900.

I.—PERSONNEL.

1. The charge of the Southern Baluchistan Agency was held by the following officers :—

Captain H. L. Showers, I.S.C., till the 2nd April 1899, when he was transferred to the Thal Chotiali Agency.

Captain A. McConaghey, I.S.C., from the 3rd to 12th April 1899.

Major P. J. Melvill, I.S.C., from the 13th April to 27th May 1899, when he was appointed Resident in Turkish Arabia.

Captain A. McConaghey, I.S.C., from the 28th May to 13th July 1899, in addition to his own duties as Second Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

Captain M. A. Tighe, I.S.C., remained in charge for the remainder of the year.

II.—THE LIMITS OF THE AGENCY.

2. The limits of the Agency remained unchanged—

(*a*) The Las Bela State.

(*b*) The Las Bela Frontier Levies and the Levy Tracts.

(*c*) The Niabat and Tahsil of Nasirabad.

3. With reference to (*b*), I think it would be more correct to merely state "the Levy Tracts"; the Las Bela Frontier Levies are *ipso facto* within the Las Bela State.

The Khedrani levies are within the Southern Baluchistan Agency for convenience of control. The country they inhabit is presumably Kalat territory.

III.—MOVEMENTS OF THE POLITICAL AGENT.

4. On the 4th April 1899 and the 4th June Captain McConaghey proceeded to Jacobabad to enquire into complaints made by Zamindars of the Khan's lands. On the first occasion he remained there for one day and on the second for three days.

5. On the 15th and 26th August 1899 Captain Tighe proceeded to Hab on inspection duty, returning the same day. On the latter occasion he accompanied Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Fullerton, I.M.S., Agency Surgeon.

6. On the 3rd October 1899 he proceeded to Las Bela in connection with the Runja's refusal to pay "phor," returning to head-quarters on the 25th of the month.

7. On the 19th November 1899 he proceeded to Kashmore in Sind in connection with a land dispute near the Leni tower on the Sind-Punjab-Baluchistan border, to hold a joint enquiry with the Deputy Commissioners of Dera Ghazi Khan and Thal Chotiali. He returned to Jacobabad at the close of the enquiry on the 6th December 1899. He remained at Jacobabad until the 1st March 1900, making occasional tours into the district including a visit to Sibi in February for the Shahi Jirga. He returned to Karachi on the 1st March, and on the 22nd March he proceeded to Uthal in Las Bela in connection with the famine-stricken people, who had threatened to plunder the town. He returned to head-quarters on the 26th of the month.

IV.—LAS BELA STATE.

8. Khan Bahadur Haji Ahmed Yar Khan continued as Wazir throughout the year excepting a period of three months from the 17th December 1899 to 16th March 1900, when he was on privilege leave. Munshi Gul Mahomed Khan, Inspector of Police, in Zhob, officiated as Wazir during this period.

9. The relations of the Jam with the Wazir were most cordial, the Jam supporting and co-operating with the Wazir in the administration of the State. His attitude towards the British Government is loyal. This was manifested by his loyal offer to place a sum o Rs. 10,000 at the disposal of Government in connection with the war in South Africa. General Wylie, Officiating Agent to the Governor General, visited Karachi in November 1899,

when the leading mothirs of the Runja tribe were invited to meet him, and expressed themselves contented and having no complaints to make against the settlement of their case in connection with the "phor" taxation. The Jam's health has been fairly good. In the beginning of September 1899. his younger son (Shahzada Mir Mahomed Khan) began to suffer from kidney disease which caused much anxiety in the Jam's household. The sick child was taken to Delhi for medical treatment by a native *hakim* in February 1900 and remained there for about three weeks. The Wazir and 33 followers accompanied him.

10. The case relating to "phor" taxation of the Runja tribe, which was pending for a long time, was settled in a darbar held by the Political Agent in October 1899. The headmen of all the branches of the Runja tribe were present and unanimously agreed to pay the "phor" tax by four instalments. Some 300 famine-stricken people of the Jamote and Shahook tribes inhabiting the hills near Uthal threatened to plunder the town. On being given food-grains, they returned to their homes, but the principal leaders were temporarily detained. The Political Agent proceeded to Uthal to see for himself the state of the people and the country. Arrangements were made for relief of the distressed and destitute people pending their emigration to other parts.

11. Every endeavour was made to give relief to the distressed people by offering them labour on the Karachi-Las Bela road and inducing them to go abroad in search of livelihood, but with no success. The people of the hilly tracts have no inclination to support themselves by labour. Nearly 7,000 maunds of jowari and moong grain have already been given to zamindars on loan by the State and steps are being taken to send out grain for distribution to the distressed people at Uthal and Kanraj, where the scarcity is greater and people are dying of starvation. About 50 maunds of grain have been sent out for distribution to the people of the Levy Tracts. Owing to the continued absence of rain and consequent scarcity of fodder for cattle, agriculture during the year has been very poor, and the prospects of the year 1900-1901 are still poorer in view of the present state of affairs. Practically there has been no rain in Las Bela during the year.

12. Two or three showers that fell were hardly enough to wet the surface of the soil, and consequently the area under cultivation has been much less than last year. Such lands in the northern part of the State that are irrigated by the Purali stream were sown, but did not get a sufficient supply of water from the stream. The southern part of the State from Uthal and Leari to the river is entirely dependent on rain, and consequently these lands are lying uncultivated.

13. Jowari, the common staple food of the country, was selling at 7 to 8 seers to the rupee, whereas it was at 18 to 20 seers at the commencement of the year. Hundreds of zemindars and cultivators have adandoned their homes and moved to Sind with their cattle. Those who have not gone, have been selling their animals and jewels at very low prices in order to subsist. Thousands of cattle, camels and sheep have died for want of fodder and water. The mortality is roughly calculated to be 80 per cent.

14. The prospects of the ensuing year are very discouraging at present. The outturn of mustard, the staple crop, and that of the "rabi" crops of jowari and moong are very poor indeed.

15. The people suffering under the calamities induced by plague and famine did not, as usual, resort to the Courts. Consequently the income of fines and court-fee stamps has been R4,000 and R1,000, compared with R7,600 and R2,322 respectively of the year preceding.

16. The number of cases disposed of by the Wazir and the subordinate Courts during the year is given below :—

Civil cases	207
Criminal cases	286
Revenue	258
TOTAL	751

Besides these, many cases are pending in the Wazir's court owing to the parties concerned having gone to Sind in consequence of famine and drought.

17. There has been one murder and two cases of suicide during the year. The victim in the murder case is believed to have been killed by one of his comrades with whom he was travelling to his native country in Makran.

18. The public health was endangered by the appearance of plague in Karachi in the beginning of the year. Notwithstanding all precautions, inspection and segregation arrangements at Hab and other stations on the Karachi-Bela road, three deaths from imported cases occurred in the State. An epidemic of cholera broke out in Karachi and was imported into Las

Bela by a gang of Las Bela people who evaded the inspection camp at Hab Nadi towards the end of May 1899. The disease spread through the southern part of the State as far as Sheh in a virulent type and continued till the end of July. Again, it made its appearance at Ormara in the beginning of October and continued for about a couple of months. It is supposed to have been imported from Gwadur. Measles also appeared at Ormara, and cases are still occurring. The following cases and deaths have been recorded during the year :—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Cholera	935	603
Measles	150	50

19. The financial condition of the State is necessarily not so satisfactory as it ought to be owing to the various reasons described above. The following figures are extracted from the Wazir's budget :—

	₹	a.	p.
Balance on 1st April 1899	96,697	0	
Receipts during 1899-1900	2,72,396	3	11
Government pro. notes	80,000	0	0
Loans and advances due on 1st April 1899	30,095	9	5
TOTAL	4,79,188	13	10
Expenditure during 1899-1900	1,97,322	3	2
Liabilities	1,591	15	6
	1,98,914	2	8
Balance in hand on the 1st April 1900	2,80,274	11	2
TOTAL	4,79,188	13	10

The receipts fell short of the estimates by ₹20,057 and the expenditure exceeded by ₹2,480-11-2. The decrease in receipts was attributable to continued drought, effect of plague in Karachi and prevalence of cholera in the State. The increase in expenditure was owing to unforeseen expenditure that was incurred.

20. On the whole, the Las Bela State has suffered severely from cholera, famine, drought and from the effects of plague in Karachi.

21. The boundary disputes mentioned in the last year's report still remain unsettled. Owing to the famine, it was impossible to proceed to the scene of the disputes, as there was no fodder for transport animals, and the people concerned had left for the same reason.

22. The rest-house at Hab Chowki has been completed, and another is under construction at Uthal.

23. The dispensary at Las Bela has hitherto been in charge of a Military Hospital Assistant. As there were frequent changes among these Hospital Assistants, a change of system has been made and a pensioned Hospital Assistant has been placed in charge of the dispensary. The Hospital Assistant now pensioned, who was in charge during Jam Ali Khan's reign, has been appointed.

24. Lala Janji Ram continued as Tahsildar in Las Bela throughout the year.

25. There was no change in the Las Bela Military Police Corps which was maintained throughout the year at a strength of 150.

26. Jam Mir Khan's widow, Murteza Begum, continues to live in Karachi as heretofore.

27. Mir Mukbul Khan and Mir Ayub Khan, sons of Jam Mir Khan, are still studying at the Aitchison College, Lahore, while Mir Yakub Khan, their eldest brother, resides with his mother at Karachi. Negotiations for a marriage between Mir Yakub Khan and a daughter of Sirdar Sir Nowroz Khan, of Kharan, are still continuing, and it is expected the marriage will take place shortly. The Mirs at College are reported to be doing well.

V.—THE LAS BELA FRONTIER LEVIES AND LEVY TRACTS.

28. The work done by levies was not satisfactory during the year under report. Many cases of thefts were reported to have occurred in Sind, the culprits being men from the Levy tracts. These men are said to have escaped across the border, but cannot be traced in the Levy tracts.

29. Rasaldar Saleh Mahomed, of Dureji, and Jamadar Nur Mahomed, of Hinidan thana, have been suspended for misconduct and intriguing against Dad Mahomed Sirdar of the Chuta

tribe. Owing to drought, there is great scarcity of food-grains and fodder, and the famine is severe. Most of the population have gone into Sind to escape starvation, and measures have been adopted for the relief of sufferers.

30. The case pending between the Mingals and Chhuttas regarding the Saruna valley remains unsettled.

VI.—THE NIABAT TAHSIL AT NASIRABAD.

31. Mulla Gaus Baksh remained as His Highness the Khan's Naib throughout the year. There was no change in the administration, and the Niabat is still subject to the dual control noticed in the previous year's reports.

32. The Leni land dispute is still under reference. The charge of the Tahsil was held by Munshi Amar Singh throughout the year.

33. The area under cultivation during the past two years was (1898-99) 80,974 acres and (1899-1900) 87,080 acres respectively.

The assessments on account of water rate and cess for the last two years have been as shown below:—

	1898-1899.	1899-1900.
	R	*R*
Water rate at 1 rupee per acre	80,974	87,081
Water cess at ½ anna per acre	2,530	2,721
TOTAL .	83,504	89,802

Compared with last year, the cultivation and assessment shows an increase of 6,106 acres and R6,107 respectively.

The collection on account of water rate and cess including the arrears for the past years amounted respectively to R94,066 and R2,729.

34. It was mentioned in last year's report that applications for remissions on the *rabi* crops of 1898-99 were under consideration. Remissions to the extent of R349-7-0 were allowed on the crops, and a sum of R784 was allowed as remission on the kharif crops of 1899-1900. A further sum of R50 has been remitted on account of arrears of past years.

35. The question of remission on rabi crops of the year is under consideration.

36. It was mentioned in the last year's report that a project for the remodelling of the Desert Canal had gone through the Bombay Government and was probably under the consideration of the Government of India. Work on the construction of two new branch canals has already commenced, but the Political Agent is not yet officially aware as to what the project is and how far it will benefit the zemindars of the Kalat lands.

VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

37. There being a recrudescence of plague in Karachi, the same precautionary measures as were taken the year before were again adopted by establishing inspection and segregation camps at the principal stages on the main road from Karachi to Bela as well as on the Sind-Kalat frontier. The services of a Hospital Assistant have been obtained, and he has been placed in charge of the camp at Hab Chowki. Trade was seriously affected, and the epidemic has had an injurious effect on the revenue of the Las Bela State.

KARACHI;
The 9th May 1900.

M. A. TIGHE, *Captain,*
Political Agent in Southern Baluchistan.

APPENDIX VII.

Administration Report of the Chagai Political Assistancy for the year 1899-1900.

I.—ADMINISTRATION.

STAFF.

1. Captain F. C. Webb-Ware held charge of the Chagai Political Assistancy throughout the year under report.

2. In the course of the year Government sanctioned an Assistant District Superintendent of Police for Chagai. The first incumbent in this post, Mr. Ralph Wood, held charge of his appointment from 21st December 1899 to the end of the year.

3. Under an amicable arrangement entered into with His Highness the Khan, the Nushki District was taken over from Kalat; the Kalat State receiving in lieu a quit rent of R9,000 per annum. To administer Nushki, a Tahsil was sanctioned and placed in charge of a Tahsildar on a monthly salary of R200. Mohamad Yusif Khan, Sarishtedar, Political Agent's Office, Zhob, was selected to fill this post and transferred to Nushki.

II.—REVENUE AND CROPS.

4. The revenue realized from Nushki from the date Nushki was taken over from His Highness the Khan up to the end of the year amounted in all to but R1,068-11-3, divided as follows:—

	R	a.	p.
I.—Land Revenue	782	6	3
V.—Excise	187	8	0
XVI.—Law and Justice	98	13	0

The smallness of this sum is accounted for partially by revenue operations being inaugurated too late in the year to be of any practical use and partially by the scantiness of the rainfall which characterized the preceding winter.

5. The Chagai District has hitherto not been assessed to revenue under orders of Government.

III.—LAW AND JUSTICE.

6. A list showing the number of Political cases decided by the Quetta Shahi Jirgas and the Local Jirgas is attached and marked Appendix A. In this statement are entered all the cases in which both parties belonged to the district, and also the cases in which one of the parties belonged to an adjoining district.

7. The total number of cases decided during the year under report amounted to 151 as against 104 for the previous year: thus showing an increase of 47.

8. The number of cases decided by the Nushki Tahsildar amounted to 149.

IV.—POLICE.

9. Contemporary with the establishment of a Tahsil in Nushki, a small police force consisting of—

1 Deputy Inspector, 2nd grade,
1 Sergeant, 2nd grade,
9 Constables,
3 Sowars,

was posted to Nushki. Experience has shown that the present police force is inadequate, and its increase is a question that needs consideration. The conduct of the police during the year has been quite satisfactory.

V.—HOSPITAL.

10. A dispensary was opened in Nushki on the 4th February 1900 and placed in charge of Niamatullah, Hospital Assistant. The dispensary was only opened in February, yet the hospital books already show a daily attendance of 32·70 persons.

11. It is satisfactory to note that patients are coming freely from so far afield as the Registan and the valley of the Helmand to take advantage of the medical treatment which the Nushki Dispensary now offers them.

VI.—TRIBAL.

12. The Nushki and Chagai Districts Levy services were reorganized on the 1st December 1899, and additions were made, involving a net increase in expenditure of R490 per mensem. The service has benefitted greatly by these additions, and its efficiency has been much increased.

VII.—FORESTS.

13. There are no reserved forests either in the Nushki or Chagai Districts. The question of reserving part of the Kaisar forest and forming it into a nursery for young trees is under consideration.

VIII.—EDUCATION.

14. There is no school supported by Government in the Chagai Assistancy.

IX.—PUBLIC WORKS.

15. The following buildings were taken in hand and finished during the year under report:—

(*a*) Nushki.

(*a*) The Nushki Dispensary, which includes a small building set apart for the use of female in-patients and quarters for the Hospital Assistant in charge and his family.

(*b*) A Sub-Treasury.

(*c*) Havalat with guard-room and magazine attached.

(*d*) A bungalow for the Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Chagai, consisting of six rooms.

The Kishingi Chappar Khana, on which work was started towards the close of the year, was only partially completed. The delay in finishing this post was due to the severity of the winter. The Chappar Khana is now rapidly approaching completion.

(*b*) Caravan route.

Such sarais and thanas as were under construction at the close of the year 1898-99 were completed during the year under report. A strong thana was built at Killa Robat and chowkis at Chah Muhamad Raza and Kirtaka. Further accommodation was provided at Amir Chah, and the old thana was much improved and strengthened. A commodious fortified thana is under construction at Saindak. Levy quarters were erected at Makak Karez Sahib Chah Duzghi Kundi, Tratoh and Karodak. A small fortified post was built at Mashki Chah and further travellers' sarais at Dalbandin and Nushki, where the sarai accommodation was found to be deficient. The Chah Sandan chowki was improved and strengthened. Lastly, levy accommodation was built at Girdi Chah, midway between Warmal, in inhabited Seistan, and Killa Robat.

16. Much attention was devoted to that most important subject, the water-supply along the caravan route. Further wells were dug at Kashingi, Mall, Kuchaki Chah, Padag, Yadgar Chah, Karodak, Merui, Chah Sandan, Mashki Chah, Sahib Chah, Saindak, Kirtaka, Chah Muhamad Raza, and, wherever the depths of the wells rendered it necessary, wells have been fitted with windlasses and buckets for drawing water. To water animals, iron watering troughs have been provided on every stage where they were needed.

X.—POST OFFICE.

17. Three additional post offices were opened in the Chagai Political Assistancy during the year under review, *viz.*, at Merui, Amir Chah and Killa Robat.

18. The weekly dâk which has run uninterruptedly throughout the year from Nushki to Seistan was made a bi-weekly service with effect from the 1st January 1900.

19. The postal service between Nasratabad and Meshed is receiving attention. The question of opening a post office in Seistan is under the consideration of the British Consul in Seistan.

XI.—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

20. No survey was made in this Assistancy during the year.

XII.—IRRIGATION.

21. Babu Atma Ram's (in charge of Peshin Irrigation Works) scheme for bringing the Nushki dâk lands under regular cultivation by means of a small bund has received the personal attention of the Revenue Commissioner, who in the autumn proceeded to the dâk to enquire into the matter. It is understood that the Revenue Commissioner was favourably impressed by the feasibility of the scheme.

22. The number of small zamandari bunds thrown across the Lora river was increased from two to five. It is confidently anticipated that this increase in the number of the bunds will add materially to the prosperity of the district.

XIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

23. During the year under report there was an absence of anything in the form of epidemic disease in the Chagai Political Assistancy, and the general health was good throughout the year.

24. Towards the close of the year the sanitation of the Nushki Bazar received careful attention. This is a matter of considerable importance in view of the steady growth in the size of the bazar.

25. Plague in Karachi continued, as in the year 1898-1899, to exercise an adverse influence on Persian trade to India *vid* the Nushki route.

XIV.—TAKAVI ADVANCES.

26. A sum of ₹2,000 was advanced to cultivators of lands during the year under report; of this ₹1,200 was advanced under the Land Improvement Act and ₹800 under the Agriculturist Loan Act. This is the first occasion on which advances of this nature have been made to the zamindars of the district.

XV.—POLITICAL.

The noteworthy political events of the year are as follows:—

27. The long-standing feud between the Jamaldini and Badini branches of the Rakhshani tribes of Nushki, a feud which commenced upwards of 75 years ago and has been pursued with great rancour ever since causing much bloodshed, was satisfactorily adjusted by the Political Assistant, and Rahim Khan, the son of Sardar Alam Khan, was permitted to return to Nushki.

28. Early in May 1899 Mahmud Mengal, Chief of the Tarasezai branch of the trans-frontier Mengals, accompanied by a large following of Barech and others, crossed the Nushki-Shorawak frontier near Partos Nawar and marched to Chandan Khan Bund. Mahmud Khan gave out that he had received instructions to destroy a small chowki which was being built by the Political Assistant at Amirzai ka Bund, for the protection of the Nushki-Registan frontier, but if he really received orders to this effect, a matter open to considerable doubt, he did not attempt to put them into execution, and on receiving information that the Nushki levies were advancing to attack him, he fled precipitately back to Shorawak. There is ground for supposing that Mahmud Khan's action is to be attributed to false reports having reached Kandahar to the effect that the Political Assistant was encroaching on Afghan territory.

29. Towards the middle of May 1899, a body of trans-frontier Mengals raided across the dâk, immediately east of the Chagai Hamun, and captured 60 camels. As the Western Registan trans-frontier tribes acknowledge no authority but that of their own chiefs, an appeal was useless, so a return raid was made resulting in the capture of 120 camels. This quickly brought the Registan Mengals to their senses, and on an adequate punishment being inflicted, the incident closed.

30. During the year under note only one Damani raid into British territory was recorded. This change in the attitude of such inveterate raiders as the Damani cannot but be considered satisfactory. It is to be attributed to the meeting which took place early in the spring at Mirjawa on the Persian frontier, between the Damani Sardar Jahind and the Political Assistant. The raid just alluded to was committed prior to this meeting.

31. In March 1900 a band of raiders, all well known frontier bad characters, attacked a flock of Mengal sheep near Nushki and carried them off to the hills close by. On information reaching Nushki, the Tahsildar sent a party of Rustomzai Levies in pursuit. The Levies ran the raiders to ground in the hills. After a smart little fight, the raiders took to flight, but not before they had lost three men killed, and their leader, a noted dakait, named Ali Jan, made prisoner. The property raided was all recovered intact. The gallantry displayed on this occasion by the Nushki Levies merits special commendation.

32. On 22nd September 1899, a band of raiders numbering some 50 persons attacked a Seistani caravan which was passing through Chah Sandan on its return journey to Seistan, but the Merui thana sowars came to the rescue, dispersed the attacking party and made two arrests.

33. It is satisfactory to be able to report that the year's record shows that crime of a serious nature is steadily on the decrease both in the Chagai and Western Sinjerani Districts.

34. The frequent representations which have been made to Sir Nauroz Khan from time to time on the subject of raiding from the Kharan side of the frontier have not been without their effect, and although the state of this frontier is still far from satisfactory, yet the decrease in the number of outrages is noticeable.

35. General Wylie, Officiating Agent to the Governor-General, paid Nushki a brief visit in October 1899, and was accorded a warm greeting. Before leaving Nushki he received the several Sardars and Motbirs of the district in darbar and presented khilats to those whose services rendered them deserving of this honour. The Nushki trading community took the opportunity of presenting the Agent to the Governor General with an illuminated address in which they expressed their pleasure in welcoming him to Nushki, thanked him for all the benefits which they had received from Government, and prayed that certain concessions, which they named in detail, might be made them. This is the first occasion on which an Agent to the Governor-General has visited Nushki. The concessions for which the trading community of Nushki pressed are all receiving careful attention.

XVI.—TRADE.

36. The trade returns for the year under report show an increase in value of trade through Nushki to the amount of ₹507,329-8-6, an increase which testifies to the steady growth in the popularity of the new route. The trade returns for the year amount to ₹12,35,411-15-9 as against ₹7,28,082-7-3 for the year 1898-99. It is to be remembered that the figures quoted include all trade which passes through Nushki. The annual returns would have reached a still higher figure had it not been for a diminution in the Garmsel trade, the result of the raiding which always goes on beyond the frontier in Afghan Registan.

37. An analysis of the year's export and import trade is attached and marked Appendix B.

38. A batch of forty remounts from Mashed reached Quetta in time for the annual horse show. Colonel Queripel, Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, inspected the horses on their arrival in Quetta and expressed himself favourably impressed with their quality. The remounts realized an average of ₹340, a price which will tend greatly to encourage the trade.

39. Towards the close of the year the trade route west of Nushki was much improved by being diverted from the north to the south of the Koh-i-Sultan range of mountains. The advantages claimed for the present route are that—

(*a*) All belts of moving sands are avoided.

(*b*) Both grazing and water are plentiful on the new alignment.

(*c*) The gradients throughout are easy.

(*d*) This new route is 32 miles shorter than the old one.

40. It had been the intention of the Political Assistant to march down the Perso-Baluch frontier as far as the Hamun Mashkel and return thence to Nushki *vid* Merui and Chagai; but on reaching Saindak on 16th March, he found it necessary to modify this programme to enable him to meet Major C. Trench, who was then on his way to Seistan to take up his appointment as Consul there. The distance covered by the Political Assistant in the course of his winter tour amounted to 1,536 miles.

F. WEBB-WARE, *Captain,*
Political Assistant, Chagai.

A

Statement showing the number and classification of the Political cases in the Nushki, Chagai and Western Sinjerani Districts tried by the Quetta, Sibi Shahi Jirgas and local Jirgas during the year 1898-99.

	Murder.	Robbery.	Adultery.	Marriage cases.	Cattle stealing.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
			Nushki.				
Political Assistant, Chagai .	1	3	1	...	6	53	64
			Chagai.				
Do. do.	1	6	...	...	13	12	32
			Western Sinjerani.				
Do. do.	...	5	1	...	22	27	55
					Total .	...	151

B

Analysis of trade through Nushki for months 1st April 1899 to 31st March 1900.

Months.	Imports, Amount.			Exports. Amount.			Remarks.
1899.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	
April	2,619	0	0	9,730	0	0	
May	20,927	0	0	57,982	0	0	
June	10,382	0	0	24,683	8	0	
July	37,718	0	0	15,404	14	0	
August	26,133	8	0	22,145	0	0	
September	65,012	12	0	22,043	4	0	
October	58,972	4	0	43,408	0	0	
November	43,715	12	0	73,763	8	0	
December	82,324	2	0	55,439	0	0	
1900.							
January	2,78,167	0	0	87,982	8	0	
February	17,030	0	0	33,819	8	0	
March	39,017	13	9	1,06,991	10	0	
Total .	6,82,019	3	9	5,53,392	12	0	12,35,411 15 9

F. WEBB-WARE, *Captain,*

Political Assistant, Chagai.

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of each Article EXPORTED FROM *Baluchistan through Nushki during the months April 1899 to 31st March 1900.*

—	Articles.	Quetta.			Sukkur and Shikarpur.			Karachi.			Total.		
		Weight.	No.	Value.	Weight.	No.	Value.	Weight.	No.	Value.	Weight.	No.	Value.
		Mds. srs.		*R a. p.*	*Mds. srs.*		*R a. p*	*Mds. srs.*		*R a. p.*	*Mds. srs.*		*R a. p.*
April 1899													
* 8	Cotton, Manufactured— 3.—Piece-goods (European)	...	...	.....	20 0	...	1,200 0 0	32 0	...	1,530 0 0	52 0	...	2,730 0 0
22	Metals, and Manufactures of Metals— 4.—Specie	...	...	7,000 0 0	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	7,000 0 0
	Total	...	...	7,000 0 0	20 0	...	1,200 0 0	32 0	...	1,530 0 0	52 0	...	9,730 0 0
May 1899													
1	Animals living (for sale)— 4.—Other kinds, Camels	...	319	16,850 0 0	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	319	16,850 0 0
8	Cotton, Manufactured— 2.—Twist and yarn (Indian)	...	...	.....	130 0	...	6,110 0 0	202 0	...	11,554 0 0	332 0	...	17,664 0 0
10	Dyeing Materials— 1.—Indigo	185 0	...	14,800 0 0	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	185 0	...	14,800 0 0
23	Oils	...	...	.....	22 0	...	176 0 0	...	...	.....	22 0	...	176 0 0
30	Silk— 1.—Raw	...	...	.....	0 10	...	60 0 0	...	...	.....	0 10	...	60 0 0
33	Sugar— 1.—Refined	35 0	...	166 0 0	...	...	.....	27 0	...	216 0 0	27 0	...	216 0 0
	2.—Unrefined	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	35 0	...	166 0 0
34	Tea— 1.—Indian	161 0	...	8,050 0 0	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	161 0	...	8,050 0 0
	Total	381 0	319	39,866 0 0	152 10	...	6,346 0 0	229 0	...	11,770 0 0	762 10	319	57,932 0 0

* These numbers are taken from the Standard Monthly Trade Returns.

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of each Article EXPORTED FROM *Baluchistan through Nushki during the months April 1899 to 31st March 1900*—continued.

—	Articles.	Quetta.			Sukkur and Shikarpur.			Karachi.			Total.		
		Weight.	No.	Value.	Weight.	No.	Value.	Weight.	No.	Value.	Weight.	No.	Value.
June 1899		*Mds. srs.*		*R a. p.*	*Mds. srs.*		*R a. p.*	*Mds. srs.*		*R a. p.*	*Mds. srs.*		*R a. p.*
8	Cotton, Manufactured— 3.—Piece-goods (European)	70 0	...	3,440 0 0	219 0	...	13,646 0 0	117 20	...	6,494 0 0	406 20	...	23,580 0 0
14	Grain and Pulse— 5.—Rice, unhusked	...	...	.....	14 0	...	54 0 0	...	...	.....	14 0	...	54 0 0
26	Provisions— 2.—Other kinds	...	...	.....	5 0	...	70 0 0	25 0	...	411 0 0	30 0	...	481 0 0
33	Sugar— 1.—Refined	25 0	...	279 0 0	5 0	...	55 0 0	...	...	.....	30 0	...	334 0 0
	2.—Unrefined	28 0	...	112 0 0	...	...	.....	15 0	...	75 0 0	33 0	...	187 0 0
35	Tobacco	10 0	...	47 8 0	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	10 0	...	47 8 0
July 1899	Total	133 0	...	3,878 8 0	243 0	...	13,825 0 0	157 20	...	6,980 0 0	523 20	...	24,683 8 0
1	Animals living (for sale)— 4.—Other kinds, Camels	...	19	1,800 0 0	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	19	1,800 0 0
8	Cotton— 3.—Piece-goods (European)	5 0	...	200 0 0	148 0	...	9,567 0 0	...	...	.....	153 0	...	9,767 0 0
9	Drugs and Medicines— 5.—Other kinds	3 0	...	600 0 0	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	3 0	...	600 0 0
10	Dyeing Materials— 1.—Indigo	45 0	...	2,700 0 0	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	45 0	...	2,700 0 0
26	Provisions— 2.—Other kinds	...	...	.....	14 0	...	225 0 0	...	...	.....	14 0	...	225 0 0
33	Sugar— 1.—Refined	...	...	.....	3 0	...	31 14 0	...	...	.....	3 0	...	31 14 0
	2.—Unrefined	22 0	...	110 0 0	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	22 0	...	110 0 0
35	Tobacco	41 0	...	147 0 0	6 0	...	24 0 0	...	...	.....	47 0	...	171 0 0
August 1899	Total	116 0	19	5,557 0 0	171 0	...	9,847 14 0	...	...	.....	287 0	19	15,404 14 0
8	Cotton— 3.—Piece-goods (European)	...	20	100 0 0	68 0	...	4,159 0 0	187 0	...	10,701 0 0	255 0	20	14,960 0 0
10	Dyeing Materials— 1.—Indigo	45 0	...	2,925 0 0	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	45 0	...	2,925 0 0
14	Grain and Pulse— 5.—Rice, unhusked	12 0	...	48 0 0	12 0	...	42 0 0	...	...	.....	24 0	...	90 0 0

16	HIDES AND SKINS—														
	2.—Skins of sheep, goats and small animals.	5 0	...	700 0 0	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	5 0	...	700 0 0		
19	LEATHER—														
	2.—Manufactured	...	...	.....	2 0	...	200 0 0	3 0	...	220 0 0	5 0	...	420 0 0		
22	METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS—														
	4.—Specie	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	2,153 0 0	...	...	2,153 0 0		
26	PROVISIONS—														
	2.—Other kinds	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	82 0	...	761 0 0	82 0	...	761 0 0		
33	SUGAR—														
	2.—Unrefined	8 0	...	36 0 0	...	...	.....	20 0	...	100 0 0	28 0	...	136 0 0		
	TOTAL	70 0	20	3,809 0 0	82 0	...	4,401 0 0	292 0	...	13,935 0 0	444 0	20	22,145 0 0		
September 1899															
8	COTTON—														
	3.—Piece-goods (European)	13 0	...	750 0 0	153 0	...	9,370 0 0	163 20	...	11,011 0 0	329 20	...	21,131 0 0		
10	DYEING MATERIALS—														
	4.—Turmeric	...	...	.....	2 0	...	54 0 0	...	...	.....	2 0	...	54 0 0		
14	GRAIN AND PULSE—														
	5.—Rice, unhusked	3 0	...	15 0 0	5 0	...	20 0 0	...	...	.....	8 0	...	35 0 0		
23	OILS—	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	1 0	...	8 0 0	1 0	...	8 0 0		
	1.—Petroleum	8 0	...	80 0 0	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	8 0	...	80 0 0		
26	PROVISIONS—														
	2.—Other kinds	...	...	.....	10 20	...	195 0 0	...	...	.....	10 20	...	195 0 0		
31	SPICES, OTHER KINDS	...	...	.....	1 0	...	27 0 0	...	...	.....	1 0	...	27 0 0		
33	SUGAR—														
	1.—Refined	6 0	...	60 0 0	3 20	...	35 0 0	19 0	...	218 0 0	28 20	...	313 0 0		
	2.—Unrefined	34 0	...	136 0 0	4 0	...	20 0 0	...	...	.....	38 0	...	156 0 0		
34	TEA—														
	1.—Indian	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	0 29½	...	44 4 0	0 29½	...	44 4 0		
	TOTAL	64 0	...	1,041 0 0	179 0	...	9,721 0 0	184 9½	...	11,281 4 0	427 9½	...	22,043 4 0		
October 1899															
8	COTTON—														
	3.—Piece-goods (European)	288 0	...	17,000 0 0	286 20	...	10,378 0 0	235 20	...	15,240 0 0	810 0	...	42,618 0 0		
10	DYEING MATERIALS—														
	1.—Indigo	4 0	...	200 0 0	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	4 0	...	200 0 0		
14	GRAIN AND PULSE—														
	2.—Gram and pulse	1 20	...	7 8 0	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	1 20	...	7 8 0		
	5.—Rice, unhusked	16 0	...	80 0 0	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	16 0	...	80 0 0		
23	OILS BITTER	15 20	...	155 0 0	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	15 20	...	155 0 0		

* These numbers are taken from the Standard Monthly Trade Returns.

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of each Article EXPORTED FROM *Baluchistan through Nushki during the months April 1899 to 31st March 1900*—continued.

—	Articles.	Quetta.			Sukkur and Shikarpur.			Karachi.			Total.		
		Weight.	No.	Value.	Weight.	No.	Value.	Weight.	No.	Value.	Weight.	No.	Value.
Oct. 1899—*contd.*		*Mds. srs.*		*R a. p.*	*Mds. srs.*		*R a. p.*	*Mds. srs.*		*R a. p.*	*Mds. srs.*		*R a. p.*
*26	Provisions—												
	1.—Ghee	17 20	...	194 8 0	...	...	.....	4 0	...	48 0 0	21 20	...	242 8 0
33	Sugar—												
	1.—Refined	6 0	...	60 0 0	...	...	.....	1 0	...	10 0 0	7 0	...	70 0 0
	2.—Unrefined	7 0	...	35 0 0	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	7 0	...	35 0 0
	Total	355 20	...	17,732 0 0	286 20	...	10,378 0 0	240 20	...	15,298 0 0	882 20	...	43,408 0 0
November 1899													
8	Cotton—												
	3.—Piece-goods (European)	395 0	...	13,000 0 0	362 20	...	25,640 0 0	568 0	...	34,151 12 0	1,325 20	...	72,791 12 0
10	Dyeing Materials—												
	1.—Indigo	4 0	...	273 0 0	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	4 0	...	273 0 0
14	Grain and Pulse—												
	2.—Gram and pulse—	1 0	...	5 0 0	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	1 0	...	5 0 0
	5.—Rice, unhusked—	3 0	...	15 0 0	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	3 0	...	15 0 0
23	Oils—												
	1.—Petroleum	...	...	.....	5 0	...	60 0 0	...	...	.....	5 0	...	60 0 0
	2.—Other kinds, bitter	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	2 0	...	18 0 0	2 0	...	18 0 0
26	Provisions—												
	2.—Other kinds	2 0	...	14 0 0	12 0	...	125 0 0	...	...	.....	14 0	...	139 0 0
31	Spices—												
	Other kinds	...	...	.....	4 20	...	80 4 0	...	...	.....	4 20	...	80 4 0
33	Sugar—												
	1.—Refined	22 20		226 8 0	8 0	...	80 0 0	...	...	.....	30 20	...	306 8 0
	2.—Unrefined	15 0	...	75 0 0	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	15 0	...	75 0 0
December 1899	Total	442 20	...	13,608 8 0	392 0	...	25,985 4 0	570 0	...	34,169 12 0	1,404 20	...	73,763 8 0
8	Cotton—												
	3.—Piece-goods (European)	713 0	...	22,025 7 0	...	...	.....	468 20	...	25,774 0 0	1,181 20	...	47,799 0 0
10	Dyeing Materials—												
	1.—Indigo	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	85 0	...	5,950 0 0	85 0	...	5,950 0 0
	4.—Turmeric	5 0	...	50 0 0	...	...	.....	2 20	...	30 0 0	7 20	...	80 0 0
	5.—Other kinds	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	5 0	...	125 0 0	5 0	...	125 0 0

14	GRAIN AND PULSE—																
	5.—Rice, unhusked	5	0	...	35	0	0	2	20	...	15	0	0	...	...	.....	7	20	...	50	0	0
19	LEATHER—																					
	2.—Manufactured	5	0	...	250	0	0	...		...	.....			...	...	.....	5	0	...	250	0	0
23	OILS—																					
	2.—Other kinds	22	0	...	241	0	0	...		...	.....			...	...	.....	22	0	...	241	0	0
31	SPICES—																					
	Other kinds	2	0	...	16	0	0	9	20	...	237	0	0	10	0	...	182	0	0	21	20	...	435	0	0
33	SUGAR—																					
	1.—Refined	32	0	...	325	0	0	...		...	.....			...	...	.....	32	0	...	325	0	0
	2.—Unrefined	8	0	...	44	0	0	...		...	.....			4	0	...	20	0	0	12	0	...	64	0	0
35	WOOD—																					
	1.—Timber	...		30	120	0	0	...		...	.....			...		...	.....			...		30	120	0	0
	TOTAL	792	0	30	23,106	7	0	12	0	...	252	0	0	575	0	...	32,081	0	0	1,379	0	30	55,439	0	0
January 1900																									
8	COTTON, MANUFACTURED—																					
	3.—Piece-goods (European)	391	0	...	56,880	0	0	60	0	...	3,690	0	0	238	0	...	10,855	0	0	689	0	...	71,425	0	0
10	DYEING MATERIALS—																					
	1.—Indigo	170	0	...	15,300	0	0	...		...	.....			...		...	.....			170	0	...	15,300	0	0
23	OILS	75	0	...	750	0	0	...		...	.....			...		...	.....			75	0	...	750	0	0
31	SPICES, OTHER KINDS	2	20	...	67	8	0	5	0	...	100	0	0	...		...	.....			7	20	...	167	8	0
33	SUGAR—																					
	1.—Refined	20	0	...	200	0	0	...		...	.....			10	0	...	100	0	0	30	0	...	300	0	0
	2.—Unrefined	8	0	...	40	0	0	...		...	.....			...		...	.....			8	0	...	40	0	0
	TOTAL	666	20	...	73,237	8	0	65	0	...	3,790	0	0	248	0	...	10,955	0	0	979	20	...	87,982	8	0
February 1900																									
1	ANIMALS, LIVING (for sale)—																					
	1.—Horses, ponies, mules and camels	...		14	840	0	0	...		...	.....			...		...	.....			...		14	840	0	0
8	COTTON, MANUFACTURED—																					
	3.—Piece-goods (European)	...		...	.....			5	0	...	350	0	0	456	0	...	31,630	0	0	461	0	...	31,980	0	0
9	DRUGS AND MEDICINES—																					
	3.—Intoxicating drugs (other than opium).	3	0	...	320	0	0	0	2	...	75	0	0	...		...	.....			3	2	...	395	0	0
18	FRUITS AND NUTS—																					
	1.—Cocoanuts	...		...	.....			...		...	.....			2	0	...	20	0	0	2	0	...	20	0	0
14	GRAIN AND PULSE—																					
	2.—Gram and pulse	2	0	...	8	0	0	...		...	.....			...		...	.....			2	0	...	8	0	0
	5.—Rice, unhusked	9	0	...	36	0	0	...		...	.....			...		...	.....			9	0	...	36	0	0

* These numbers are taken from the Standard Monthly Trade Returns.

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of each Article EXPORTED FROM *Baluchistan through Nushki during the months April 1899 to 31st March 1900*—concluded.

—	ARTICLES.	QUETTA.			SUKKUR AND SHIKARPUR.			KARACHI.			TOTAL.		
		Weight.	No.	Value.	Weight.	No.	Value.	Weight.	No.	Value.	Weight.	No.	Value.
Feb. 1900—*contd.*		*Mds. srs.*		*R a. p.*	*Mds. srs.*		*R a. p.*	*Mds. srs.*		*R a. p.*	*Mds. srs.*		*R a. p.*
*22	METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS—												
	2.—Iron	...	...	.....	9 0	...	90 0 0	...	...	.....	9 0	...	90 0 0
23	OILS—	3 0	...	30 0 0	12 0	...	144 0 0	...	...	.....	15 0	...	174 0 0
	1.—Petroleum	2 0	...	20 0 0	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	2 0	...	20 0 0
24	OPIUM	...	...	.....	0 2½	...	25 0 0	...	...	.....	0 2½	...	25 0 0
31	SPICES, OTHER KINDS	...	...	.....	2 0	...	43 0 0	3 0	...	96 0 0	5 0	...	139 0 0
33	SUGAR—												
	1.—Refined	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	5 0	...	55 0 0	5 0	...	55 0 0
	2.—Unrefined	...	...	.....	7 20	...	37 8 0	...	...	.....	7 20	...	37 8 0
	TOTAL	24 0	14	1,254 0 0	35 24½	...	764 8 0	466 0	...	31,801 0 0	525 24½	14	33,819 8 0
March 1900													
1	ANIMALS, LIVING (for sale)—												
	1.—Horses, ponies, mules and camels	...	117	4,965 0 0	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	117	4,965 0 0
5	CHINESE AND JAPANESE-WARE CUP	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	4 0	...	250 0 0	4 0	...	250 0 0
8	COTTON, MANUFACTURED—												
	3.—Piece-goods (European)	...	...	.....	70 0	...	5,545 0 0	270 20	...	20,420 2 0	340 20	...	25,965 2 0
9	DRUGS AND MEDICINES—												
	2.—Other sorts not intoxicating	100 0	...	3,000 0 0	155 0	...	1,056 8 0	...	...	.....	255 0	...	4,056 8 0
10	DYEING MATERIALS—												
	1.—Indigo	593 0	...	47,440 0 0	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	593 0	...	47,440 0 0
14	GRAIN AND PULSE—												
	5.—Rice, unhusked	...	...	.....	10 0	...	40 0 0	...	...	.....	10 0	...	40 0 0
19	LEATHER—												
	2.—Manufactured	12 0	...	1,400 0 0	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	12 0	...	1,400 0 0

22	METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS—																
	2.—Iron horse-shoes	...	...	.....	12 0	...	60 0 0	...	...	.....	12 0	...	60 0 0
	4.—Specie	...	...	20,000 0 0	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	20,000 0 0
28	OILS	2 0	...	24 0 0	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	2 0	...	24 0 0
31	SPICES, OTHER KINDS	...	...	.....	8 20	...	270 0 0	44 20	...	808 0 0	53 0	...	1,078 0 0
33	SUGAR—												
	1.—Refined	22 0	...	220 0 0	...	...	.....	12 20	...	125 0 0	34 20	...	345 0 0
	2.—Unrefined	5 0	...	20 0 0	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	5 0	...	20 0 0
34	TEA—												
	1.—Indian	24 0	...	1,248 0 0	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	24 0	...	1,248 0 0
38	ALL OTHER ARTICLES OF MERCHANDISE—												
	2.—Manufactured paper	...	...	.....	10 0	...	100 0 0	...	...	.....	10 0	...	100 0 0
	TOTAL	758 0	117	78,317 0 0	265 20	...	7,071 8 0	331 20	...	21,603 2 0	1,355 0	117	1,06,991 10 0

* These numbers are taken from the Standard Monthly Trade Returns.

F. WEBB-WARE, *Captain,*
Political Assistant, Chagai.

D

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of each Article IMPORTED INTO *Baluchistan through Nushki during the months April 1899 to 31st March 1900.*

—	ARTICLES.	KALAT, CHAGAI AND KHARAN.			AFGHANISTAN.			PERSIA.			TOTAL.		
		Weight.	No.	Value.	Weight.	No.	Value.	Weight.	No.	Value.	Weight.	No.	Value.
April 1899		*Mds. srs.*		*R a. p.*	*Mds. srs.*		*R a. p.*	*Mds. srs.*		*R a. p.*	*Mds. srs.*		*R a. p.*
* 14	GRAIN AND PULSE— 1.—Wheat	...	...	.....	33 0	...	66 0 0	...	...	.....	33 0	...	66 0 0
22	METALS, AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS— 4.—Specie	...	...	.....	...	...	2,000 0 0	...	...	.....	...	...	2,000 0 0
26	PROVISIONS— 1.—Ghee	...	...	.....	7 0	...	203 0 0	...	...	.....	7 0	...	203 0 0
37	WOOL— 1.—Raw	...	...	.....	35 0	...	350 0 0	...	...	.....	35 0	...	350 0 0
May 1899	TOTAL	...	...	.....	75 0	...	2,619 0 0	...	...	.....	75 0	...	2,619 0 0
1	ANIMALS, LIVING (for sale)— 2.—Cattle	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	27	600 0 0	...	27	600 0 0
14	GRAIN AND PULSE— 1.—Wheat	...	...	.....	754 0	...	1,508 0 0	90 0	...	225 0 0	844 0	...	1,733 0 0
26	PROVISIONS— 1.—Ghee	41 0	...	1,198 0 0	43 0	...	1,254 0 0	10 0	...	300 0 0	94 0	...	2,752 0 0
37	WOOL— 1.—Raw	303 0	...	3,636 0 0	478 0	...	5,436 0 0	356 0	....	6,770 0 0	1,137 0	...	15,842 0 0
June 1899	TOTAL	344 0	...	4,834 0 0	1,275 0	...	8,198 0 0	456 0	27	7,895 0 0	2,075 0	27	20,927 0 0
14	GRAIN AND PULSE— 1.—Wheat	...	...	.....	2,494 0	...	4,988 0 0	...	...	.....	2,494 0	...	4,988 0 0
26	PROVISIONS— 1.—Ghee	15 0	...	450 0 0	46 0	...	1,380 0 0	...	...	.....	61 0	...	1,830 0 0
37	WOOL— 1.—Raw	168 0	...	1,628 0 0	176 0	...	1,936 0 0	...	...	.....	344 0	...	3,564 0 0
	TOTAL	183 0	...	2,078 0 0	2,716 0	...	8,304 0 0	...	...	.....	2,899 0	...	10,382 0 0

July 1899														
13	FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND NUTS—													
	2.—All other kinds	100 0	...	400 0 0	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	100 0	...	400 0 0	
14	GRAIN AND PULSE—													
	1.—Gram and pulse	10 0	...	20 0 0	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	10 0	...	20 0 0	
	2.—Wheat	10 0	...	20 0 0	6,852 0	...	13,704 0 0	...	...	.....	6,862 0	...	13,724 0 0	
26	PROVISIONS—													
	3.—Ghee	40 0	...	1,184 0 0	8 0	...	240 0 0	...	...	.....	48 0	...	1,424 0 0	
30	SILK—													
	1.—Manufactured	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	42 0	...	14,000 0 0	42 0	...	14,000 0 0	
27	WOOL—													
	1.—Raw	170 0	...	1,700 0 0	645 0	...	6,450 0 0	...	...	.....	815 0	...	8,150 0 0	
	TOTAL	330 0	...	3,324 0 0	7,505 0	...	20,394 0 0	42 0	...	14,000 0 0	7,877 0	...	37,718 0 0	
August 1899														
1	ANIMALS, LIVING (for sale)—													
	1.—Horses, ponies and mules donkeys	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	11	150 0 0	...	11	150 0 0	
8	COTTON—													
	4.—Piece-goods	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	9	18 0 0	...	9	18 0 0	
13	FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND NUTS—													
	2.—All other kinds	930 0	...	4,650 0 0	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	930 0	...	4,650 0 0	
14	GRAIN AND PULSE—													
	1.—Wheat	...	...	.....	91 0	...	187 8 0	...	...	.....	91 0	...	187 8 0	
	2.—Gram and pulse	...	...	.....	8,168 0	...	16,336 0 0	...	...	.....	8,168 0	...	16,336 0 0	
	6.—Other rain crops	...	...	.....	300 0	...	600 0 0	...	...	.....	300 0	...	600 0 0	
16	HIDES AND SKINS—													
	3.—Bones	...	...	.....	2,200 0	...	2,200 0 0	...	...	.....	2,200 0	...	2,200 0 0	
26	PROVISIONS—													
	3.—Ghee	5 0	...	160 0 0	15 0	...	480 0 0	0 16	...	12 0 0	20 16	...	652 0 0	
30	SILK—													
	2.—Manufactured	...	23 yds.	25 0 0	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	23 yds.	25 0 0	
27	WOOL—													
	1.—Raw	30 0	...	300 0 0	99 0	...	990 0 0	...	...	.....	129 0	...	1,290 0 0	
	2.—Manufactured (Piece-goods)	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	2	25 0 0	...	2	25 0 0	
	TOTAL	965 0	23 yds.	5,135 0 0	10,873 0	...	20,793 8 0	0 16	22	205 0 0	11,838 16	No. 22 yds. 23	26,133 8 0	
September 1899														
1	ANIMALS, LIVING (for sale)—													
	1.—Horses, ponies, and mules	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	39	15,000 0 0	...	39	15,000 0 0	
	3.—Sheep and goats	...	...	.....	...	80	320 0 0	...	...	.....	...	80	320 0 0	
13	FRUITS AND NUTS—													
	2.—All other kinds	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	2,010 0	...	9,400 0 0	2,010 0	...	9,400 0 0	

* These numbers are taken from the Standard Monthly Trade Returns.

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of each Article IMPORTED INTO *Baluchistan through Nushki during the months April 1899 to 31st March 1900*—continued.

—	ARTICLES.	KALAT, CHAGAI AND KHARAN.			AFGHANISTAN.			PERSIA.			TOTAL.		
		Weight.	No.	Value.	Weight.	No.	Value.	Weight.	No.	Value.	Weight.	No.	Value.
September 1899—*contd.*		*Mds. srs.*		*R a. p.*	*Mds. srs.*		*R a. p.*	*Mds. srs.*		*R a. p.*	*Mds. srs.*		*R a. p.*
* 14	GRAIN AND PULSE—												
	1.—Wheat	...	...	.....	1,535 0	...	3,453 12 0	...	...	.....	1,535 0	...	3,453 12 0
	2.—Gram and pulse	...	...	.....	309 0	...	1,236 0 0	...	...	.....	309 0	...	1,236 0 0
26	PROVISIONS—												
	1.—Ghee	...	...	.....	586 0	...	17,009 0 0	...	...	.....	586 0	...	17,009 0 0
	2.—Other kinds	...	...	.....	115 0	...	920 0 0	...	...	.....	115 0	...	920 0 0
30	SILK—												
	2.—Manufactured	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	35 0	...	8,200 0 0	35 0	...	8,200 0 0
37	WOOL—												
	1.—Raw	2 0	...	24 0 0	45 0	...	450 0 0	...	...	.....	47 0	...	474 0 0
38	ALL OTHER ARTICLES OF MERCHANDISE—												
	2.—Manufactured	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	9,000	9,000 0 0	...	9,000	9,000 0 0
	TOTAL	2 0	...	24 0 0	2,590 0	30	23,388 12 0	2,045 0	9,039	41,600 0 0	4,637 0	9,119	65,012 12 0
October 1899													
1	ANIMALS, LIVING (for sale)—												
	1.—Horses, ponies, and mules	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	3	450 0 0	...	3	450 0 0
9	DRUGS AND MEDICINES—												
	1.—Asafœtida	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	44 10½	...	3,541 0 0	44 10½	...	3,541 0 0
13	FRUITS AND NUTS—												
	2.—All other kinds	2,191 0	...	10,726 0 0	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	2,191 0	...	10,726 0 0
14	GRAIN AND PULSE—												
	1.—Wheat	210 0	...	472 8 0	1,180 0	...	2,654 4 0	140 0	...	315 0 0	1,530 0	...	3,441 12 0
	2.—Gram and pulse	...	...	.....	35 0	...	160 0 0	...	...	.....	35 0	...	160 0 0
22	METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS—												
	4.—Specie	...	...	.....	...	...	800 0 0	...	...	10,000 0 0	...	...	10,800 0 0
26	PROVISIONS—												
	1.—Ghee	...	...	.....	182 20	...	5,292 8 0	750 0	...	21,310 0 0	932 20	...	26,602 8 0
	2.—Other kinds	...	...	.....	74 20	...	596 0 0	...	...	.....	74 20	...	596 0 0
37	WOOL—												
	1.—Raw	5 0	...	60 0 0	40 0	...	480 0 0	220 0	...	2,115 0 0	265 0	...	2,655 0 0

November 1899		TOTAL	2,406 0	...	11,258 8 0	1,512 0	...	9,982 12 0	1,154 10½	3	37,731 0 0	5,072 10½	*3	58,972 4 0
9	DRUGS AND MEDICINES—													
	1.—Asafœtida		...	...	.....	...	...	.....	15 18	...	1,236 0 0	15 18	...	1,236 0 0
	3.—Other sorts (not intoxicating)		...	...	.....	...	...	.....	12 0	...	1,800 0 0	12 0	...	1,800 0 0
13	FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND NUTS—													
	2.—All other kinds		100 0	...	500 0 0	187 0	...	1,197 0 0	25 0	...	1,400 0 0	312 0	...	3,097 0 0
14	GRAIN AND PULSE—													
	1.—Wheat		...	...	.....	100 0	...	392 8 0	...	...	.....	100 0	...	392 8 0
	2.—Gram and pulse		...	...	.....	852 0	...	1,983 4 0	...	...	.....	852 0	...	1,983 4 0
26	PROVISIONS—													
	3.—Ghee		...	...	.....	62 0	...	1,798 0 0	978 0	...	28,842 0 0	1,040 0	...	30,640 0 0
	4.—Other kinds		...	...	.....	17 0	...	136 0 0	...	...	.....	17 0	...	136 0 0
30	SILK—													
	1.—Raw		...	...	.....	...	...	.....	40 0	...	1,299 0 0	40 0	...	1,299 0 0
27	WOOL—													
	1.—Raw		...	...	.....	131 0	...	1,572 0 0	90 0	...	1,560 0 0	221 0	...	3,132 0 0
		TOTAL	100 0	...	500 0 0	1,349 0	...	7,078 12 0	1,160 18	...	36,137 0 0	2,609 18	...	43,715 12 0
December 1899														
9	DRUGS AND MEDICINES—													
	1.—Asafœtida		...	...	...	...	...	.....	15 0	...	1,200 0 0	15 0	...	1,200 0 0
	3.—Other sorts not intoxicating		...	...	...	2 20	...	40 0 0	88 0	...	1,426 10 8	90 20	...	1,466 10 8
13	FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND NUTS—													
	1.—All other kinds		140	...	560 0 0	393 0	...	1,572 0 0	849 0	...	20,400 0 0	1,382 0	...	22,532 0 0
14	GRAIN AND PULSE—													
	1.—Wheat		...	...	...	6 20	...	15 12 0	...	...	.....	6 20	...	15 12 0
	2.—Gram and pulse		190	...	475 0 0	1,860 0	...	4,649 0 0	...	...	.....	2,050 0	...	5,124 0 0
	6.—Other rain crops		...	...	...	179 0	...	682 14 0	...	...	.....	179 0	...	682 14 0
16	HIDES AND SKINS—													
	2.—Skins of sheep, goats, and small animals.		...	...	...	...	...	.....	10 0	...	300 0 0	10 0	...	300 0 0
26	PROVISIONS—													
	3.—Ghee		...	...	...	485 0	...	13,980 0 0	425 0	...	12,325 0 0	910 0	...	26,305 0 0
	4.—Other kinds		15	...	120 0 0	5 0	...	30 0 0	...	...	.....	20 0	...	150 0 0
30	SILK—													
	2.—Manufactured		...	...	...	...	...	.....	35 0	...	3,500 0 0	35 0	...	3,500 0 0
37	WOOL—													
	1.—Raw		...	...	...	213 0	...	2,616 0 0	846 0	...	12,990 0 0	1,059 0	...	15,606 0 0
	2.—Manufactured (piece goods)		...	...	...	...	...	.....	5 20	...	345 13 4	5 20	...	345 13 4
	3.—Shawls		...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	1	36 0 0	...	1	36 0 0
		TOTAL	345	...	1,155 0 0	3,144 0	...	23,585 10 0	2,273 20	1	57,583 8 0	5,762 20	1	82,324 2 0

* These numbers are taken from the Standard Monthly Trade Returns.

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of each Article IMPORTED INTO *Baluchistan through Nushki during the months April 1899 to 31st March 1900*—concluded.

	ARTICLES.	KALAT, CHAGAI AND KHARAN.			AFGHANISTAN.			PERSIA.			TOTAL.		
		Weight.	No.	Value.	Weight.	No.	Value.	Weight.	No.	Value.	Weight.	No.	Value.
January 1900		*Mds. srs.*		*R a. p.*	*Mds. srs.*		*R a. p.*	*Mds. srs.*		*R a. p.*	*Mds. srs.*		*R a. p.*
5	CHINESE AND JAPANESE-WARE, RUSSIAN CUPS	...	...	...	...	...	.....	20 0	...	11,000 0 0	20 0	...	11,000 0 0
9	DRUGS AND MEDICINES—												
	1.—Asafœtida	...	...	...	...	...	.....	31 0	...	2,480 0 0	31 0	...	2,480 0 0
	2.—Other sorts (not intoxicating)	...	...	...	25 0	...	560 0 0	74 0	...	1,336 0 0	99 0	...	1,896 0 0
13	FRUIT AND NUTS—												
	2.—All other kinds	140	...	500 0 0	20 0	...	400 0 0	1,340 0	...	25,890 0 0	1,500 0	...	26,850 0 0
14	GRAIN AND PULSE—												
	1.—Wheat	131	...	327 8 0	3,031 0	...	8,177 8 0	...	...	.....	3,162 0	...	8,505 0 0
	3.—Other spring crops	...	...	...	45 0	...	160 0 0	...	...	.....	45 0	...	160 0 0
16	HIDES AND SKINS—												
	2.—Skins of sheep, goats, and small animals.	...	...	...	...	...	.....	600 0	...	600 0 0	600 0	...	600 0 0
22	METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS—												
	4.—Specie	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	5,500 0 0	...	...	5,500 0 0
26	PROVISIONS—												
	1.—Ghee	...	...	...	120 0	...	3,480 0 0	214 0	...	5,536 0 0	334 0	...	9,016 0 0
30	SILK—												
	2.—Manufactured	...	...	...	20 0	...	1,25,100 0 0	45 0	71	28,650 0 0	65 0	71	1,53,750 0 0
32	STONE AND MARBLE—	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	38,932 0 0	...	232	38,932 0 0
37	WOOL—												
	1.—Raw	...	...	...	35 0	...	420 0 0	1,776 0	...	14,208 0 0	1,811 0	...	14,628 0 0
	2.—Manufactured (piece goods)	...	...	...	...	...	.....	43 0	...	4,960 0 0	43 0	...	4,960 0 0
	TOTAL	271	...	887 8 0	3,476 0	...	1,38,237 8 0	4,143 0	71	1,39,042 0 0	7,710 0	303	2,78,167 0 0
February 1900													
13	FRUITS AND NUTS—												
	2.—All other kinds	125 0	...	500 0 0	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	125 0	...	500 0 0
14	GRAIN AND PULSE—												
	1.—Wheat	...	...	.....	360 0	...	900 0 0	...	...	.....	360 0	...	900 0 0

16	HIDES AND SKINS—																
	2.—Skins of sheep, goats, and small animals, leather.	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	9	0	...	95	0	0	9	0	...	95	0	0
22	METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS—																
	4.—Specie	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...		...	4,250	0	0	...		...	4,250	0	0
26	PROVISIONS—																
	1.—Ghee	...	...	.....	20	0	580	0	0	55	0	...	1,540	0	0	75	0	...	2,120	0	0
37	WOOL—																				
	1.—Raw	...	...	.....	15	0	225	0	0	30	0	...	315	0	0	45	0	...	540	0	0
	2.—Manufactured (piece goods) .	...	...	.....	...		.....			20	0	...	8,625	0	0	20	0	...	8,625	0	0
	TOTAL .	125	0	...	500	0	0	395	0	...	1,705	0	0	114	0	...	14,325	0	0	634	0	...	17,030	0	0
March 1900																									
9	DRUGS AND MEDICINES—																								
	1.—Asafœtida	...	...	.....	10	0	800	0	0	...		...	.....			10	0	...	800	0	0
15	FRUITS AND NUTS—																								
	2.—All other kinds	960	0	...	3,840	0	0	...		...	.....			...		.....			960	0	...	3,840	0	0
14	GRAIN AND PULSE—																								
	1.—Wheat	...	...	.....	345	0	...	862	8	0	...	...	.....			345	0	...	862	8	0
16	HIDES AND SKINS—																								
	2.—Skins of sheep, goats, and small animals, leather.	...	...	.....	4	0	...	107	0	0	...	...	.....			4	0	...	107	0	0
22	METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS—																								
	4.—Specie	...	...	.....	...		.....			...	12,500	0	0	...		...	12,500	0	0
26	PROVISIONS—																								
	Ghee	...	...	.....	245	0	7,105	0	0	45	0	...	1,305	0	0	290	0	...	8,410	0	0
30	SILK—																								
	2.—Manufactured	...	...	.....	30	0	11,333	5	9	...		...	.....			30	0	...	11,333	5	9
37	WOOL—																								
	1.—Raw	...	...	.....	43	0	585	0	0	...		...	.....			43	0	...	585	0	0
	2.—Manufactured (piece goods) .	...	...	.....	28	0	580	0	0	...		...	.....			28	0	...	580	0	0
	TOTAL .	960	0	...	3,840	0	0	705	0	...	21,373	13	9	45	0	...	13,305	0	0	1,710	0	...	39,017	13	9

F. WEBB-WARE, *Captain,*
Political Assistant, Chagai.

APPENDIX VIII.

Administration Report of the Public Works Department in Baluchistan for the year ending 1899-1900.

CIVIL WORKS.

The original grant for the year was ₹4,75,000, including a reserve of ₹1,16,000 which was not available for expenditure. Towards the close of the year the revised Budget Estimate of expenditure was passed by the Government of India, Public Works Department, for ₹3,65,000, and the whole of this amount (with the exception of ₹15,446, which lapsed) was expended. This lapse was chiefly due to the write-back of certain works which were undertaken in the interests of Famine Relief from the "Imperial (Special Revenues) Civil Works grant" of this Agency to the "Imperial grant" of ₹25,000, given by the Government of India for 33—Famine Relief which was received during the last month of the financial year.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

During the year the following Major Works were put in hand and completed :—

1. Constructing a Rest-house for Political Agent at Las Beyla with out-houses.
2. Huts for the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Political Agent's clerks at Ziarat.
3. Record room for Political Agent's Office, Sibi.
4. Additions to the Post and Telegraph office building, Loralai.
5. Additions to Thana at Fort Sandeman.
6. Extra quarters for the Tahsil officials at Fort Sandeman and at Musa Khel.
7. Constructing new Thana for Sadar at Quetta :—The whole structure has been completed except payment for land which is to be made in 1900-1901.
8. Besides the above, the construction of levy posts and officers' rest-rooms at Girdi Talao and Kanak were taken in hand. The levy posts at both these places were completed, but the officers' rest-rooms could not be commenced owing to the inclemency of the weather towards the end of the financial year. These, however, will be completed in 1900-1901.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The following Major Works were completed during the year :—

A Caravan Serai for the accommodation of travellers at Fort Sandeman.

Sibi Rindli Road.

Rest-house at Barkhan.

Road from Kuriak to Pur.

The principal road undertaken during the year was the improvements to Chua Khel-Dhana road. The improvements are much appreciated as there is a growing traffic on this route and nearly all the supplies for Zhob are carried by it from Dera Ismail Khan; a good deal more money could, however, still be spent on this road with advantage.

Improvements were also carried out to road from Gumbuz to Kohlu and road from Kohlu to Barkhan in order to make them easier for laden camels. A bridle road was constructed from Musa Khel to Murgha and another from the same place to Khan Mahomed Kote.

A third bridle path was also completed and opened between Toi Sar and Lowara Tangi. These are merely paths and have been constructed at small expense, and yet not economically, for such roads invariably cost far more to keep in a state of repair than those on which more care in selection of route, gradients and constructions has been bestowed.

Construction of a road from Musa Khel to Drug was also commenced, and the work will be completed during 1900-1901.

These new roads, however, have done a great deal towards opening up the country, and on the southern side of the Zhob river, the communications will be very nearly as complete as can be desired when Khan Mahomed Kote is linked up with Drug Fort. There is at present no easy means of communication between these two fortified posts and fertile valleys, and the opening up seems desirable both from a strategical and administrative point of view.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

WATER-SUPPLY.

The new Silezai water channel which is to bring irrigation water to Fort Sandeman and Apozai has been improved at a cost of R3,036, the money being chiefly spent in protecting the channel from damage by rain and sudden storms. The pipe water-supply at Fort Sandeman has worked very satisfactorily during the year under report and has never failed, although the supply has not always equalled the demand.

MINOR ORIGINAL WORKS.

Expenditure under this head was advantageously utilised in improving and making additions to existing buildings.

45.—CIVIL WORKS UNDER CIVIL OFFICERS.

In accordance with Baluchistan Agency, Public Works Department, Circular No. I of 1899, a sum of R20,495 was placed at disposal of the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan for the following works sanctioned by him to be carried out by the Civil Officers.

	R
1. Constructing a Political Bungalow at Shinghur	3,800
2. Constructing a road between Saifulla Killa and Kundar Niganji *viâ* the Piri pass and Rud Jafezai	2,500
3. Making bunds on Khushkaba lands in the Quetta district	4,750
4. Embanking of the Sibi Mal and Sibi Thalli roads	9,445
TOTAL	20,495

With the exception of (2) which is in progress and (3) which was not put in hand, the other works mentioned above were completed.

33.—FAMINE RELIEF WORKS.

Towards the close of the financial year the Government of India were pleased to sanction a grant of R25,000 from Imperial Funds for Public Works to be carried out for the benefit of the people suffering from agricultural distress, owing to scarcity of rainfall for the past three years. The following works were accordingly taken in hand against this grant:—

i. Improvements to bridle path from Baber Kach to Thal *viâ* Quat Mandi and Gamboli.
ii. Road from 10th mile on Mull road to Trathani.
iii. Improvements to Spintangi Sambar Thal road.
iv. Road from Fort Sandeman to Gulkach.
v. Cart road from Hanna to Sor Range coal mines.
vi. Preliminary expenses in connection with Toi War Irrigation Scheme.
vii. Karam Manda Irrigation Scheme.
viii. Chinjan Hindubagh road.
ix. Dholu Akhtarzai road.
x. Tools and plant.

The last four items, *viz.*, vii, viii, ix, x, were carried out by the agency of the Civil Officers.

REPAIRS.

The repairs to the buildings and roads, both ordinary and special, were maintained at a fair level, and funds spent to the best advantage, but the annual grants are a good deal short of what is considered necessary to do full justice to both these services.

IRRIGATION.

The original grant amounted to R50,000, but this included a reserve of R30,000, not available for expenditure. Rupees 20,000 thus remaining were advantageously spent, and an additional expenditure of R3,000 had to be incurred for special repairs to Shebo canal owing to a breach which occurred at mile post 2/2. The revised budget estimate of expenditure under this head was passed by the Government of India, Public Works Department, for R23,000.

The winter rains have been abundant, and it is expected that next year's revenue will show considerable improvement. During the year under report there was considerable decrease in the revenue, the figures being R18,136, against R55,928 realized last year. This was due to short water-supply owing to absence of rains.

There are, however, some arrears of revenue which will be realized during 1900-1901, as follows :—

	₹
Shebo canal	58
Khushdil Khan Canal	409

COLLIERIES.

An establishment consisting of one mining overseer and khallassi was kept up during the year at a cost of ₹2,061. The experiments in coal mining operations on the Sor range with Government agency started in 1898-99 were abandoned owing chiefly to there being insufficient funds to spare. After some time, K. B. B. Patel agreed to take over the mine that was being worked by Government agency for ₹1,172; but he refused to continue the Government experiment, as, in his opinion, it would not be economical. Mr. Grundy at his recent inspection of mines in Baluchistan Agency confirmed that opinion.

Messrs. Essajee & Co. commenced operations at the Sor range under a temporary lease granted to them—K. B. Patel continued work at Mach, and Sirdar Bhawal Khan and Messrs. Sorabjee & Co. at the Digari mines.

The Mining Overseer, Ahmed Din, paid monthly visits to all the above mines; he has made out plans of the workings of each mine and gave instructions and advice to each owner for the ventilation and safe and economical progress of the work. But as none of the owners have signed legal leases, yet the mining overseer cannot take action as a Sub-Inspector of mines nor get any orders promptly attended to. However, no accidents have been reported from any of the above mines during the year under report.

Mr. Grundy inspected the mines in August 1899, and has published his report, which calls for no remarks here.

The mines at Khost, continued to be worked by the North Western Railway; very little work was done at Sharigh.

There was one serious accident at Khost, in which 47 workmen lost their lives. This has been fully reported on by Mr. Grundy and his report published.

The table below shows the output from the various mines for the year 1898-1899 :—

Year.	Khost and Sharigh.	Sor range.	Mach.	Digari.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1898	10,667	597	1,251	524	13,039
1899	11,955	1,152	2,618	805	16,530

The figures include dust and small coal used in Briquette manufacture.

MINOR DEPARTMENTS.

Work on the Sandeman Memorial Jirga Hall at Quetta including building and all plaster work, decoration, marble floor and glazing was already completed to end of 1898-99. Compound wall and Chubootra were completed during the year under review, and the building was formally opened by His Excellency the Viceroy in April 1900.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Churches.

The new Roman Catholic Church at Quetta with its auxiliary and subsidiary buildings has been completed.

Burial Grounds.

The various burial grounds throughout the province have been kept in repair.

ADMINISTRATION—LAW AND JUSTICE—JAILS—POLICE—MEDICAL—MISCELLANEOUS.

Under the above and other various heads, minor improvements have been carried out in several instances.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH.

POSTAL.

During the year under report, four Imperial branch offices were opened at the places noted in the margin to meet the convenience of the Political Department, but of these offices the three named first were transferred to the District Dâk on the 1st December 1899, as they were not self-supporting. The Dalbandin Branch post office was also similarly transferred for the same reason. The Panjpai post office still remains on the Imperial list, as it performed telegraph work.

Amirchah, Merui, Robat Killa, Panjpai.

The aggregate length of the mail lines in Baluchistan rose from 1,529½ to 1,855 in 1899-1900. Details will be found in Appendix B.

A new Combined Post and Telegraph office was opened at Panjpai. The number of combined offices which stood at 22 on the 31st March 1899 now stands at 23 including Ziarat.

The number of articles received daily for delivery at Post Offices in Baluchistan, calculated according to the result of enumeration taken in February and August, is as follows :—

	1898-1899.	1899-1900.
Quetta Head Office	3,039	3,060
Sibi Head Office	445	528
Sub and Branch Offices	2,195	2,335
TOTAL	5,679	5,923

*The increase is probably due to a growth of population.

On the 21st July 1899, the marginally noted bags made up by the Robat Killa Post Office were lost in transit. It is reported that the sowar who carried the mails died of thirst on his way to Amirchah, a distance of about 150 miles from Robat Killa. The remains of the sowar were found on the 5th August 1899, but it is not yet known what happened to the mails, which contained nothing of value beyond paid and unpaid unregistered articles.

From Robat Killa for Amirchah.
" " " Mastung.

TELEGRAPH.

A telegraph line of 27 miles in length was constructed from Mastung to Panjpai, and a Combined office was opened at Panjpai on 11th January 1900.

The usual season Combined office was opened at Ziarat from 20th April 1899 to 23rd September 1899.

Panjpai was the only new Telegraph office opened in Baluchistan during 1899-1900.

The following Departmental and Combined offices were open at the close of the year under report :—

Departmental Offices.

Quetta. | Sibi.

Combined Offices.

Barkhan.	Hinduhagh.	Miralikhel.
Chaman.	Kalat.	Moghalkot.
Duki.	Killa Saifulla.	Murgha.
Fort Sandeman.	Kohlu.	Musa Khel.
Gambaz.	Loralai.	Panjpai.
Girdao.	Mastung.	Pishin.
Gulkach.	Mekhtar.	Sharigh.
Harnai.		

Chaman Combined office continued a meteorological observation station during the year.

The telegraph system in Baluchistan worked well throughout the year.

RAILWAYS.

Both the Sind-Pishin and Mushkaf-Bolan railways have been worked regularly throughout the year.

EDWARD GLENNIE, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Govr.-Genl.,
Baluchistan, P. W. D.

QUETTA;
The 15th June 1900.

A

Statement showing the number of Post Offices in the Baluchistan Division.

Existing on 31st March 1899.				Opened during 1899-1900.				Closed during 1899-1900.				Existing on 31st March 1900.				Decrease and Increase.			
Head offices.	Sub-offices.	Branch offices.	Total.	Head offices.	Sub-offices.	Branch offices.	Total.	Head offices.	Sub-offices.	Branch offices.	Total.	Head offices.	Sub-offices.	Branch offices.	Total.	Head offices.	Sub-offices.	Branch offices.	Total.
2	11	36	49	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	2	11	40	53	...	...	+4	+4

B

Statement showing the distance over which mails were conveyed by Railway Mail Cart, Horses, Camels, Runners, Boats, Steamers, during the official year 1899-1900, as compared with the previous year.

Mode of Conveyance.	Names of lines existing on 31st March 1899.			Names of lines existing on 31st March 1900.			Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	From	To	Length in miles.	From	To	Length in miles.			
Railway	Sibi	Bostan	135	Sibi	Bostan	135	...	...	*Vid* Harnai.
	Nuttal	Chaman	235	Nuttal	Chaman	235	...	...	„ Bolan.
		Total	370		Total	370			
Mail Cart, Horses and Camels	Yarukarez	Pishin	7	Yaru Karez	Pishin	7	...	...	
	Quetta	Kalat	94½	Quetta	Kalat	94½	...	...	
	Harnai	Loralai	56¼	Harnai	Loralai	56¼	...	...	
	Loralai	Fort Sandeman	94	Loralai	Fort Sandeman	94	...	...	Letter Mail.
	Duki	Gumbaz	28	Duki	Gumbaz	28	...	...	Do.
	Hindubagh	Khanai	46	Hindubagh	Khanai	45	...	1	Decrease of one mile since ascertained.
	Mangi	Ziarat	21	Mangi	Ziarat	21	...	...	
	Loralai	Mekhtar	49½	Loralai	Mekhtar	49½	...	...	Season line.
	Mekhtar	Murgha	22	Mekhtar	Murgha	22	...	...	
	„	Kingri	33	„	Kingri	33	...	...	
	Fort Sandeman	Mir Ali Khel	35	Fort Sandeman	Mir Ali Khel	35	...	...	
	Gul Haidarzai	Hindubagh	73¾	Loralai	Hindubagh	82½	8¾	...	Conversion of line.
	Musa Khel	Fort Sandeman	58	Musa Khel	Fort Sandeman	58	...	...	
	Harnai	Loralai	56¼	Harnai	Loralai	56¼	...	...	Parcel Mail.
	Mir Ali Khel	Moghalkot	14½	Mir Ali Khel	Moghalkot	14½	...	...	
	Musa Khel	Kingri	44	Musa Khel	Kingri	44	...	...	
	Duki	Sinjawi	21¼	Duki	Sinjawi	21¼	...	...	
	Loralai	Fort Sandeman	112½	Loralai	Fort Sandeman	112½	...	...	Parcel Mail line.
	Mastung	Nushki	70½	Mastung	Nushki	70½	...	...	
	Gumbaz	Barkhan	57	Gumbaz	Barkhan	57	...	...	
	Dalbandin	Nushki	130	Robat Killa	Nushki	431½	301½	...	Line extended.
	Mir Ali Khel	Gulkach	28	Mir Ali Khel	Gulkach	28	...	...	
				Panjpai	Kadurgap	16	16	...	New line.
		Total	1,151¾		Total	1,477	326¼	1	
Runners and Boats	Rindli	Mushkaf	8	Rindli	Mushkaf	8	...	...	
		Total	8		Total	8	...	...	
		Grand Total	1,529¾		Grand Total	1,855	326¼	1	

C

Statistics of Combined Offices in Baluchistan for the year 1899-1900.

Name of Combined Offices.	Date on which office opened or transferred from Telegraph Department.	Traffic.								Revenue.			
		Number of messages sent.		Number of messages received.		Number of messages in transit.		Total.		Inland.		Foreign.	
		Inland.	Foreign.	Inland.	Foreign.	Inland.	Foreign.	Inland.	Foreign.	R	a.	R	a.
Barkhan	8th April 1897	549	...	610	...	...	...	1,159	...	800	4	...	
Chaman	1st January 1890	2,005	1	2,298	...	...	...	4,303	1	1,710	6	15	0
Duki	1st April 1896	960	...	1,075	...	...	...	2,035	...	1,246	11	...	
Fort Sandeman	1st April 1891	6,913	4	6,473	3	...	...	13,386	7	8,102	14	138	2
Gambaz	25th March, afternoon, 1897	335	...	450	...	...	...	785	...	345	4	...	
Girdao	20th February 1899	99	...	153	...	...	...	252	...	111	3	...	
Gulkach	29th August, afternoon, 1898	137	...	226	...	...	...	363	...	146	3	...	
Harnai	10th April 1893	755	...	980	...	...	...	1,735	...	584	11	...	
Hindubagh	5th February 1896	527	...	591	...	130	...	1,248	...	615	13	...	
Kalat	2nd July 1884	429	...	979	...	...	...	1,408	...	439	11	...	
Killa Saifulla	20th March 1899	317	...	422	...	...	...	739	...	382	6	...	
Kohlu	27th January 1899	193	...	258	...	...	...	451	...	236	11	...	
Loralai	12th August 1886	4,808	2	4,824	3	4,886	...	14,518	5	5,579	0	87	0
Mekhtar	12th December 1889	122	...	262	...	550	...	934	...	143	2	...	
Mir Ali Khel	6th December 1890	477	...	565	1	962	...	2,004	1	534	3	...	
Moghalk	22nd November, afternoon, 1894	251	...	349	...	2	...	602	...	277	0	...	
Murghaot	1st October 1890	418	...	518	...	2,506	...	3,442	...	406	8	...	
Musa Khel	25th March 1897	600	...	683	...	...	...	1,283	...	618	1	...	
Mastung	26th March 1898	463	...	644	...	...	...	1,107	...	448	1	...	
Panjpai	12th January 1900	32	...	54	...	...	...	86	...	35	7	...	
Pishin	27th September 1886	1,408	3	1,730	6	...	...	3,138	9	1,251	13	11	4
Sharig	8th May 1886	298	...	700	...	...	...	998	...	259	1	...	
Ziarat	20th June 1890	1,056	1	1,147	...	...	...	2,203	1	1,321	14	12	0
	Total	23,152	11	25,991	13	9,036	...	58,179	24	25,596	3	258	6

D

Comparative statement showing the Money Order transactions of Post offices in Baluchistan during 1898-99 and 1899-1900.

	QUETTA AND ITS SUB-OFFICES.					SIBI AND ITS SUB-OFFICES.					TOTAL.				
	ISSUED.			PAID.		ISSUED.			PAID.		ISSUED.			PAID.	
	No.	Amount.	Commission.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Commission.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Commission.	No.	Amount.
		R a. p.			R a. p.		R a. p.			R a. p.		R a. p.			R a. p.
1898-99 . .	58,408	14,08,964 13 1	17,566 10 0	9,602	4,65,993 9 7	33,584	10,46,061 12 7	12,561 10 0	5,520	1,84,829 10 9	91,992	24,55,026 9 8	30,128 4 0	15,122	6,50,823 4 4
1899-1900 .	58,527	13,70,781 8 10	17,133 10 0	11,074	4,60,980 7 7	35,576	10,32,301 5 9	12,696 12 0	5,613	1,96,219 7 9	94,103	24,03,082 14 7	29,830 6 0	16,687	6,57,199 15 4
Increase . .	119	...	...	1,472	...	1,992	...	135 2 0	93	11,389 13 0	2,111	...	...	1,565	6,376 11 0
Decrease . .	...	38,183 4 3	433 0 0	...	5,013 2 0	...	13,760 6 10	...	...	...	...	51,943 11 1	297 14 0	...	...

E

Statement showing Savings Bank transactions in Quetta and Sibi Head Offices including their Sub-Offices during the year 1898-99.

Names of Head Offices.	Number of new accounts opened.	Number of accounts closed.	Deposits.				Withdrawals.			
			No.	Amount.			No.	Amount.		
				₹	a.	p.		₹	a.	p.
Quetta . . .	1,231	709	5,811	2,51,957	7	5	3,158	2,04,080	7	4
Sibi . . .	570	183	3,277	1,32,780	13	6	1,143	72,275	12	9
Total .	1,801	892	9,088	3,84,738	4	11	4,301	2,76,356	4	1

Statement showing Savings Bank transactions in Quetta and Sibi Head Offices including their Sub-Offices during the year 1899-1900.

Names of Head Offices.	Number of new accounts opened.	Number of accounts closed.	Deposits.				Withdrawals.			
			No.	Amount.			No.	Amount.		
				₹	a.	p.		₹	a.	p.
Quetta . . .	1,126	718	6,393	2,37,966	3	11	3,371	1,99,377	8	1
Sibi . .	447	212	3,057	1,39,131	12	10	1,194	81,318	3	3
Total .	1,573	930	9,450	3,77,098	0	9	4,565	2,80,695	11	4

F

Statement showing the Number of Articles received for delivery during seven days in August and February 1899-1900, as compared with the number received for delivery during the same period in 1898-99.

Offices.	Enumeration returns of August 1898, and February 1899.	Enumeration returns of August 1899, and February 1900.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
			₹	₹	
Quetta Head Offices .	42,551	42,846	295	...	It is the practice of the Department to estimate the gross annual delivery on the basis of actual figures recorded during the separate weeks in the year.
Sibi . . .	6,235	7,387	1,152	...	
Sub and Branch Offices	30,734	32,685	1,951	...	
Total .	79,520	82,918	3,398	...	

G

Statement of Postal Buildings borne on the books of Public Works Department in Baluchistan on the 31st March 1900.

Superintendent's Division.	Name of Office.	Actual or approximate value.	Approximate monthly rent.	Date of occupation by the Postal Department.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	
Baluchistan Division	Quetta	30,410 0 0	180 6 4	2nd October 1892.
	Sibi	4,614 0 0	38 3 10	13th April 1880.
	Fort Sandeman	4,706 0 0	33 0 0	9th January 1891.
	Harnai	707 0 0	6 0 0	1st March 1888.
	Loralai	7,569 0 0	61 13 8	5th May 1888.
	Shahrig	973 0 0	8 0 0	1st October 1884.
	Ziarat	1,292 0 0	7 0 0	September 1890.

H

Statement showing the total length of Road Communications existing in the various districts of Baluchistan for the year 1899-1900.

No.	Names of Roads.	Total length in miles.	Opened during the year.	Average cost per mile.		Remarks.
				Construction.	Maintenance.	
	Quetta-Pishin Sub-District, Military Works.			R	R	
	A I.—Metalled Roads bridged and drained throughout.					
1	Quetta Cantonment Roads	23 73/640	*Nil.*	3,209	628	M.
2	Bolan Road and Bolan Link Road	86¼	,,	24,930	110	M.
3	Siriab Mastung Road	10¾	...	5,161	149	Constructed and maintained by Kalat State.
	A II.—Roads partially metalled, bridged and drained.					
4	Quetta to Kach	28¾	...	8,120	72	C.
5	Kuch to Gurkai	12½	...	3,000	28	C.
6	Sarantangi to Fuller's Camp	9	...	4,000	38	M.
7	Link Road, Fuller's Camp	1	...	...	38	M.
8	Quetta to Chaman direct	78	...	12,200	183	C.
9	Quetta to Regi	12	...	8,500	86	M.
10	Karingao Gulistan Argutai Road	56½	...	3,440	43	M. *Vid* Ghazaband and Gwaja passes.
11	Spanguli to Baleli	2¼	...	5,000	86	M.
12	Sher Killa to Baleli Mound	1½	...	8,050	86	M.
13	Baleli to Regi Mound	5	...	8,040	86	M.
14	Said Hamid, Gulistan, Killa Abdulla Road.	21¼	...	8,600	43	M.
15	Pishin to Serinan	7¾	...	9,200	43	M.
16	Pishin to Yaru Karez	6½	...	7,230	105	C.
17	Gurkhai to Junction Pishin Dera Ghazi Khan Road, section of Sibi-Pishin Road.	8½	...	2,560	29	C.
18	Baleli to Murghi Kotal and Gorge redoubt.	4	...	8,130	86	M.
19	Pishin Chinjan, section of Pishin-Dera Ghazi Khan Road.	57½	...	3,570	43	M.
20	Zaur Kaur to Khanai Gorge	4½	...	4,312	...	M.
21	Gun Road Juniper Kotal.	1½	...	2,400	...	M.
	Total Metalled Roads	440·29	...	...	...	

Note.—The letters M. and C. against the respective roads indicate that they are maintained from Military and Imperial (Special Revenue) Funds respectively. The figures given as cost of maintenance of Road include cost of remetalling, but not cost of maintenance of accommodation for travellers.

Statement showing the total length of Road Communications existing in the various districts of Baluchistan for the year 1899-1900—continued.

No.	Names of Roads.	Total length in miles.	Opened during the year.	Average cost per mile.		Remarks.
				Construction.	Maintenance.	
				R	R	
	B.—Unmetalled Roads.					
22	Quetta Cantonment	2 2 5 / 5 2 8	...	380	15	M. Half of this road was metalled in 1896-1897.
23	Phayre Road	13	...	...	23	M. 4 ft. Mily. roads in Kuch Sub-Division.
24	Link Road, Kuch	1¼	...	...	23	
25	Khanai to Moorgha, section of Khanai-Hindubagh Road.	30½	...	3,570	29	C.
26	Kuchlak to Gurkhai	19	...	...	29	C.
27	Quetta to Mughi Kotal	8	...	150	86	M.
28	Brahmani Kotal Road	½	...	...	...	
	Total Unmetalled Roads	72·92	...	...	...	
	C.—Serviceable fair weather and temporary roads.					
29	Quetta to Urak	14	...	...	...	Maintained by Civil Department.
30	Darwaza to Mastung	20	...	100	...	
31	Mile 73 Bolan Road to Pringabad	14	...	800	...	
32	Pishin to Khushdil Khan Bund	8½	...	50	29	C.
	Total serviceable fair weather and temporary roads.	56½	...	...	...	
	D.—Bridle Paths.					
33	Nilli and Salawat Passes Paths	7	...	...	21	Foot Paths.
34	Pathway leading from mile 16 Quetta Kach Road to 20th mile.	6	...	...	...	
35	Mushalak Hill roads	10	...	3,700	...	M. (Defences.)
36	Murghi Hill roads	20	...	600	...	M. („)
37	Said Hamid Defence roads	6	...	...	...	M. („)
38	Gwaja to Khojak Crest road	39	...	1,101	17	M.
39	Psha Pass road	8	...	1,740	12	C.
40	Chaman to Bogra Pass	12	...	...	12	C.
41	Chiltan Hill roads	12	...	832	...	M. (Defences.)
	Total Bridle Paths	120	...	...	...	
	Grand Total Quetta-Pishin Sub-District, Classes A, B, C, and D.	689·71	...	...	...	

Statement showing the total length of Road Communications existing in the various districts of Baluchistan for the year 1899-1900—continued.

No.	Names of Roads.	Total length in miles.	Opened during the year.	Average cost per mile.		Remarks.
				Construction.	Maintenance.	
	Loralai-Fort Sandeman Sub-District, Military Works.			*R*	*R*	
	A I.—Metalled Roads, bridged and drained throughout.					
1	Loralai Cantonment roads .	3	...	3,800	476	M.
	A II.—Roads partially metalled, bridged and drained.					
2	Harnai to Loralai . . .	56½	...	10,600	289	M.
3	Spira Ragha-Rukhni section of Pishin-Dera Ghazi Khan Road.	178	...	3,570	47	M.
4	Kach to Ziarat . . .	32½	...	2,152	110	C.
5	Sinjavi to Duki . . .	20½	...	1,079	18	C.
	Total Metalled Roads .	289½		...	...	
	B—Unmetalled Roads.					
6	Murgha (Kibzai) to Kajuri Kach section of Murgha Gomal Road.	124	...	2,344	39	C.
7	Fort Sandeman to Hindubagh (*viâ* Nisai).	125½	...	694	14	C.
8	Murgha (Mektarzai) to Hindubagh, section of Khanai-Hindubagh Road.	14½	...	3,570		C.
8*a*	Old portion *viâ* Kazza . .	25	...	..	...	
9	Killa Saifulla-Shina Kora Chord Road.	20	...	106	...	
10	Kapip to Warm Spring Chorkhel Dhana.	40	...	3,975	15	C. The road branches off from the Fort Sandeman Murgha Road at about 8½ miles from Fort Sandeman.
11	Loralai Murgha section of Loralai-Fort Sandeman road.	45½	...	...	19	C. This road starts from mile 169 Pishin-Dera Ghazi Khan Road.
	Total Unmetalled Roads .	394½	...	...	...	
	C—Serviceable fair weather and temporary roads.					
12	Kingri Khan Mohamed Kot .	13	...	3,570	6	C.
13	Sibi to Kach . . .	115¾	...	...	30	C.
14	Loralai to Gumbaz . . .	48¼	...	...	23	C.
15	Sibi to Mull . . .	14	...	...	53	C.
16	Sibi to Rindli . . .	16½	...	...	49	M.
17	Sibi to Thullee . . .	16	...	...	50	C.
18	Koork to Khojak . . .	3¾	3¾	...	50	C. This road starts from mile 4¼ on Sibi-Thalli Road.
19	Mekhtar to Murgha . .	20	...	...	12	C
	Total serviceable fair weather and temporary roads .	252½	3¾	...	...	

Statement showing the total length of Road Communications existing in the various Districts of Baluchistan for the year 1899-1900—concluded.

No.	Names of Roads.	Total length in miles.	Opened during the year.	Average cost per mile.		Remarks.
				Construction.	Maintenance.	
	D—Bridle Paths.					
20	Hindubagh to Rod Valley	28	...	190	21	C.
21	Kapip to Musa Khel	50	...	63	14	C.
22	Murgha (Kibzai) to Musa Khel	30	30	112	...	C.
23	Musa Khel to Khan Mohamed Kot.	19½	19½	211	...	C.
24	Dhana to Toi Sar	29	29	89	...	C.
25	Mangi to Ziarat	21	...	178	66	C.
26	Zandra to Spira Ragha	16	...	25	15	C.
27	Khwas to Spira Ragha	13	...	...	5	C.
28	Smallan to Ziarat	40¼	...	355	32	C. 12 miles widened and partially bridged and drained 96-98.
29	Gumbaz to Baladhaka	34	...	...	32	C. } Native tracks
30	Baladhaka to Rakhni	50	...	...	10	C. } repaired.
31	Spintangi to Duki	55½	...	...	15	C.
32	Kuriak to Pur	10	10	250	15	C. This road starts from mile 10 on Spintangi Duki Road.
33	Baber Kach to Gati Bridge	73¼	...	...	11	C.
34	Gumbaz to Kohlu	31	...	...	34	C. } Native tracks cleared and
35	Kohlu to Barkhan	22	...	...	9	C. } improved.
36	Barkhan to Vitakri	21	...	...	10	C. Do.
37	Paza to Daberkot	14¼	...	...	...	
38	Mal to Trahtani	36	36	136	...	C. This bridle path starts from mile 10¾ on Sibi Mal Road.
	Total Bridle Paths	593¾	124½	...	...	
	Grand Total Loralai-Fort Sandeman Sub-District, Classes A, B, C, and D	1,529¾	128¼	...	...	

Abstract.

District.	A. Metalled Roads.	B. Unmetalled Roads.	C. Serviceable fair weather and temporary.	D. Bridle paths.	Grand total, Classes A, B, C, and D.	Opened during the year under review.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Quetta-Pishin Sub-District.	440·29	72·92	56·50	120·	689·71	...
Loralai-Fort Sandeman Sub-District.	289·25	394·50	252·25	593·75	1,529·75	128·25
Grand Total, British Baluchistan	729·54	467·42	308·75	713·75	2,219·46	128 25

EDWARD GLENNIE, *Lieut-Col., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan, P. W. D.

Quetta;
The 1st June 1900.

APPENDIX IX.

General Health, Dispensary and Sanitary Report of the Agency Surgeon for the Province of Baluchistan for the year 1899.

GENERAL HEALTH.

1. The general health of the districts in British Baluchistan may be described as good throughout the year. There was an abnormally small rainfall (only 5 inches) in 1899, and the two preceding years were also abnormally dry. Some of (the so-called) perennial streams, *karezes*, and springs dried up, and all of them were appreciably reduced. One result of this general drought, as in the preceding year, was to check or reduce the development of malaria, and malarial fevers were less common and of a milder type than usual.

2. The yield of cereal crops and grazing was also extensively and seriously reduced by the drought, and in certain districts actual famine was experienced, but no epidemic outbreak of disease or serious increase of sickness could be traced to the general scarcity. Scurvy, ulcers, and other complaints produced by debility and insufficient and improper food were, no doubt, more common than ordinarily obtains, but malarial fevers were undoubtedly less common and severe. It is reported that malaria was more common at Bostan and Shahrig, but I can find no explanation of this.

3. The following is a list of the Civil and Railway dispensaries in Baluchistan :—

Name.	Medical Officers or subordinates in charge.			Total attendance of patients for 1899.
	Civil Surgeon.	Assistant Surgeon.	Hospital Assistant.	
Quetta Civil and Railway	1	...	3	22,796
Pishin Civil	1	...	1	5,606
Chaman	1	...	1	5,561
Gulistan	...	...	1	6,725
Sibi	...	1	2	10,675
Thal Chotiali Duki	...	...	1	4,437
Sharigh-Harnai	...	...	1	10,612
Sinjawi	...	...	1	5,959
Barkhan	...	...	1	3,245
Loralai	1	...	1	13,989
Fort Sandeman	1	...	1	9,692
Hindubagh	...	...	1	8,504
Killa Saifulla	...	...	1	8,877
Musa Khel	...	...	1	4,659
Kelat	...	1	...	4,622
Mastung	...	...	1	4,095
Las Bela	...	...	1	2,195
Shelabagh Railway	...	...	1	2,791
Bostan	...	...	1	10,376
Khost	...	...	1	3,953
Sharigh Railway	...	1	1	10,602
Madgorge	...	...	1	2,542
Mushkaf-Bolan State Railway dispensaries, Mach and Hirok	...	1	1	3,398
Total	5	4	25	1,65,011

Most of these dispensaries were inspected by the Agency Surgeon. Some of the dispensaries in Thal Chotiali and Zhob were not visited by the Agency Surgeon, but were inspected by the Civil Surgeons of the respective districts. There was no instance of complaint or dissatisfaction having been expressed or entertained at the manner in which the medical subordinates discharged their duties. An ample supply of medical stores was provided for all the dispensaries. The medical subordinates performed their duties in a very satisfactory manner, and the large attendance of patients at the dispensaries is a proof that the country people appreciate the benefit they derive from the treatment they receive at these institutions. No case of grave misconduct in the subordinate grades came under my notice.

In most of the larger stations the medical subordinate has charge of the sanitation of the station with control of the sanitary staff. The plan answers well.

CHANGES IN DISPENSARIES AND ALLOTMENTS.

Maintenance of Quetta Dispensary.

The Government of India has issued an order No. 998 C.-A., dated 5th July 1899, providing the salaries of hospital assistants attached to the dispensary, and a grant-in-aid of R500 monthly from Provincial Revenues including the contribution from the North Western railway. The balance of the cost of maintenance is met from Pishin Bazar (R100) and Quetta Municipal Funds (R250). Collections on account of private subscriptions are additional. This arrangement came in force from 1st August 1899.

Nushki Civil Dispensary.

Hospital Assistant Niamatullah arrived at Quetta on 19th December 1899 for charge of the new Nushki dispensary sanctioned by the Government, *vide* Agent to the Governor General's No. 223-C., dated 21st February 1900. The dispensary was not opened before the end of the year.

Kalat Civil Dispensary.

Temporary Assistant Surgeon Mohamed Sharif replaced Assistant Surgeon Mohamed Azim in charge of the Kalat dispensary on 31st October 1899.

ATTENDANCE OF PATIENTS.

The attendance of patients shows a decrease of 3,570 on the previous year and an increase of 11,743 on 1897. The small decrease exhibited here is in some measure due to thinning of the population in certain localities owing to want and famine.

Of the total of 165,011 patients treated in all the dispensaries in the province, 124,812 were men, and 40,199 or 24·36 per cent. were women and children. Although the total attendance of men shows a decrease of 4,644, the attendance of women and children has risen to 1,074 more than in the previous year. It has been thought that the attendance of women at the ordinary Civil dispensaries in Baluchistan is inconsiderable. But 40,000 patients yielding 23½ per cent. of the total treated, and showing a tendency to increase while the attendance of males diminishes, is a considerable and satisfactory attendance. I imagine that more women are allowed to leave their homes to visit the dispensaries for their own and their children's ailments than for any other purpose.

The total population of Baluchistan in 1891 was computed to be 548,900, and the ratio per mille of population treated as in- and out-patients was 300·62 in 1899 as against 307·13 for the previous year.

The total number of in- and out-door patients treated at all the dispensaries in Baluchistan during the year 1899 was 165,011; of these 32,310 were cases of malarial fever. The number furnished by the same class in the previous year was 39,524, and 38,909 in 1897.

	Rheumatic affections.	Dysentery.	Scurvy.
1899	5,680	4,815	3,226
1898	5,904	4,598	3,546

are the next commonest general diseases after malarial fevers. There were also 1,046 cases of secondary syphilis, and 12 cases of leprosy under treatment. The commonest local diseases were those affecting the—

	Digestive system.	Ulcers.	Eye affections.
1899	32,869	16,230	13,945
1898	34,449	17,363	10,782

SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

There were 5,081 surgical operations performed in the dispensaries during the year as against 5,811 in the previous year. The percentage of operations to total treated was 3·08 as against 3·45 in 1898.

SMALLPOX AND VACCINATION.

The outbreak of smallpox referred to in last year's report as having occurred in the districts round Kalat and in the Sibi district, with sporadic cases in many other places, had practically died out in these localities before the commencement of 1899, and British Baluchistan was practically free from smallpox throughout the year. A few cases of the disease have, however, come under notice in Zhob and more recently in Pishin. The infection seems to have come from Afghanistan, where in the absence of vaccination the disease is of course practically endemic.

There were 50 deaths from smallpox in Las Bela in the spring.

Vaccination is freely offered to the country people throughout British Baluchistan, and a few of the more energetic and enlightened *maliks* do encourage their people to take full advantage of it. But vaccination is, unfortunately, voluntary, except in the town of Quetta, and although the people as a whole are fully satisfied of its power, they are mostly too lazy or apathetic to trouble about it, and neglect to take advantage of it. Some of the people even believe that, like inoculation, it is capable of producing smallpox and starting an outbreak of the disease itself. This belief is still entertained in parts of India I have heard. The result is that the vaccinators are sent from place to place, and, more frequently than not, are forbidden to do their duty. But as a rule, when a case of smallpox occurs in a village, the villagers at once petition for a vaccinator to be sent to their assistance. This assistance is of course invariably rendered, but when the disease suddenly spreads there are not enough vaccinators to do the work promptly. The following statement shows the number of vaccinators and successful operations performed by them by districts respectively during the year 1899:—

	Vaccinators.	Successful vaccinations.
Quetta-Pishin District	2	760
Thal Chotiali „	1	440
Zhob „	2	4,995
Quetta Municipality	1	241
Quetta Cantonment	1	89
TOTAL	7	6,525

The total number of vaccinations for last year was 10,645. The falling off in operations for 1899 is due to the province being free from smallpox, and the consequent postponement of vaccination by the country people, who generally prefer to wait till the disease threatens them.

On the whole, I am satisfied that the great majority of the people are protected against smallpox, and that, when the disease does appear, its ravages will not be great, though it may be scattered. There is great difficulty in persuading the people of the necessity for revaccination. The Zhob district is more backward than the others, and it will be some years before it is so well protected as Quetta-Pishin and Thal Chotiali. The vaccinator employed by the Las Bela State performed 361 successful vaccinations.

The vaccinator of the Thal Chotiali district, originally paid from Bazar funds, is now paid from Provincial Revenues under order of Government, *vide* Agent to the Governor-General's No. 2869, dated 12th April 1899.

CHOLERA.

On the 16th May cholera started in Karachi in a famine-stricken colony, of between 2,000 and 3,000 Makranis who came there for food. Between the 16th May and middle of June there were about 2,000 deaths. The outbreak spread from Karachi to Southern Las Bela. Makran, Kej, Panjgur and territory farther west were also severely visited. I have reports of 317 deaths from cholera at Pasni and Gwadur in August and September. The disease was reported to have established itself throughout Makran, especially along the sea coast, and also in the other districts above named. A medical officer was deputed by the Government of India to deal with the outbreak.

The disease was undoubtedly carried to Las Bela by infected fugitives from Karachi, the water-supply (mostly wells) *en route* and at the stricken villages being quickly infected. Hospital Assistant Fazal Din was sent from the plague camp at the Hub river to the assistance of the villagers, and seems to have done good service by attending on the sick and by purifying the water supply by cleaning out the wells and adding permanganate of potash once a week. The number of deaths from cholera in Las Bela is variously estimated at 400 to 600. The last cases occurred on the 15th August.

The outbreak did not penetrate beyond the Kalat-Bela frontier into Kalat or Quetta.

TYPHOID FEVER.

There was practically no typhoid fever among the British troops in Quetta in 1899, and I have no doubt that the improved method of filth disposal in large deep pits adopted in the winter of 1898-99 has had a good effect. But there is, to my mind, still far too much filth (animal and vegetable matter), deposited in and about the station in dung heaps, gardens, and rides, polluting air, food, and drink, and breeding flies and disease. The vegetation in Quetta does not nearly use up this unwholesome deposit.

SANITATION.

The sanitary committee of the town of Quetta have continued their weekly inspections of the town, and have done much to keep it clean and wholesome, and to improve the housing of the poor.

The meat markets and slaughter yards are in bad condition, and are receiving attention. The vegetable and fruit market, and also the surface drainage of some to the smaller streets and roads are also being attended to.

The cleanliness of the other towns and tehsil stations in the province is mostly quite satisfactory.

At most stations the night-soil is disposed of on the Allahabad system.

The cultivators in some cases gladly pay for it.

The water-supply of the town of Quetta and of the Civil and Military lines at Loralai ran very low for a considerable time owing to the prolonged drought. I believe Loralai is to have a new pipe supply from the splendid spring at Patankote.

Sibi and the Bolan military road below Mach are still unprovided with pipe water.

The Bolan and Nari rivers and the open cultivation streams fed by these rivers are very exposed and liable to cholera infection, and on several occasions in my recollection have been the starting point of very widespread outbreaks of epidemic cholera.

In case of the detention of troops at Sibi, or the movement of troops by road from Sibi, the importance of providing a cholera-free water-supply can hardly be over-estimated. A perfect water-supply is not always available, but the best available supply in this case is vastly superior to the worst, which is the one in use at present. The springs at and near Mach, Bibinani, and Kirta, in the Bolan Pass are the best and safest and are all practically inaccessible to cholera infection, which is the disease to be dreaded most. From those springs pipe water might be distributed all the way to Sibi, and all drinking or other use of exposed water strictly prohibited. It has been found that when bodies of men (troops or labourers) are imported into Baluchistan, and are given time and opportunity on the open water-supply of the country, they will very readily develope cholera which is not easily checked and may spread rapidly and far. The immunity of Baluchistan from cholera in recent years is largely attributable to the smaller number of people imported for labour on large public works, to improved water-supply at the principal stations, and to railway traffic taking the place of the old Bolan road traffic.

PLAGUE PRECAUTIONS.

The plague segregation camp was maintained throughout the year.

It was established at Sibi from 1st January to 15th April and from 15th October to the end of the year, and at Shahrig, from the 15th April to 15th October. Captain Lincoln, I.M.S., held charge of the camp throughout the year. All native passengers travelling in the mail train from Jacobabad were subjected to inspection on arrival at Sibi or Sharigh, and those not holding certificates of residence in a non-plague area were detained under observation for a period not exceeding ten days. Those provided with plague-free certificates were, with their clothing, etc., disinfected and allowed to proceed on their journey. Persons from non-infected areas travelling in separate compartments of the train were not detained unless found to be suffering from suspicious illness. No cases of plague were developed or discovered either in the segregation camp or at the train inspections. Three thousand nine hundred and forty-five persons were detained in the segregation camp under observation, and 23,349 were released after inspection and disinfection of their persons and kit.

The general health on the camp was excellent.

The special plague committee at Quetta has had no business to transact, the original rules and arrangements remaining in force and intact.

METEOROLOGY.

The following statement shows the average monthly rainfall of all rain stations in Baluchistan where rain-gauges are maintained:—

January	0·01
February	2·09
March	1·57
April	0·06
May	0·35
June	0·18
July	0·09
August	0·20
September	*Nil*
October	0·03
November	0·19
December	0·20
TOTAL	4·97

Table showing the average maximum and minimum temperature and wind direction at Quetta for the year 1899.

Name of month.	Average maximum temperature.	Average minimum temperature.	Total rainfall.	Direction of wind.
January	53·45	23·21	0·02	N.N.W.
February	56·18	33·45	2·01	N.N.W.
March	66·73	42·38	2·11	N.N.W.
April	74·4	44·57	0·10	W.N.W.
May	85·44	54·41	1·79	W.N.W.
June	87·09	58·73	0·05	W.N.W.
July	91·53	59·73	...	N.W.
August	92·39	58·59	...	N.N.W.
September	78·50	46·54	...	W.N.W.
October	73·46	38·04	0·09	W.N.W.
November	60·52	37·18	0·54	W.N.W.
December	59·1	35·45	0·62	N.W.
		Total rainfall	7·33	

J. C. FULLERTON, *Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,*
Agency Surgeon in Baluchistan.

ANNUAL DISPENSARY AND SANITARY REPORT BY THE CIVIL SURGEON, QUETTA, FOR THE YEAR 1899.

GENERAL HEALTH.

During the past year the general health of the civil population has been fairly good. There has been practically no typhoid fever in the station; the absence of typhoid may, I think, be attributed to the removal of the filth pits from the windward side of Quetta.

This ground was unwatered and uncultivated, dust used to blow over the town from it. Malarial fever has again been of a mild type, due, I consider, to another very dry year.

There was a mild outbreak of scarlet fever, but the cases were slight; there were no deaths or kidney complications. There have been no cases of cholera or plague. The total in-patients during 1899 have been 1,149 against 1,186 for last year and 924 the year before. Out-patients 21,902 against 22,490 of last year and 18,953 of the year before.

SANITATION.

The drainage scheme according to the plan drawn up by Mr. Pottinger has been proceeded with, and the "Thames" Nullah (the main drain of Quetta) completed.

The town has been regularly inspected once a week by the Sanitary Committee with the Civil Surgeon.

Rules for the licensing and inspection of bakeries, soda-water manufactories, and iceman, were drawn up the year before last, but they are still not in force. The major operations were 107 against 99 for last year and 60 for the year before according to the old reckoning, but by the new rules they were only 62. Out of these there were 25 stone cases, 21 of which were crushed. There were no deaths from stone operation. The cost of dieting has been 2 annas 7 pies against 3 annas 1 pie for last year and 3 annas 5 pies for the year before, rigid economy having been practised. The rainfall was 7·33 against 6·57 for last year.

Night-soil is still disposed of on the leeward side of the town by the Allahabad system. The natives buy the night-soil and refuse.

The town water-supply is dangerously scanty; last hot weather the supply was cut off for 14 hours out of the 24. There is plenty of water available if another pipe was laid, but so far money cannot be found for this purpose. Dhobies' ghâts have not yet been started owing to want of money.

W. EDWARDS, M.D., *Major, I.M.S.*,
Civil Surgeon, Quetta.

APPENDIX X.

Annual Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department, Baluchistan, for the official year 1899-1900.

PART I.—IMPERIAL REPORT.

(A) MILITARY SECTION.

I.—HORSE BREEDING.

1.—Government Horse Stallions.

Number present at commencement of year.

In the beginning of the year under report the number of stallions was as follows, *vide* table I enclosed herewith :—

Class.	Number.
T. B. E.	7
Half-bred	2
Hackney	1
Norfolk Trotter	2
Roadster	1
Australian	6
Stud-bred	1
Arab	20
TOTAL	40

Number added to register.

2. Twenty-one horses were received by transfer from other provinces, *vide* detail below :—

Number.	Name.	Class.	Received from
1	Magellan	T. B. E.	Sind.
2	Cerda	"	"
3	Finale	"	"
4	Bailiff	"	"
5	Forrest	¾ B. E.	"
6	Camerino	H.	"
7	Bugler	T. B. A.	Babugarh.
8	Cascade	"	"
9	The Friend	"	"
10	Beviren	T. B. E.	"
11	Sam	T. B. A.	"
12	Royal Rose	"	"
13	Quelrada	A.	"
14	Quorum	A.	"
15	Emir	A.	"
16	Knapsack	A.	"
17	Kerb stone	A.	"
18	Kimberley	A.	"
19	Kandahar	A.	"
20	Killarney	A.	"
21	Kamptee	A.	"

which raised the register number up to 61.

Number removed from register.

3. Out of the 61 horses shown above, 19 horses were removed from the register as below :—

No.	Name.	Class.	Died.	Destroyed.	Sold (castrated).	Transferred to.
1	Lord Welham	Roadster	1	...	...	...
2	Oakwood Towers	T. B. E.	...	...	...	Sind (1)
3	Camerino	H.	...	1	...	...
4	Bedag	A.	...	1	...	...
5	Dara	"	...	1	...	...
6	Cerda	T. B. E.	...	...	...	Sind (1)
7	Valour	N. T.	...	...	1	...
8	The Pilot	H. B.	...	...	1	...
9	Augustus	H.	...	...	1	...
10	Magellan	T. B. E.	...	...	...	Sind (1)
11	Finale	"	...	...	...	" (1)
12	Bengal	T. B. A.	...	...	...	" (1)
13	Studley Royal	T. B. E.	...	...	...	" (1)
14	Quick Silver	A.	...	...	...	" (1)
15	Quelrada	"	...	...	...	" (1)
16	His Grace	N. T.	...	...	...	Babugarh (1)
17	Young Grendon	S. B.	...	...	...	" (1)
18	Real Glue	H. B.	...	...	...	" (1)
19	Forrest	¾ B. E.	...	...	...	" (1)

Number present at close of year.

4. The number of horses present in Baluchistan on the 31st March 1900 was 42, as follows :—

Class.	No.
T. B. E.	7
Australian	10
Arabs	25
	42

Number at stud work.

5. The following shows the number of horses at stud work during the year as compared with the previous one :—

Class.	Percentage, 1898-99.	Percentage, 1899-1900.
T. B. E.	7·83	9·28
H. B.	2·00	1·27
¾ B. E.	0·50	0·92
Hackney	2·87	1·07
N. T.	1·91	1·41
Roadster	0·58	...
Australian	5·50	8·09
Arab	24·00	20·20
Studbred	1·00	·80
Total	46·19	43·04

6. The above 43·04 horses covered 2,092 mares during the year under report as against 2,673 in 1898-99, showing a decrease of 581 mares. The detail below shews the covering of the horses at stud work during the last three years :—

Number of mares covered.

Class.	Covering 1899-1900.	Covering 1898-99.	Covering 1897-98.
T. B. E.	491	487	367
H. B.	80	110	118
¾ B. E.	18	30	*Nil*
Hackney	48	158	180
N. T.	89	116	201
Roadster	...	30	59
Australian	405	329	260
Arab	927	1,354	1,182
Studbred	34	59	51
Total	2,092	2,673	2,418

Districts.

7. The number of mares covered in each of the divisions of the Agency are shown below :—

Class.	Quetta.	Thal Chotiali.	Zhob.	Kalat.
T. B. E.	359	44	...	88
½ B. E.	27	7	...	46
¼ „	9	...	...	9
Hackney	47	1	...	...
N. T.	88	1	...	...
Roadster	...	...	...	...
Australian	280	72	...	53
Arabs	311	305	93	218
Studbred	24	2	...	8
Total	1,145	432	93	422

Quetta-Pishin.

8. Total coverings in the Quetta-Pishin district were 1,145 against 1,200 during the previous year, *i.e.*, showing a decrease of 55.

(*a*) *Stands.*—During the year no new stands were opened or abolished in this district.

(*b*) *Castration.*—Seventy-four colts were castrated in the district by the Civil Veterinary Department Salutri against 92 last year, showing a decrease of 18 animals.

Zhob.

9. The Zhob district in the Baluchistan Agency is the least promising one for horse breeding. Total coverings in this district were 93 against 113, showing a decrease of 20.

(*a*) *Stands.*—During the year no new stands were opened or abolished in this district.

(*b*) *Castration.*—During the year 15 colts were castrated by the Civil Veterinary Department Salutri as against 12 last year.

Thal Chotiali.

10. The coverings in this district were 432 against 529 the previous year.

(*a*) *Stands.*—The stands in this district were all the same as during the previous year.

(*b*) *Castration.*—Thirty-nine colts were castrated as against 130 the year before.

Kalat.

11. There was decrease of 409 mares covered in Kalat district over last year, *viz.*, 422 against 831.

(*a*) *Stands.*—No alteration from the previous year.

(*b*) *Castration.*—Only 48 colts were castrated as against 71 last year.

General remarks.

11. (*a*) The large decreases shown in the total numbers of coverings and castrations are entirely due to the existing scarcity throughout the Agency and a general bad year all round. A special report on this matter was made, *vide* my No. 33 B., dated 8th February 1900.

Average number of mares to each class of stallions.

12. The average number of mares covered by each class of stallions in Baluchistan during the current and two preceding years is shown below :—

Class.	Average during 1899-1900.	Average during 1898-99.	Average during 1897-98.
T. B. E.	52·91	62·06	61·16
H. B.	62·99	55·00	59·00
½ B. E.	19·56	60·00	*Nil*
Hackney	44·86	55·05	55·38
N. T.	63·12	60·73	67·00
Roadster	...	51·72	59·00
Australian	50 06	59 81	63·10
Arabs	45·89	56·41	60·00
Studbred	42·50	59·00	51·00
	48·66	57·86	60·34

Demand for stallions.

13. The demand for stallions is quite constant.

Which of the stallions produce the most suitable stock for the army.

14. There are only two stands in Baluchistan where British remount officers come to purchase young stock, *viz.*, Quetta and Sibi, where fairs are held. The largest number of prizes was again secured by the progeny of T. B. E. horses, but the Australian sires are running them very close, and becoming more and more popular.

Remounts purchased.

15. (*a*) The following details show the number of remounts purchased at the two fairs held at Quetta and Sibi during the year under report :—

A.—Quetta.

Name of purchaser.	Remounts purchased.
Horses.	
Captain Gough, Army Remount Agent	12
Major Biddulph, 19th Bengal Lancers	14
Zhob Levy Corps	48
Colonel Montieth, 6th Bombay Cavalry	44
Colonel Francis, 5th Bombay Cavalry	42
Mr. Wallace, District Superintendent of Police, Quetta	4
Mules.	
Colonel Francis, 5th Bombay Cavalry	3
TOTAL	167

Total 167 against 110 last year.

(*b*) Ninety-one district-bred remounts competed for prizes against 32 last year omitting the 12 young stock bought for Babugarh.

(*c*) Of the 12 young stock purchased by Captain Gough, all of them were known to be by Government sires. Captain Gough records his opinion of the stock as follow :—

"The lot bought are about on a par with those obtained in former years. The general quality of the stock present at the fair was decidedly good as compared with other fairs."

(*d*) Of the 14 horses bought by Major Biddulph, 13 were district-bred animals and one of Meshed breed. He remarks on the fair as follows :—

"The horses bought were with only one exception bred in the district. They were, I think, a far better stamp than one generally seen in the Punjab."

This is owing to the indigenous mare being a better class of animal to breed from.

(*e*) Mohomed Ismail Resaldar-Major of the Zhob Levy Corps bought 31 district bred horses out of his batch of 48 remounts.

(*f*) Of the 44 remounts bought by Colonel Montieth of the 6th Bombay Cavalry, 20 were district-bred horses, others being transfrontier. He remarks on the fair as follows :—

"The Meshed horses are better than those shown in the previous year, and the local bred are quite up to if not superior to former years."

(*g*) Of the 42 remounts bought by Colonel Francis of the 5th Bombay Cavalry, 32 were district-bred remounts, and were a very good lot.

(*h*) The four bought by Mr. Wallace, District Superintendent of Police, were district-bred horses.

B.—Sibi.

Name of purchaser.	Remounts purchased.
Captain Turner, Army Remount Agent	9
19th Bengal Lancers	2
7th Bombay Lancers	5
Jodhpur Lancers	8
9th Bengal Lancers	1
15th Bengal Lancers	8
5th Punjab Cavalry	8
	41

Total 41 against 35 last year.

(*a*) Of the 9 young stock purchased by Captain Turner, all were by Government sires. Captain Turner remarks as follows on this fair :—

"As good as former years.

"The horses exhibited at this fair are certainly superior in numbers and quality to those I have seen at any other fair. Considering, however, the large number of young stock presented, I am disappointed that I was unable to find a larger number suitable to my requirements."

I think the above remarks by the Remount Agent are somewhat misleading, as I know the only unsuitable point about several youngsters he did not purchase was the price.

(*b*) Of the 2 remounts bought by 19th Bengal Lancers both were by Government sires.

(*c*) Of the 5 remounts purchased by Major Gott, of the 7th Bombay Lancers, 3 were by Government sires, the remaining 2 being unknown.

(*d*) Of the 8 remounts purchased for Jodhpur Lancers, only 1 was a district-bred horse.

(*e*) Of the 8 remounts purchased by Major Willes, of the 15th Bengal Lancers, 5 were district-bred animals.

(*f*) Of the 8 remounts purchased by 5th Punjab Cavalry, all were by Government sires.

(*g*) One remount purchased by 9th Bengal Lancers was breeding unknown.

General remarks on remounts.

15(*a*). In addition to the two shows held in the Agency, a collection of young stock was this year (for the first time) made in the neighbourhood of Sibi for the inspection of the Remount Officer from the Babugarh Depôt. This resulted in the purchase of six youngsters for the depôt; thus the total numbers of district-bred remounts purchased in the Agency during the year under report by British officers were—

(*a*) For the Babugarh Depôt	27
(*b*) For Native Cavalry	84
(*c*) For Levies	31
(*d*) For Police	4
TOTAL	146

II.—MULE BREEDING.

Government Donkey Stallions.

Number present at the commencement of the year.

16. At the commencement of the year the following donkey stallions as shewn below were present in the Agency:—

Name.	Breed.	Stand.	District.
Atrawli	Italian	Jhall	Kalat.
Fasana	Cyprian	Lehri	Thal Chotiali.
Kurrum	Meshed	Shoran	Kalat.

Number added to register.

17. No additional donkey was added during the year under report.

Number removed from register.

18. No donkey removed from the register during the year under report.

Number present at close of year.

19. Three donkey stallions were present in the Agency at the close of the year.

Number at stud work.

20. Three donkey stallions have been at stud work in the Agency during the year as against 4·41 last year.

Number of pony and donkey mares covered.

21. The above three donkey stallions covered 90 mares during the year under report as against 123 in 1898-99. The detail below shews the covering of the donkeys at stud work during the last two years:—

Class.	1899-1900.		1898-99.	
	Pony.	Donkey.	Pony.	Donkey.
Italian	20	...	14	...
Cyprian	43	...	31	...
Meshed	27	...	44	...
Ghazni	...	...	34	...
	90	...	123	...

Districts.

22. The number of mares covered in each of the divisions of the Agency are shewn below :—

Class.	Quetta.	Thal Chotiali.	Zhob.	Kalat.
Italian	...	...	...	20
Cyprian	...	43	...	...
Meshed	...	6	...	21
	...	49	...	41

(*a*) *Stand.*—During the year no new stands were opened or abolished in this Agency.

Average number of mares covered to each class of stallions.

23. The average number of mares covered by each class of stallions in Baluchistan during the last two years is shewn below—

Class.	Average during 1899-1900.	Average during 1898 99.
Italian	20·00	14·00
Cyprian	43·00	31·00
Meshed	27·00	24·52
Ghazni	...	54·83
TOTAL	30·00	27·89

Demand for stallions.

24. I do not like to indent for any additional donkey stallions, as I am not yet satisfied with the work done by those I have. The question of mule-breeding appears, however, to be again coming forward in Baluchistan, and I am at the present time in communication with district officers on this subject.

Number of mules purchased by Government.

25. Three mules were purchased by the 5th Bombay Cavalry at the Quetta Horse Show.

(B) REVENUE SECTION.

I.—HORSE BREEDING.

Government Horse Stallions.

Cost of feed and keep.

26. During the year under report the cost of feed and keep of the horse stallions was ₹20,835-5-2, showing an average of ₹460-1-1 per stallion as against ₹413-6-3 for the preceding year.

(*a*) The statement below shows the cost of feed and keep for the last two years in each of the divisions of the Agency:—

District.	Cost of Feed and Keep.			
	1899-1900.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Quetta	7,498 1 11	6,914 4 8	583 13 3	...
Thal Chotiali	6,215 13 4	6,092 7 4	123 6 0	...
Kalat	4,412 11 4	4,630 12 6	...	218 1 2
Zhob	1,055 14 6	822 4 10	233 9 8	...
Gear and clothing	860 4 4	881 9 3	...	21 4 11
Construction and repairs to stables	792 7 9	461 11 10	330 11 11	...
Total	20,835 5 2	19,803 2 5	1,271 8 10	239 6 1

There is an increase of R1,032-2-9 over last year. This increase is due to famine and the prevailing scarcity.

Number present at commencement of year.

27. *Branded mares.*—At the commencement of the year 2,555 branded mares were present.

Number added to register.

28. One hundred and forty mares were branded during the year against 166 last year, and 12 were received from other provinces, thus raising the register number up to 2,707.

Number removed from register.

29. Out of the above number 2,707, 35 mares died, 17 sold, and 1 stolen, making a total decrease of 53 during the year.

Number present at close of year.

30. After deducting the decrease of 53 shown above, the number remaining at the end of the year was 2,654 as against 2,555 last year.

Tuman and tehsils.

31. The following is a detail of branded mares present in each tuman and tehsil in Baluchistan:—

District.	Tuman or tehsil.	Branded mares.	Total.
Quetta	Quetta	399	
	Pishin	434	
	Khojak	17	
			850
Kalat	Kalat	476	
	Bolan	118	
	Garani	238	
	Rind	37	
	Magasi	277	
			1,146
Thal Chotiali	Sibi	74	
	Dera Bugti	154	
	Mari	15	
	Domki	145	
	Kahiri	17	
	Shahrig	1	
	Duki	43	
	Barkhan	136	
			585
Zhob	Hindubagh	44	
	Loralai	10	
	Fort Sandeman	19	
			73
			2,654

Number served by Government stallions.

32. Two thousand and ninety-two mares were covered by Government stallions during the year under report against 2,673 during previous year.

33. Out of 2,673 mares covered during the previous year, 406 foals have been verified in the year under report showing an average of 8·78 against 20·41 for the previous year as per detail below. One thousand three hundred and twenty-nine mares have been returned as "not held," and the results of 938 are unknown owing to their being untraceable. These results, I regret to say, are most unsatisfactory, but the prevailing scarcity and famine prices have thoroughly disorganized horse-breeding operations throughout the country.

Number foaled showing average of mares covered per stallion.

Class.	1898-99, 1899-1900.			1897-98, 1898-99.		
	Covered.	Foaled.	Average.	Covered.	Foaled.	Average.
T. B. E.	487	49	6·26	367	117	19·50
H. B.	110	19	9·50	118	40	20·00
¼ B. E.	30	2	4·00	...	...	...
Hackney	158	38	13·24	180	38	11·69
N. T.	116	12	6·28	201	58	19·33
Roadster	30	4	6·89	59	17	17·00
Australian	329	70	12·72	260	85	20·63
Studbred	59	9	9·00	51	19	19·00
Arabs	1,354	203	8·46	1,182	444	22·53
TOTAL	2,673	406	8·78	2,418	818	20·41

Number of colts castrated.

34. During the year under report an average of four salutries worked in the Agency; 176 animals were castrated—

Horses	174
Mules	2
	176

as against 305 last year. Here again the scarcity and resulting ill condition of the young stock accounts for the decrease.

II.—MULE BREEDING.

(1) *Government donkey stallions.*

Cost of feed and keep.

35. During the year under report the cost of feed and keep of three Government donkey stallions in the Agency was ₹878-3-11, showing an average of ₹336-0-3 per stallion as against ₹315-4-6 for the previous year.

Number of pony and donkey mares served by Government stallions.

36. The three donkey stallions employed, served 90 pony mares, against 123 last year, showing a decrease of 33 mares.

Number of mules foaled, showing average to mares covered and per stallion employed.

37. Out of 123 mares covered last year, only 9 foals have been verified, giving an average of 2·05 against 8·23 last year. Ninety-four mares are returned as "not held" and 20 as "not known."

The returns as shown in this and in paragraph 33 prove, I fear, very indifferent work on the part of the Baluchistan zilladars. A report on this matter is being submitted to you.

Horse fairs and shows; review on each one held.

38. Only two horse fairs are held in the Agency, *viz.*, Quetta and Sibi; the following is a brief review of each.

Quetta.

39. Held at Bostan and commenced on the 26th September 1899. The total number of animals exhibited amounted to 538 against 506 the previous year.

Classes.

40. (*a*) *Brood mares.*—The number of brood mares being 89 against 149 last year. This decrease was owing to the fact that some of the best mares from Kalat territory did not attend the show owing to their having left for Kachi.

This class was a large and good one.

(*b*) *Young stock.*—The young stock by Government sires being well-grown, shapely and promising.

(*c*) *Remounts.*—A total of 164 remounts were purchased, out of which 103 were by Government sires and locally bred.

(*d*) *Gelding.*—Ninety-one animals were shown in this class against 52 last year.

(*e*) *Mules.*—Two mules were shown against three last year, but there is no mule breeding in this district.

(*f*) *General remarks.*—Owing to the existence of glanders in Quetta, this show was temporarily held at Bostan; this, however, in no way impaired its success.

About 50 transfrontier horses brought from Meshed by the Nushki route were shown at the fair. These, although they had been 50 days on the road, arrived in excellent condition and met with a ready sale.

Sibi.

41. This show commenced at Sibi on the 12th February 1900. The total number of animals exhibited amounted to 648 against 884 the previous year. This decrease was mainly due to the non-attendance owing to scarcity of many of the people from the Marri and Bugti hills.

Classes.

42. *Brood mares.*—There was an increase of 75 mares in the branded classes, and Major Shaw, the senior military member of the Special Judging Committee, speaks of them as follows:—

"(*a*) The brood mares were a revelation. Over 50 mares were beautifully shaped, well-grown, well-bred, and showing plenty of bone and substance. The first six would have taken prizes anywhere.

"(*b*) *Young Stock.*—The general run of all classes of young stock exhibited at the show were of good stamp and nice quality, practically all of them being the produce of Government sires. Taking them generally, the young stocks' appearance testified very clearly to the scarcity that prevails, and I fear the full development of many of them is permanently injured.

"(*c*) *Remounts.*—Forty-one remounts were purchased as against 35 last year, and out of this number 28 were by Government sires and locally bred.

"(*d*) *Geldings.*—There was a considerable increase in these classes over last year, *i.e.*, 73 as against 30 last year showing an increase of 43 animals.

"(*e*) *Mules.*—Thirteen mules were this year exhibited against 10 last year.

"(*f*) *General remarks.*—Taking the bad year into consideration, the show was a decided success."

General cost of the department.

43. The cost of the department in Baluchistan during the year under report is ₹49,528-1-2 against ₹48,648-3-5 the preceding year.

Tour of superintendent.

44. During the year under report I visited the following places in Baluchistan on horse and mule breeding duties:—

Month.	Places visited.
April	Pishin and Killa Khushdil.
May	Mastung, Chaman, Killa Abdulla, and Gulistan.
June	Mastung.
July	Pishin, Mastung and Loralai.
August	Mastung, Pishin, and Sariab.
September	Mastung and Bostan.
October	Sibi.
November	Sibi.
December	Sibi and Lindsay.
January	Sibi.
February	Sibi and Rindli.
March	Sibi.

Miles travelled by road	721
" " by rail	2,415
TOTAL	3,136

General remarks.

45. During the whole of the year under report the Baluchistan Agency has been suffering from scarcity of fodder and famine prices, very seriously affecting the development of horse and mule breeding operations. The results of this were chiefly shown by—

(*a*) absence of mares and young stock attending the various inspections during my touring;

(*b*) the small number of mares brought to be branded;

(*c*) the sales of numbers of branded mares that came under my notice;

(*d*) mares not holding owing to low condition;

(*e*) mares not brought to be covered owing to poverty and scarcity;

(*f*) non-development of young stock owing to starvation;

(*g*) the number of stallions sent in owing to scarcity of feed and removal of the mares;

(*h*) increased expenses of "feed and keep." Having, however, had a favourable winter and spring, prospects for the ensuing year are far brighter.

2. During the year under report sanction was obtained to the removal from Baluchistan of all Imperial stallions except thoroughbreds (English and Australian) and Arabs, and of the introduction of a new system of branding by which every mare, when branded, is allotted to a thoroughbred or Arab horse. This is indicated by the addition of a T. or an A. (as the case may be) to the VI. brand, thus $\frac{VI}{T}$ and $\frac{VI}{A}$. Thus a mare allotted to a thoroughbred or Arab stallion will never be put to any other class of sire, and by strictly carrying out this selection I am convinced that the many bad foals now produced, due to the covering of mares with a different class of stallions every year, will largely decrease.

3. During the months July to September a serious outbreak of glanders occurred among the horses of the 6th Bombay Cavalry in Quetta. This leads to a searching inspection of all horses, ponies, mules and donkeys throughout Quetta cantonment, Civil lines and city. In all 27 cases were detected and the animals destroyed, and the necessary disinfection were carried out in accordance with the regulations laid down. This outbreak resulted in the application of the Glanders and Farcy Act to the whole of British Baluchistan, and the various officers under the Act having been appointed, and the required local rules and regulations having been framed and enforced, immediate steps can now be taken should another outbreak occur. In connection with this matter also, a veterinary assistant has been posted to Chaman to inspect all dealers' horses that enter British territory, as well as all horses, ponies, mules and donkeys that are continually crossing the frontier in their trading backwards and forwards between Chaman and Kandahar.

4. Minor outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease occurred among the bullocks of the Commissariat Department and those of the Quetta Municipality during the year, but, precautions being taken, these did not spread, and were soon stamped out.

H. M. MAXWELL, *Veterinary Captain,*
Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department,
Baluchistan and Sind.

APPENDIX XI.

Disposition Return of Troops in the Quetta District on the 20th March 1900.

Station.	Corps.	Present.	Sick.	Absent.	Women.	Children.	Mules.	Camels.
Quetta	No. 7 Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery	99	8	9	5	12	76	...
	No. 23 Company, Southern Division, Royal Garrison Artillery	130	7	10	4	4	...	...
	No. 25 Company, Western Division, Royal Garrison Artillery	119	9	14	3	5	...	...
	2nd Battalion, Suffolk Regiment	958	69	53	28	53	...	...
	1st Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment	1,014	57	100	28	58	...	...
	6th Bombay Cavalry	331	13	162*	...	...	87	...
	No 3 Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners	176	3	6	...	...	18	...
	† 22nd Bombay Infantry	492	5	136	...	...	...	...
	26th Bombay Infantry	650	20	187‡	...	...	...	...
Chaman	Detachment, 6th Bombay Cavalry	62	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30th Bombay Infantry	532	20	83	...	...	...	...
Pishin	Detachment, 6th Bombay Cavalry	48	1	...	...	...	...	...
	17th Bombay Infantry	500	21	213	...	...	40	...
Shelabagh	Detachment, 17th Bombay Infantry	36	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spinwana	Detachment, 30th Bombay Infantry	162	...	...	...	...	...	...
	§ Detachment, 19th Bengal Lancers	286	...	...	...	...	48	...
Sibi	‖ 12th Bombay Infantry	855	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Detachment, 22nd Bombay Infantry	160	8	...	...	...	...	...
Loralai	19th Bengal Lancers	149	6	58	...	...	18	...
	24th Bombay Infantry	756	22	29	...	...	...	...
Gumbaz	Detachment, 19th Bengal Lancers	50	...	...	...	...	10	...
Murgha	Detachment, 19th Bengal Lancers	28	...	...	...	...	5	...
	Detachment, 24th Bombay Infantry	57	...	...	...	...	...	...
Killa Saifulla	Detachment, 19th Bengal Lancers	22	...	...	...	...	5	...
Fort Sandeman	5th Bombay Cavalry	394	8	71	...	...	71	...
	23rd Bombay Rifles	506	17	82	...	...	73	...
Mir Ali Khel	Detachment, 5th Bombay Cavalry	35	...	...	...	...	2	...
	Detachment, 23rd Bombay Rifles	107	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khan Mohamed Kot	Detachment, 5th Bombay Cavalry	29	...	...	...	...	5	...
	Detachment, 23rd Bombay Rifles	30	...	...	...	...	3	...
Drug	Detachment, 5th Bombay Cavalry	51	...	...	...	...	9	...
Musa Khel	Detachment, 23rd Bombay Rifles	27	...	...	...	...	3	...
Manikhwa	Detachment, 23rd Bombay Rifles	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL	8,848	294	1,213	68	132	473	...

* Includes 16 sabres on escort duty, Seistan, and 14 at Kalat, also 107 *en route* from Babar Kach.
† Left Quetta for Karachi *en route* to Mhow, 19th March 1900.
‡ Includes 25 with Political Assistant, Chagai.
§ *En route* to Loralai.
‖ Arrived 19th March 1900 *en route* to Quetta from Saugor undergoing quarantine.

G. O'SULLIVAN, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Assistant Adjutant-General, Quetta District.

G. I. C. P. O.—No. 238 F. D.—5-12-1900.—177—P. M. M.

SELECTIONS

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

FOR

1900-1901.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

		Pages
General Summary		1—11
Appendix	I.—Principal Civil Officers in the Agency	12—14
Appendix	II.—Revenue and Judical Commissioner's Report	15—25
Appendix	III.—Quetta-Pishin District Report	26—31
Appendix	IV.—Thal Chotiali District Report	32—39
Appendix	V.—Zhob Political Agency Report	40—48
Appendix	VI.—Kalat Agency Report	49—52
Appendix	VII.—Southern Baluchistan Agency Report	53—54
Appendix	VIII.—Chagai Political Agency Report	55—57
Appendix	IX.—Public Works in Baluchistan	58—61
Appendix	X.—Dispensary and Sanitary Reports	62—64
Appendix	XI.—Report of the Civil Veterinary Department	65—67
Appendix	XII.—Police Administration of the Quetta-Pishin District	68—72
Appendix	XIII.—Police Administration of the Zhob District	73
Appendix	XIV.—Rail-borne Traffic Statistics	74—75

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

FOR

1900-1901.

I.—Personnel.

1. Appendix I of this report shows how the principal civil offices in the Agency were held during the year under report.

II.—Movements of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General.

2. In the spring of 1900 Mr. Barnes visited Kanak, Panjpai, Sarinan, Pishin and Dasht.

III.—Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan.

3. *Personnel.*—See Appendix I.

4. *Revenue and economic conditions.*—The grants-in-aid made by Government for relief works and taccavi grants, and by the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund for relief of distress, will be found enumerated in the Commissioner's report, as also the amounts of revenue that were remitted or suspended.

5. *Provincial accounts.*—The year under report was the fourth of the current provincial contract. The year opened with a deficit of R21,191; but it is satisfactory to note that the closing balance was R39,880 to the good. The year was expected to open with a balance of R14,768, and the deficit is to be accounted for by the drought which unhappily continued and was the cause of a serious contraction in the revenue.

6. *Settlement operations.*—During the year under review 149,033 acres of land were surveyed. The assessments of 136 mauzas in the Sinjawi and Shahrig Tahsils were determined. The Sangan circle of the Sibi Tahsil was also surveyed during the summer months and the operations were extended to the rest of the Tahsil during the winter.

7. *Judicial.*—The number of cases decided by the Judicial Commissioner as well as the totals for each district will be found in the Commissioner's report.

8. *Excise.*—There was an increase of nearly R10,000 in revenue under this head.

9. *Levies.*—There were no changes worthy of note during the year in the levies of the Agency.

10. *Census.*—What may be called the first fairly comprehensive census of Baluchistan was carried out during the year. A concise description of the methods employed and the results obtained is given in the Commissioner's report. The total population of Baluchistan (not including Kharan, Makran and the Western Sinjerani Districts) was found to be 810,746 persons; 445,520 being males and 365,226 females. The area in square miles of Baluchistan is 134,000, so that the population works out to about six persons to the square mile.

11. It reflects the greatest credit on all the officers concerned that in a country containing so scattered a population and with an area larger than either Austria, Italy or Hungary the census operations should have been brought to so successful a conclusion, and the services rendered by Mr. Colvin in connection

with the general direction of the census operations, and the excellent work done by Diwan Ganpat Rai, C.I.E., the Extra Assistant Commissioner for Census, are deserving of special mention.

12. The Revenue Commissioner's report is attached as Appendix II.

IV.—Quetta-Pishin Agency.

13. *Personnel.*—See Appendix I.

14. *Revenue and Expenditure.*—The total amount of revenue in cash and kind collected in the Quetta-Pishin District amounted to ₹1,58,937-4-6. The expenditure was ₹8,067-14-11, leaving a balance of ₹1,50,869-5-7, which sum was credited to Government. Details are given in Statement A attached to the Political Agent's report (Appendix III).

15. The land revenue realised from the villages under the Shebo Canal and Khushdil Khan Bund and credited to Government during 1900-1901 was ₹33,877-9-2. For details see Statement B attached to the Political Agent's report. Statement C of the same report shows the cash allowances, remissions and assignments of land revenue and grain allowances in the Quetta-Pishin district up to and including 1900-1901.

16. *Jails.*—Paragraph 5 of the Political Agent's report and Statements D, E and F attached to the same, deal with this subject.

17. *Local Funds.*—There are but two local funds in the district, *viz.*, the Quetta Municipal Fund and the Pishin Bazar Fund.

The accounts of the latter are given in Statement G attached to the Political Agent's report.

18. The figures of the Quetta Municipal Funds are as under:—

Receipts.

	₹	a.	p.
Opening balance	11,133	6	10
Receipts during the year	1,75,572	0	0
TOTAL	1,86,705	6	10

Expenditure.

	₹	a.	p.
Expenditure during the year	1,69,334	0	0
Closing balance	16,371	6	10

19. A new system of auditing the accounts of the funds has been introduced. Pay bills and Detailed Contingent bills have now to be prepared and submitted to the Comptroller of India Treasuries, also detailed returns of establishments.

20. *External land trade.*—The total imports and exports registered during 1899-1900 and 1900-1901 are given in Chapter VIII of the Political Agent's report.

21. *Registration.*—The total number of documents registered was 377. The income was ₹1,176-4-0, while the expenditure was ₹434-4-0.

Extracts from the Political Agent's report are printed as Appendix III.

V.—The Thal-Chotiali Agency.

22. *Personnel.*—See Appendix I.

During the year the charge of the Duki Sub-division, including the Duki, Sinjawi, Barkhan and Kohlu Tahsils, was given to the Assistant Political Agent, who had, up to then, been an Assistant at the Agency Head-Quarters. The Extra Assistant Commissioner, Duki, was placed under the Assistant Political Agent, Duki.

23. *Land Revenue.*—The total receipts in the District were ₹2,66,475-0-3, or an increase of ₹67,442-13-0 over last year. The total expenditure under the same head was ₹3,68,963-4-10. The increase in the receipts under this head is chiefly accounted for by an excellent and timely rainfall.

24. *Public Health.*—Cholera broke out in both the Sub-divisions of Duki and Sibi, the visitation in Duki being a severe one. The disease did not reach the line of railway. An observation camp for Mecca pilgrims was also opened at Sibi, but only six pilgrims were detained. The Plague Segregation Camp was maintained at Sibi during the cold weather and at Shahrig during the hot weather. The number of persons examined and disinfected was 27,669.

25. *Taccavi Advances.*—The advances made during the year under the Land Improvement and Agricultural Loans Acts amounted to ₹59,908-9-8. The recoveries amounted to ₹22,217-1-8.

26. *Famine.*—The Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund Committee allotted ₹10,000 for the relief of distress in the District. Relief works were also opened in the Sinjawi Tahsil and ₹7,210-11-4 spent on this account.

27. *Census.*—The census of the District showed that the total population amounted to 131,564.

28. *Serious Crimes.*—A murderous outrage occurred in the Sibi Bazar in August. The murderer was a Mekhani Marri who attacked a Khoja and inflicted mortal injuries. The murderer was transported for life, and the subsection to which the fanatic belonged was fined ₹800.

29. *Political.*—A serious theft of rifles occurred in Sibi in January 1900, when 15 Martini Henry Rifles belonging to the Volunteers were taken. The rifles were subsequently recovered.

30. The Political Agent's report is numbered Appendix IV.

31. *Personnel.*—See Appendix I.

VI.—The Zhob Agency.

32. *Revenue and Expenditure.*—Owing to the timely rains in the summer of 1900, an excellent kharif crop was harvested, and as this was followed by more rain and also snow later on, grazing for cattle was plentiful and the rabi crops for 1901 were assured. The total income of the District from all sources was ₹2,07,708-9-11 against ₹1,92,349-6-3 of the previous year and the expenditure ₹6,06,050-7-9 against ₹5,86,346-11-0. The increase in expenditure is explained in the Political Agent's report.

33. *Judicial.*—The total number of civil cases, original and appeal, amounted to 325, and the criminal cases to 67. The regular courts are not so much resorted to in Zhob as the Jirga system, under which there are always a large number of cases tried annually. During the year there were 1,107 such cases as against 1,117 during the previous year.

34. *Public Health.*—Severe epidemics of cholera broke out round Fort Sandeman and at Killa Saifulla, Rod Jogezai, Loralai and the villages round. Three hundred and ninety-three deaths were reported; but it is probable that in reality very many more deaths were attributable to this disease.

35. *Telegraph.*—A new office was opened at Hussain Nikka.

36. *Zhob Levy Corps.*—For personnel see Appendix I. An account of the working of the corps will be found in the Political Agent's report at Appendix V. The result of the inspection of the Corps by the General Officer Commanding Quetta District was satisfactory.

37. Brahuis are reported to be the least satisfactory of all the classes in the corps. They are very hard to obtain; they can bring no money with them; and are very difficult men to make good soldiers of. Desertions amongst them are also, on the whole, more frequent than amongst the other classes.

38. *Political Offences.*—The most serious offence during the year was a murderous outrage committed at Loralai, early in January, by a Hamzazai, whereby Captain Johnston, I.M.S., met his death. The murderer, Doulat, was arrested by the Jemadar of Bazar Chowkidars. The murderer was kept pending trial, while a full and thorough investigation was made into the case, but he died of pneumonia before his trial came off. The case was referred to the Shahi Jirga at Sibi, at which all the headmen of Bori were assembled, and the Jirga convicted and punished several relatives and friends of the murderer as well as his fellow villagers, and also sentenced the Hamzazai tribe to pay an enhanced share of revenue for terms extending to eight years. The Agent to the Governor-General was pleased to commute this for ₹10,000, provided it was paid up within six months, and this was done, the money being paid up without friction or coercion of any sort

39. The only other serious cases were the murders of two sweepers, one at Loralai and the other near Toi Sor, in which the culprits were not traced.

40. *Waziris.*—Two sowars of the Zhob Levy Corps were shot and one wounded during the year by Waziris. Parties of the Zhob Levy Corps had, besides, two encounters with Waziri raiders in each of which one Waziri was

killed, while three others were wounded. The Political Agent has suggested that a post be placed at the head of the Zarmelan plain as a check on Waziri raiders. This post, it is considered, would be most useful and representations have been made on the subject to the Punjab Authorities.

41. The Political Agent's report will be found as Appendix V.

VII.—Kalat Agency.

42. *Personnel.*—See Appendix I.

43. *Changes in the Agency.*—The management of the ex-Khan's affairs was transferred to the Assistant Political Agent, Loralai, who, being on the spot, was better able to attend to the wants of the ex-Khan and supervise his affairs.

44. *Revenue and Expenditure.*—There was a considerable falling off in the land revenue of the Bolan District, chiefly due to the damage done to the Kharif crops by excessive rain. The collection for the year under report amounted to R3,221-13-1.

The total receipts under all heads amounted to R11,228-6-11 against an estimate of R11,470, and the expenditure amounted to R1,56,637-12-2 against an estimate of R1,53,012.

45. *Coal mines.*—Of the total output from the Mach mines, 39,876 maunds of coal and 20,747 maunds of coal dust were exported to Quetta and Sibi.

46. *Public Health.*—Cholera broke out in a mild form in one or two places in Makran and no deaths were reported from the disease. On the whole the health of the people of the Agency was good.

47. *Political.*—His Highness the Khan visited Quetta on the occasion of His Excellency the Viceroy's visit during April 1900, and since that time His Highness has shown signs of more enlightenment in the methods of the administration of the Kalat State. There have been some disturbing influences at work in Makran which are reviewed in some detail at paragraph XIV of Appendix VI, and also in Chapter XXI of this report.

48. *Census.*—The census of this Agency, excluding Makran and Kharan, amounted to 354,926, as under:—

Bolan	Men	1,483	1,937
	Women	454	
Kalat	Men	185,694	352,989
	Women	167,295	
	Total		354,926

49. The Political Agent's report is attached as Appendix VI.

VIII.—Southern Baluchistan.

50. *Personnel.*—See Appendix I.

51. *Las Bela.*—Khan Bahadur Haji Ahmad Yar Khan continued as Wazir of the Las Bela State throughout the year.

Lala Jhangi Ram, Tahsildar in Las Bela, reverted to his substantive appointment under the British Government, being relieved by Hafiz Saifulla Khan.

52. *The Jam.*—The relations between the Jam and his Wazir were satisfactory. The Jam visited Quetta in April last to meet His Excellency the Viceroy.

53. *Famine and Health.*—In the Political Agent's report is an account of the hardships suffered by the people of the country owing to continued drought and famine, and of the measures taken by the State to relieve distress.

There was unfortunately a virulent outbreak of cholera during the year, and malarial fever was unusually prevalent. Small-pox also appeared in a mild form.

54. *Revenue and Expenditure.*—The revenue fell short of the estimate by about R40,874, and the expenditure exceeded the estimate by R5,704. This was due to famine.

55. *The Jam's brothers.*—Mirs Ayub Khan and Makbul Khan, younger brothers of the late Jam Ali Khan, were withdrawn from the Aitchison College during the year and placed at the Sind Madresseh tul-Islam at Karachi.

56. *The Nasirabad (or the Khan's lands) Tahsil.*—Mulla Gous Bakhsh continued as His Highness the Khan's Naib and Munshi Amar Singh as Tahsildar

throughout the year. It is satisfactory to report that the results of the year as regards revenue are the highest that have yet been obtained.

57. The work in connection with the remodelling of the desert canal and the construction of two new branches, mention of which was made in paragraph 132 of last year's report, progressed favourably, and the assessment of land benefitting by these improvements has been raised from R2 to R2-8-0 per acre. The British Government share is R1-8-0 and His Highness the Khan's share R1.

58. *Census.*—The census of the Southern Baluchistan Agency was taken according to the tribal areas system and showed that the population of the Kalat lands tahsil amounted to 34,941, or an average of 13·976 persons per square mile, while that of Las Bela State amounted to 56,109 or an average of 8·665 persons per square mile.

59. The Political Agent's report is attached as Appendix VII.

60. *Personnel.*—See Appendix I.

IX.—The Chagai District.

61. *Revenue.*—It was anticipated in last year's report that the revenue in the Nushki District would amount to R8,000 in 1900-1901. As a matter of fact the receipts exceeded this estimate by R2,751. The expenditure on the administration of Nushki was R12,918, so that the deficiency was R2,167. It would appear that, but for the appearance of locusts and the almost total destruction by them of the Kharif crops, this deficiency might have been much less. It is hoped that, should the seasons be favourable during the current year, the receipts will at least approximate the expenditure.

62. *Buildings.*—A Tahsil including post and telegraph offices was built during the year at Nushki, also a District Officer's bungalow.

63. *Postal.*—The Quetta-Seistan postal service was quickened, and the time taken between Nushki and Killa Robat is now only 100 hours.

64. *Frontier.*—The whole border of the Political Assistancy remained quiet throughout the year.

65. *Trade.*—The total value of the inward and outward trade through Nushki during the year amounted to 15¼ lakhs, a figure which is double that of two years ago. The increase in trade continues satisfactory. An important concession has been lately granted by the North Western Railway on all goods carried by the line which are destined to go by or have been received by the Nushki route, *viz.*, a rebate of one-third on the freight. The Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway have also since promised the same concession. The East Indian Railway and the North Western Railway have further promised ten free passes during the year for Persian traders wishing to visit the trading centres of India. The trading season formerly lasted only the five winter months, whereas the last season began in September and is still going on.

66. The question of transport between Quetta and Nushki is receiving every attention. There is no doubt that the high rates of carriage along the route are due almost entirely to the inconvenience of camel-owners having to bring their camels into Quetta, and were it possible to make the camel-journey end at Nushki, it would be a great boon to camel-owners, and should certainly result in a diminution of the rates at present prevailing for carriage.

67. The Political Assistant's report is attached as Appendix VIII.

68. Colonel Glennie's report will be found at Appendix IX.

X.—Public Works.

69. I have had no opportunity yet of inspecting the various buildings referred to, but I hear that the Levy Posts at Girdi Talao and Talera were badly constructed and partly came down.

70. With reference to the Pishin Irrigation Works, the question of economy in cost of maintenance and of getting all available flood water into the reservoirs is receiving my attention, and I trust a better result will be shown next year.

71. For personnel see Appendix I.

XI.—Forests (1899-1900.)

72. During the year under report the area of the reserved forests did not change and stood at 205 square miles. Some fresh areas in Quetta-Pishin and Thal-Chotiali were proposed for reservation, but it was found impracticable to carry out the proposals owing to the continued scarcity and drought.

73. The number of offences of all classes, and specially those of illicit grazing, increased somewhat. The greater part of the increase can be attributed

to the scarcity of grazing. The percentage of convictions to cases tried fell from 89 to 76. There were 18 cases of fire but no serious damage was done. The results of plantation work and sowings were again not satisfactory and for the same reasons as during the previous year. Natural reproduction was also handicapped by the smallness of the rainfall. The outturn of timber and firewood was:—Reserved forests 2,031 cubic feet and 16,228 cubic feet and unclassed forests 10,678 cubic feet and 433,784 cubic feet, respectively.

74. The financial results of the forest year under report and of the two preceding years was:—

Forest year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Deficit.
	₹	₹	₹
1897-98	14,449	28,534	14,085
1898-99	16,275	27,847	11,572
1899-1900	16,756	28,265	11,509

This is the smallest deficit that has occurred during the last six years.

75. It has been decided to reduce the cost of administration by the appointment of a senior subordinate to the charge of Baluchistan in place of a Deputy Conservator.

XII.—Medical.

76. *General Health.*—For personnel see Appendix I.

77. The general health of the province was not so good as in the previous two years. The rainfall was generally heavy, and as a consequence there was a great increase in cases of malarial fevers. The general scarcity too may be held to have been a cause of lowering the standard of health by making the people more susceptible to disease.

78. *Dispensaries.*—The total number of people who attended the various dispensaries was 186,317 as compared with 165,011 in the previous year. It is satisfactory to note that out of this increase of over 20,000 one half is made up of women and children.

79. *Small-pox and Vaccination.*—Small-pox appeared in all the districts during the year, the severest outbreak being in the Zhob and Thal-Chotiali Districts.

The number of successful vaccinations performed by the seven vaccinators was 21,086 against 6,525 last year. The very large increase is due to the general prevalence of small-pox inducing a larger number of persons to seek protection against it.

80. *Cholera.*—There were some severe outbreaks of cholera in the province, the severest being in Zhob, Thal-Chotiali and Las Bela. The disease would no doubt have visited Quetta and the Quetta-Pishin District generally, but for the measures which were adopted to prevent its import.

81. *Typhoid.*—It is unfortunate that after a year of immunity from typhoid fever, it should have again broken out in a severe form amongst the British troops in Quetta during the year under report.

82. *Plague.*—Beyond the two cases of plague reported in the Las Bela State, Baluchistan was not visited by this disease. The Agency Surgeon's report is at Appendix X.

XIII.—Survey.

83. No survey operations were carried out in Baluchistan during the year under report.

XIV.—Ecclesiastical.

84. The Revd. F. E. D. Cobbold was the Church of England Chaplain throughout the year.

85. The Bishop of the Diocese visited Quetta in September 1900. During the year an addition has been made to the staff of workers, the Revd. G. W. Tomkins having been appointed as Assistant Chaplain.

86. The Revd. Father J. C. Jurgens, S.J., was the Roman Catholic Chaplain throughout the year.

The Revd. Father P. Geppert, S.J., was his Assistant During the year a school was opened for the benefit of Roman Catholic children not belonging to the Army. At present the school is a private institution, but, if it proves a success, it is intended to apply for it to be registered as a Government aided school.

87. The Revd. James Shaw of the Established Church of Scotland continued to discharge the duties of Presbyterian Chaplain throughout the year.

88. *Personnel.*—See Appendix I.

XV.—Civil Veterinary Department.

89. *Government Stallions.*—There were 42 stallions at the beginning of the year and 35 at the close, 8 having been received during the year and 15 removed.

90. *District Work.*—The following table gives the coverings and castrations in each of the districts:—

District.	Coverings.	Castrations.
Quetta-Pishin	981	87
Thal-Chotiali	578	43
Zhob	61	5
Kalat	489	114

91. *Mule breeding.*—The number of Donkey stallions at the beginning of the year was three. Two were removed during the year and not replaced. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, thinks that mule breeding should not be pushed in a country like Baluchistan where good horse breeding takes place. This I believe was also the opinion of the Horse Breeding Commission.

92. *Quetta Horse Show. Remounts.*—The horses exhibited amounted to 449 against 538 the previous year. Only 80 remounts were purchased as against 167 last year. This decrease, however, is accounted for by the fact that the 5th and 6th Bombay Cavalry Regiments sent their own men to purchase direct at Meshed. About 60 horses were purchased in this way.

93. *Sibi Horse Show.*—The number of animals exhibited was 830 against 648 the previous year.

94. *Remounts.*—Thirty-three remounts were purchased compared with 41 last year. It is satisfactory to note that out of the 33 no less than 28 were by Government sires and locally bred. Many a likely young animal was lost to Government owing to the restrictions as to measurement imposed on the purchasing officer. I am of opinion that greater freedom in this respect should be given remount officers, and I believe the members of the Horse Breeding Commission thought the same.

95. Extracts from the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department's report will be found at Appendix XI.

XVI.—Police.

96. *Strength of the Police force.*—The strength of the force at the close of the year was:—

District Superintendent of Police	1
Assistant ditto ditto	2
Honorary ditto ditto	1
Inspectors	4
Deputy Inspectors	24
Daffadars, Sergeants, Sowars and Constables	1,051
Clerks	2
Menials	22
TOTAL	1,107

97. *Cost of the Force.*—The Police in Baluchistan were maintained during 1900-1901 at a cost of R2,71,258-14-5. Of this sum R10,590 were paid by the Quetta Municipal Funds, and the balance was met from Provincial Revenues.

98. *Class composition.*—The class compostion of the force was (excluding one clerk and seven menials) :—

	Officers.	Men.
Christians	3	..
Muhammadans	102	517
Sikhs	60	219
Hindus	59	139

99. *Enlistment of local men.*—The enlistment of local men as policemen in Baluchistan is reported to have met with little success. Local Pathans (Achakzais and Kakars) are said to come forward very readily to enlist, but numbers of them have to be refused as they cannot find the requisite security. Moreover, they are never willing to leave the vicinity of their homes, and if they are transferred to another district, they promptly resign. Those who do stay on, only do so until they can save sufficient money to marry, when they go, and nothing will induce them to remain. It has also been found that these classes of men are not fit for policemen; they are lazy, and, even as watchmen, they are slack. They are also addicted to petty thieving and consequently are more often punished than the other classes, such as Sikhs, Hindus and Punjabi Muhammadans. The Baluch and Brahui, too, have been tried but without success; they do not come forward readily, though given every opportunity for enlisting. It has been found that many of them are discharged for misconduct.

100. *Discipline.*—During the year, 6 men were dismissed as against 18 in the previous year.

101. *Punishment.*—Seventy-one officers and men were punished departmentally against 64 in the previous year, and 4 men were again punished judicially this year. The greatest increase in punishment is in the Thal-Chotiali District, where 39 men were punished departmentally and 3 judicially.

102. *Resignation.*—Twenty-eight men resigned during the year.

103. *Education.*—The number of educated men decreased from 257 in the previous year to 248. The greatest decrease is in the Quetta-Pishin District, and the District Superintendent, Police, explains that educated men will not come forward to enlist owing to the course of drill they have to undergo.

104. *Equipment.*—Eight hundred and ninety-seven men are armed with Snider rifles and bayonets, 144 with Snider carbines and swords, and 67 with swords and revolvers.

105. *Working of the Police during the year.*—The total number of cognizable cases which occurred during the year amounted to 1,455 against 1,740 cases in 1899-1900, showing a decrease of 285 cases. The largest decreases are in the Quetta and Zhob Districts, though a slight increase is shown in the figures for the Thal Chotiali District, but this was probably due to the prevailing scarcity in that district.

The cases which occurred on the Railway have also decreased, there being 92 cases this year as against 115 in the previous year.

106. *Cognizable Offences.*—The following statement shews a classified list of the cognizable cases which occurred during the year as compared with the previous year :—

Offences.	Quetta.		Thal-Chotiali.		Zhob.		Total.	
	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
I.—Offences against the state, public tranquillity and justice.	17	17	33	30	1	3	51	50
II.—(i) Murder	6	4	14	12	8	5	28	21
(ii) Attempt to murder	2	1	6	6	4	...	12	7
(iii) Other serious offences against person.	29	18	22	15	9	4	60	37
III.—Serious offences against property and person or against property only.	176	168	124	128	26	29	326	325
IV.—Minor offences against person	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
V.—Minor offences against property	226	227	148	169	44	24	418	420
VI.—Other offences not specified above	669	450	7	68	168	76	844	594
Total	1,126	886	354	428	260	141	1,740	1,455

Cases which occurred on the Railway :—

	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
Class I	4	...
Class II (i)	4	1
(ii)	1	...
(iii)	3	...
Class III	23	1
Class IV	...	...
Class V	41	23
Class VI	39	67
TOTAL	115	92

107. Extracts from the reports of the District Superintendent of Police, Quetta-Pishin and Thal-Chotiali, and the Deputy Inspector General of Police in Zhob are attached as Appendices XII and XIII respectively.

108. Particulars of judicial and jirga cases are given in the Revenue Commissioner's and district reports. They call for no special remarks. **XVII.—Judicial.**

109. There were twenty-two schools in Baluchistan during the year under report; twelve in the Quetta-Pishin district and five each in Thal-Chotiali and Zhob. **XVIII.—Education.**

* Indian Muhammadans	207
Local Pathans	144
TOTAL	351

The total attendance on the 31st March 1901 was 901, of which 351 * were Muhammadans.

The cost of maintaining these schools was R25,180-4-11, and the income derived from them R4,940-7-9. Provincial Revenues contributed R9,239-11-7 towards schools and Local Funds R13,396-0-5.

Details are given in the Revenue Commissioner's and district reports.

110. Appendix XIV shows the outward and inward rail-borne traffic of the Baluchistan Agency for the year 1900-1901. **XIX.—North-Western Railway.**

111. Captain A. M. Anscomb, V.D., was in command of the Baluchistan Volunteer Rifle Corps throughout the year. **XX.—Volunteering in Baluchistan.**

112. The annual inspection of the Corps was carried out on the 27th October 1900, by Major-General Sir Reginald C. Hart, V.C., K.C.B., whose report was satisfactory.

113. With reference to paragraph 248 of last year's report a 6·3 inch R. M. L. Howitzer was issued to the Baluchistan Volunteer Rifle Corps in July last, and instruction in gun drill has been carried out ever since. A detachment of ten men passed the required test and obtained certificates of efficiency in gun drill.

114. On the 28th April 1900, Dr. J. O. Summerhayes was selected Second Lieutenant to fill an existing vacancy.

The Honorary Surgeon of the Corps, Major R. Edwards, I.M.S., was on field service in South Africa during the greater part of the year.

115. The strength of the corps at the begininng of the year was 126 and at the close of the year 122, who are qualified as under :—

Extra Efficients	89
Efficients	5
Non-Efficients	28
TOTAL	122

116. *Makran.*—In Chapter XIV of Appendix VI the Political Agent, Kalat, gives some account of the raid which was organised in Makran by Mir Muhammad Umar, Nausherwani (a grandson of Mir Baluch Khan, who headed the rising in 1898) with a following of some 600 men all of whom were either Persians or refugees settled in Persian territory. He attacked and plundered in December 1900 the large village of Kuntdar in the Dasht District. Forty-three persons were reported to have been killed or wounded and property valued at R83,822 was said to have been carried off. **XXI.—General Remarks.**

117. The Nazim of Makran's attempts to bring the raiders to book having proved ineffectual and the situation demanding the presence of a British Officer, Captain Showers, Political Agent of Kalat, was deputed to proceed to Makran in January. On arrival he found himself unable to act against Muhammad Umar, as the latter had taken refuge in Persian territory with certain Chiefs who were defying the Persian authorities. He was, however, able to meet the Persian Sartip at Dizak and there to induce three rebel Chiefs, whom the Sartip had been in vain trying to reduce, to surrender on certain terms, which included the restoration of all property raided from Makran by Muhammad Umar and his fellow raiders.

118. The agreement has not yet been carried out, and it remains to be seen whether the Persian authorities will take steps to enforce it. The Political Agent's tour was a success, and the steps taken by Captain Showers have not only allayed the feelings of unrest consequent on the proceedings of these raiders, but have had a wholesome effect on the tribes across the border.

119. The internal condition of Makran appears to be satisfactory.

120. *Murderous Outrages.*—In Chapter VI, paragraph 38 of this Report, mention has been made of the murderous outrage committed on Captain Johnston at Loralai on the 9th January 1901. In the majority if not all the cases of this description, which have occurred previously, it has been customary to proceed with the trial and to execute the murderer at once without allowing the man time to cool down, or giving him the opportunity of making statements implicating others or of throwing any light on the reasons which led up to the commission of the offence. In the present case the murderer died before his trial could take place but not before a thorough investigation into the case had been made. As a result of the depositions of the murderer, made at intervals after the murder, evidence was obtained implicating a certain Mulla, who was at once arrested and is now awaiting trial, while the question of family, village and tribal responsibility in such cases was satisfactorily enforced by the Shahi Jirga at Sibi to whom I referred the matter and who without any hesitation at once found a number of the relatives and fellow villagers of the murderer, including the village Mulla, deserving of punishment and recommended them for imprisonment and imposed certain fines on the family, village and tribe in general in compensation to the heirs of the deceased. These fines were paid up at once without the least friction or coercion, and the fact that they were imposed by a full representative Jirga of their own Chiefs has made the award more impressive and more satisfactory than if it had been imposed by executive order and has had a much better effect throughout the country generally. It may be mentioned as showing the value of not bringing a murderer to trial immediately after he has committed an offence of this kind, that the prisoner in his first statement, recorded on the day of the murder, vehemently declared that no one but himself was aware of his intention to commit the crime. The statements implicating others were only made at a later date and in cooler blood. The truth of the statement that this class of man longs for death after the commission of the deed was shown by the murderer in the present case repeatedly praying that he might be hung when he found that he was not going to be tried and executed at once as he had evidently anticipated and hoped. The policy of delaying the trial in cases of this sort is evidently a sound one.

121. *Wages of menials and coolies.*—A subject which has received a good deal of my consideration is the high wages which have hitherto been paid to Government menials and ordinary coolies in Baluchistan. Policemen and Levies serve here for ₹10 a month, and there can be no reason for chowkidars, peons and khalassis, etc., in subordinate offices getting higher wages. Further, so long as the pay of Government menials is not reduced to this level, it is not to be expected that the best men can be obtained to serve in the Police. Men of long service and special qualifications, of course, deserve a higher remuneration, but there can be no doubt that Government has in very many instances been paying higher wages than were necessary for its unskilled labour, and endeavours are being made to remedy this.

122. *Employment of Muhammadans.*—The employment of Muhammadans is another subject which is receiving my full attention. Baluchistan is a purely Muhammadan country, without a single Hindu in it, with the exception of

our own officials and a few Bunias in the Bazars, and yet it was found by my predecessor that out of every hundred native officials employed in the province 70 per cent. were Hindus. There are certain special posts for which it is almost impossible to get a qualified Muhammadan, but there are numbers of other posts for which Muhammadans are well fitted, and every endeavour is being made to carry out my predecessor's orders and bring up the numbers of Muhammadans to the 50 per cent. of total employés fixed by him.

CHARLES E. YATE, *Colonel,*

Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing how the principal civil offices in the Baluchistan Agency were held during the year 1900-1901.

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period. From	Period. To	Remarks.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. S. Barnes, C.S.I., I.C.S.	Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.	1st April 1900	4th October 1900.	
The Hon'ble Mr. E. G. Colvin, I.C.S.		5th October 1900.	19th November 1900.	
The Hon'ble Colonel C. E. Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G.		20th November 1900.	31st March 1901.	
Mr. E. G. Colvin, I.C.S.	Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan.	5th April 1900	12th February 1901.	
Captain J. Ramsay, C.I.E., I.S.C.		1st April 1900 13th February 1901.	4th April 1900. 31st March 1901.	
Mr. R. Buller Hughes, I.C.S.	First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.	1st April 1900 23rd August 1900	18th April 1900. 14th January 1901.	
Captain A. McConaghey, I.S.C.		19th April 1900. 15th January 1901.	22nd August 1900. 31st March 1901.	
Captain A. McConaghey, I.S.C.	Second Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.	1st April 1900 23rd August 1900	18th April 1900. 14th January 1901.	
Captain A. B. Dew, I.S.C.		19th April 1900. 15th January 1901.	22nd August 1900 24th March 1901.	Vacant.
Lieutenant A. L. Jacob, I.S.C.		25th March 1901	31st March 1901.	
Lieutenant F. Bigg Wither, I.S.C.	Third Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.	28th March 1901	31st March 1901	Appointment was temporarily sanctioned by Foreign Department in February 1901.
Qazi Abdulla Jan	Extra Assistant Commissioner and Personal Native Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General.	1st April 1900	1st April 1900.	
Qazi Fakir Ahmad		2nd April 1900 16th April 1900. 7th March 1901.	4th April 1900. 5th May 1900. 31st March 1901.	
Rai Saheb Pundit Nand Lall		5th April 1900 6th May 1900	15th April 1900. 25th February 1901.	
Khan Bahadur Maula Baksh		26th February 1901.	6th March 1901.	
Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Fullerton, I.M.S.	Agency Surgeon and Administrative Medical Officer in Baluchistan.	1st April 1900	31st March 1901.	
Captain W. E. A. Armstrong, I.M.S.	Civil Surgeon, Quetta	1st April 1900	7th August 1900.	
Captain H. W. K. Read, R.A.M.C.		8th August 1900	26th September 1900.	
Major R. Shore, M.D., I.M.S.		27th September 1900.	31st March 1901.	

Statement showing how the principal civil offices in the Baluchistan Agency were held during the year 1900-1901—(continued).

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period. From	Period. To	Remarks.
Captain J. Ramsay, C.I.E., I.S.C.	Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin.	1st April 1900	31st March 1901.	Quetta-Pishin District.
Captain A. M. Anscomb, V.D.	Assistant Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin.	1st April 1900	9th April 1900.	
		10th September 1900.	16th September 1900.	
Captain A. B. Dew, I.S.C.		10th April 1900	25th May 1900.	
		16th August 1900	9th September 1900.	
Khan Bahadur Kazi Jelaluddin Khan, C.I.E.		26th May 1900	15th August 1900	
Captain J. F. Whyte, I.S.C.		17th September 1900.	31st March 1901.	
Captain A. M. Anscomb, V.D.	Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta.	1st April 1900	31st March 1901.	
Mr. H. R. Smith	Treasury Officer, Quetta	1st April 1900	31st March 1901.	
Khan Bahadur Kazi Jelaluddin Khan, C.I.E.	Settlement Extra Assistant Commissioner.	1st April 1900	9th August 1900.	
Khan Bahadur Mir Shams Shah		10th August 1900	31st March 1901.	
Muhammad Abdul Rahim	Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin.	1st April 1900	23rd January 1901.	
Muhammad Rafiq Khan		24th January 1901.	31st March 1901.	
Muhammad Rafiq Khan	Native Assistant, Chaman	1st April 1900	31st March 1901.	
Captain A. A. M. M. Faulknor, I.S.C.	Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta	1st April 1900	31st March 1901.	
Mr. F. M. A. Beaty	District Superintendent of Police, Quetta-Pishin and Thal-Chotiali.	1st April 1900	31st March 1901.	
Mir Hazar Khan	Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Quetta.	1st April 1900	31st March 1901.	
Captain C. Archer, I.S.C.	Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali, and Political Agent, Sinjawi and the Railway District.	1st April 1900	31st March 1901.	Thal-Chotiali Agency.
Lieutenant J. H. K. Stewart, I.S.C.	Assistant Commissioner, Thal Chotiali, and Assistant Political Agent, Sinjawi.	1st April 1900	13th April 1900.	Post vacant.
		14th April 1900	27th May 1900.	
Captain J. F. Whyte, I.S.C.		28th May 1900	11th September 1900.	
Lieutenant J. H. K. Stewart, I.S.C.		12th September 1900.	15th October 1900.	
Captain A. B. Dew, I.S.C.		16th October 1900.	31st March 1901.	
[illegible]patrai	Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi.	1st April 1900	28th July 1900.	
[illegible] Saheb Jamiatrai		29th July 1900	31st March 1901.	
Rai Saheb Dewan Utamchand	Extra Assistant Commissioner, Duki.	1st April 1900	2nd September 1900.	
Lala Bhagmal		3rd September 1900.	2nd December 1900.	
Rai Saheb Dewan Utamchand		2nd December 1900.	31st March 1901.	
Mr. E. G. Gleeson	Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Thal-Chotiali.	1st April 1900	3rd October 1900.	
		16th December 1900.	31st March 1901.	
Mr. T. Clear		4th October 1900.	15th December 1900.	

Statement showing how the principal civil offices in the Baluchistan Agency were held during the year 1900-1901—(concluded).

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period. From	Period. To	Remarks.
Captain F. MacDonald, I.S.C.	Political Agent and Deputy Inspector-General of Police in Zhob.	1st April 1900	28th March 1901.	Zhob District.
Major S. H. Godfrey, I.S.C.		29th March 1901	31st March 1901.	
Lieutenant A. L. Jacob, I.S.C.	Assistant Political Agent, Upper Zhob.	1st April 1900	18th March 1901.	
Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs, I.C.S.		19th March 1901	31st March 1901.	
Lieutenant A. P. Trevor, I.S.C.	Assistant Political Agent, Lower Zhob, and District Superintendent of Police in Zhob.	1st April 1900 29th August 1900	28th May 1900 31st March 1901.	
Lieutenant J. H. K. Stewart, I.S.C.		29th May 1900	28th August 1900	
Major W. G. Alban, I.S.C.	Commandant, Zhob Levy Corps.	1st April 1900	29th May 1900.	
Captain F. D. Henslowe, I.S.C.		30th May 1900	31st July 1900.	
Captain C. W. Jacob, I.S.C.		1st August 1900.	31st March 1901.	
Captain F. D. Henslowe, I.S.C.	Adjutant and Second-in-Command, Zhob Levy Corps.	1st April 1900	31st October 1900.	
Captain R. E. Roome, I.S.C.		1st November 1900.	31st March 1901.	
Khan Saheb Kazi Muzaffar Khan	Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lower Zhob.	1st April 1900	12th May 1900.	
Khan Saheb Abdul Rahman Khan		13th May 1900	31st March 1901.	
Khan Saheb Abdul Rahman Khan	Extra Assistant Commissioner, Upper Zhob.	1st April 1900	10th May 1900.	
		11th May 1900	18th May 1900.	Vacant.
Khan Saheb Kazi Muzaffar Khan		19th May 1900	31st March 1901.	
Captain S. G. Knox, I.S.C.	Political Agent, Kalat	1st April 1900	25th November 1900.	Kalat Agency.
Khan Bahadur Kazi Jelaluddin Khan, C.I.E.		26th November 1900.	28th December 1900.	
Captain H. L. Showers, I.S.C.		29th December 1900.	31st March 1901.	
Diwan Udho Dass	Native Assistant in the Bolan.	1st April 1900	31st March 1901.	
Captain M. A. Tighe, I.S.C.	Political Agent in Southern Baluchistan.	1st April 1900	31st March 1901.	Southern Baluchistan Agency.
Captain F. C. Webb-Ware, I.S.C.	Political Assistant, Chagai	1st April 1900 11th November 1900.	10th August 1900 31st March 1901.	In addition of Poli... Southern ... tan.
Captain M. A. Tighe, I.S.C.		11th August 1900	10th November 1900.	
Mr. R. Wood	Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Chagai.	1st April 1900 10th April 1900	9th April 1900. 23rd April 1900.	Vacant.
Khan Bahadur Moula Bakhsh		24th April 1900.	7th June 1900.	
Mr. T. O. Hughes		8th June 1900	31st March 1901.	
Mr. E. A. Down	Deputy Conservator of Forests in Baluchistan.	1st April 1900	31st March 1901.	

APPENDIX II.

Extract from the Administration Report of the Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan for the year 1900-1091.

See Appendix I.

I.—Personnel.

II.—Inspections and tours.

In April 1900 the Revenue Commissioner visited Shahrig, Harnai and Sinjawi, where settlement work was in progress. The annual inspection of the Quetta Treasury was made on the 25th May and the work was found to be satisfactory. In August the Commissioner inspected the Pishin tahsil and Sub-treasury. In December the Commissioner went on tour to the Zhob Agency and inspected the Fort Sandeman tahsil.

In January 1901 the Commissioner visited the Sibi tahsil, went round most of the villages and checked the settlement work in progress there.

III.—Revenue and economic conditions.

The distress caused by the prolonged drought continued throughout Baluchistan more or less. In some parts of the Administered districts the distress assumed so acute a form in the beginning of the year that the Government of India was moved to sanction a sum of ₹1,40,000 to be spent on relief works and to make a special taccavi grant of ₹70,000 in addition to the ordinary Agency allotment of ₹60,000. The Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund also placed at the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General's disposal a sum of ₹10,000 for the gratuitous relief of distress. Of the ₹25,000 sanctioned by the Government of India in 1899-1900 a sum of ₹18,000 was distributed during that year, and the balance ₹7,000 during the year under report to enable the Marri and Bugti cultivators to buy seed grain and plough bullocks.

In consequence of this state of affairs the following remissions and suspensions of revenue were granted:—

District and Tahsil.	Suspended.		Remitted.		Total.
	Land Revenue.	Grazing Tax.	Land Revenue.	Grazing Tax.	
Quetta-Pishin.					
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Toba Achakzai	480 0 0	...	...	...	480 0 0
Quetta	3,566 8 2	...	805 6 9	...	4,371 14 11
Pishin	471 3 6	...	156 4 0	...	627 7 6
Thal-Chotiali.					
Sibi	...	...	64 13 7	...	64 13 7
Shahrig	...	...	917 1 8	...	917 1 8
Duki	...	...	43 2 6	...	43 2 6
Barkhan	...	...	107 12 8	697 14 0	805 10 8
Sinjawi	...	...	354 12 9	393 5 0	748 1 9
Kohlu	...	...	34 5 2	...	34 5 2
Zhob.					
Lower Zhob	...	...	265 6 2*	...	265 6 2
Bori	...	...	34 3 1	...	34 3 1
Total	4,517 11 8	...	2,783 4 4	1,091 3 0	8,392 3 0

IV.—Provincial Accounts.

The budget estimates for the year 1900-1901 were sanctioned by the Government of India for the sums noted below:—

		₹
Opening balance		14,768
Civil Revenue		9,08,190
Revenue in the Public Works Department—		
Irrigation	₹ 46,000	
Public Works	24,000	
		70,000
Allotment	₹ 12,85,000	
Less—tirni payable to the Punjab	1,000	
		12,84,000
Total		22,76,958

* This remission was given on account of loss caused to the owners of melon beds by the prohibition of sale of melons at Fort Sandeman owing to the outbreak of cholera at that place.

Civil Expenditure		19,26,190
Expenditure in Public Works Department—		
Irrigation	20,658	
Public Works	2,32,000	2,52,658
Printing charges		8,000
Closing balance		90,110
TOTAL		22,76,958

But the revised estimates as framed by the Comptroller, India Treasuries, were as follows :—

		₹
Opening balance—*deficit*		—21,191
Civil Revenue		8,89,660
Revenue in the Public Works Department—		
Irrigation	...	
Public Works	...	60,000
Allotment	12,85,000	
Famine Relief Grant	1,40,000	
	14,25,000	
Less—tirni payable to the Punjab	1,000	14,24,000
TOTAL		23,52,469

		₹
Civil Expenditure		19,52,390
Expenditure in Public Works Department—		
Irrigation	...	
Public Works	...	2,58,660
* Printing charges		—29,242
Closing balance		1,70,661
TOTAL		23,52,469

The actual accounts of the year approximately are :—

		₹
Opening balance—*deficit*		—21,191
Civil Revenue		9,93,322
Revenue in the Public Works Department—		
Irrigation	43,000	
Public Works	25,000	68,000
Allotment	12,85,000	
Less—tirni payable to the Punjab	1,000	12,84,000
TOTAL		22,34,131

		₹
Civil Expenditure		19,56,495
Expenditure in the Public Works Department—		
Irrigation	21,226	
Public Works	2,45,772	2,66,998
Printing charges for previous years to be refunded to Provincial Revenues by deduction from expenditure		—29,242
Closing balance		39,880
TOTAL		24,34,131

It will thus be seen that the year opened with a deficit of ₹21,191 and the closing balance was approximately ₹39,880. In the revised estimates the Comptroller, India Treasuries, has worked out a closing balance of ₹1,70,661, and the difference is principally due to his adding to the allotment the famine grant of ₹1,40,000 without accounting for the expenditure against it on the payment side.

* Credited to Provincial Revenues in the year 1900-1901 on account of printing charges irregularly debited in previous years.

The variations between the budget estimates and the approximate actuals can briefly be explained thus :—

Head.	Budget estimates.	Actual approximate.	Remarks.
	₹	₹	
Opening balance . . .	14,768	21,191 (Deficit)	Bad season and consequent contraction of revenue and also in part increase in expenditure in the year 1899-1900.
Civil Revenue	9,08,190	9,03,322	No remarks. A sum of ₹4,500 suspended from land revenue will be recovered hereafter.
Revenue in Public Works Department	70,000	68,000	No remarks.
Allotment	12,84,000	12,84,000	Ditto.
EXPENDITURE.			
	₹	₹	
Civil Expenditure . . .	19,26,190	19,56,495	The estimates were pitched too low and increased provision was made in the revised budget.
Expenditure in Public Works Department . . .	2,52,658	2,66,998	The revised estimate of Public Works Department expenditure stands at ₹2,69,000.

The variations will be dealt with in detail in the review when the accounts are finally closed. Statement "A" shews the receipts and expenditure under major heads during the year.

V.—Additional establishments.

The following alterations and additions were made in the existing establishments :—

Office of the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.—The appointment of Bhisti on ₹12 was abolished; pay of two sweepers was reduced to ₹8 each, that of Chowkidar to ₹10 and two Chowkidars were sanctioned on ₹10 each.

Office of the Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan.—Pay of Head Accountant was raised to ₹150 and posts of one Khalassi and one Peon on ₹12 each were abolished.

Thal-Chotiali Agency.—The pay of the Public Works Sub-Overseer of Sibi was raised from ₹35 to ₹40 per mensem.

	₹	a.	p.	
Allowances to cattle pounds Munshis were increased by . . .	48	8	0	
Chowkidar for the Sibi circuit house sanctioned on . . .	10	0	0	
Kanungo for Sinjawi tahsil sanctioned on	40	0	0	
Field Kanungo for Shahrig tahsil sanctioned on	40	0	0	
Sadr Kanungo for Shahrig tahsil sanctioned on	40	0	0	
Appointment of Kanungo for Shahrig tahsil on	40	0	0	abolished.

Zhob Agency.

	₹	a.	p.
Mani Khawah Musafer Khana Chowkidar on	10	0	0
Dhana Sur Musafer Khana allowance to sweeper	4	0	0
Musakhel Tahsil temporary bhisti	10	0	0
Allowance to the family of Shah Beg (murdered in the execution of his duties)	10	0	0
2 Temporary Vaccinators on ₹40 each	80	0	0

Kalat Agency.—A temporary clerk on ₹80 was sanctioned for a few months of the year for the Political Agent's office.

Quetta-Pishin Agency.—A temporary bhisti on ₹12 was sanctioned for the Pishin Civil Dispensary for a short time.

Southern Baluchistan Agency.

	₹	a.	p.
Chowkidar for the Khan's lands tahsil	7	8	0
Rent for the tahsil building	8	0	0
TOTAL	15	8	0

Chageh Agency.—Post of Head Clerk to the Assistant District Superintendent of Police on ₹60 was abolished and the following establishment sanctioned for the Nushki sub-treasury :—

	₹	a.	p.
Treasurer	70	0	0
Accountant	45	0	0

Deputy Conservator of Forests.—A temporary office establishment costing ₹115 per mensem was given throughout the year.

VI.—Settlement operations and summary cash assessments.

Pishin Tahsil.—The Government of India's orders regarding the revenue free tenures in the Pishin Tahsil were incorporated in the settlement records, the records were duly completed and handed over to the Quetta-Pishin district authorities.

Shahrig and Sinjawi Tahsils.—The assessments of 136 * mouzas in the Shahrig and Sinjawi Tahsils were determined, the internal distribution thereof carried out and the records of rights completed except as regards making of entries for Muafis about which final orders have not yet been passed.

* Shahrig	98
Sinjawi	38
	136

Sibi Tahsil.—During the summer season the survey of the Sangan Circle in the Sibi Tahsil was taken in hand. The area of the circle as measured amounted to 13,961 acres.

The settlement operations were extended to the rest of the tahsil in the winter and by the end of March about 135,072 acres of land was surveyed. Thus the total area surveyed by the settlement staff during the year 1900-1901 comes to nearly 149,033 acres. Summary cash assessments were sanctioned during the year for the following tahsils and villages :—

District.	Tahsil.	Land revenue water mills or cattle tax.	Number of villages.	Assessment.	Period.
				R a. p.	
Thal Chotiali	Duki	Land revenue	1	77 6 10	Three years from 1st April 1901.
	Shahrig	„	77	21,021 10 3	For the year 1900-1901.
	Sinjawi	„	34	12,091 10 7	Ditto.
Zhob	Upper Zhob	„	3	56 0 0	Two to three years from 1st April 1901.
	.....	Cattle tax	Mirazai tribe.	550 0 0	For the year 1900-1901.
	Lower Zhob	Land revenue	2	1,490 0 0	Three years from 1st April 1901.
	Fort Sandeman	„	4	136 0 0	Ditto.

VII.—Judicial.

The civil and criminal work of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner during the year 1900-1901 is shewn in following statement.

Serial No.		Pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Disposed of.	Pending on the 31st March 1901.	Remarks.
	A.—Civil.					
1	Appeals	2	4	6	...	
2	Revisions	6	74	70	10	
3	Reviews	...	6	6	...	
	Total	8	84	82	10	
	B.—Criminal.					
4	Appeals	...	20	20	...	
5	Revisions	2	93	87	8	
	Total	2	113	107	8	
	GRAND TOTAL	10	197	189	18	

Rules were framed (*a*) regarding the notification of residence by released convicts in regard to whom an order has been made under sub-section (1) of section 505 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, (*b*) instructions regarding the confinement of juvenile offenders in the Reformatory at Shikarpur, (*c*) regarding the grant of remuneration to Patwaris for preparing Shajras and Khasras of lands for private individuals.

The table below shows the total number of cases disposed of in each district during the past two years 1899-1900 and 1900-1901.

Court or District.	Total number of judicial and miscellaneous cases disposed of during		Remarks.
	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	
1. Court of the Judicial Commissioner	206	189	
2. Quetta-Pishin	9,564	9,989	
3. Thal-Chotiali	3,120	2,696	
4. Zhob	1,776	1,031	
5. Bolan Pass	181	234	
Total	14,847	14,039	

VIII.—Excise.

Statement marked "B" attached to this report shows the excise receipts and expenditure for the year 1900-1901 by districts. The total receipts amounted to R1,47,236-3-6 against R1,37,648 realised in 1899-1900; the increase is due to higher prices having been obtained for the country liquor and drugs contracts.

The following table shows by districts the number of licenses granted during 1900-1901 for the retail and wholesale vend of foreign liquors:—

District.	Retail.	Wholesale.
Quetta-Pishin	11	7
Thal-Chotiali	11	...
Zhob	7	...
Bolan	1	...
Total	30	7

In December 1900 rules regarding the possession and sale of methylated spirits were issued under sections 21 and 30 of the Excise Act XII of 1896.

The opium revenue (fees for the right to sell) amounted, during 1900-1901, to R17,490.

The statement marked "C" shows the imports and sales of opium, poppy heads and intoxicating drugs in each district in the Agency during 1900-1901.

Notifications and rules on the subject of the taxation of hemp drugs in Baluchistan were drafted and submitted to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General for approval and sanction of the Government of India.

IX.—Registration.

The total receipts from registration during 1900-1901 amounted to R1,544-4 against R1,734 realised in 1899-1900.

X.—Levies.

The following permanent increases and reductions were sanctioned during the year under report in the cost of the levy establishments:—

Name of District.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£
Quetta-Pishin	68	235
Zhob	40	...
Total	108	235

Net decrease R127 per mensem. The increase of R68 in Quetta-Pishin represents the cost of a number of improvements recommended by the Political Agent, while the saving of R235 is on account of the cost of the settlement levies which have been brought under reduction.

The increase of R40 in Zhob is due to allowance of R60 enjoyed by Mulla Mushtak Jogezai having been increased to R100 per mensem in lieu of his existing grain and cash allowances. Small redistributions of the cost of other districts and of the Zhob Levy Corps were also sanctioned, but these involved neither permanent increase nor reduction. The control of the Bakra (Jamali thana) was transferred from the Political Agent, Kalat, to the Political Agent in Southern Baluchistan.

The following table shows the sanctioned cost of levy establishments debitable to "25.—Political" as it stood on the 31st March 1901 :—

Name of Agency.	Cost per month.			Cost per annum.			Remarks.
	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.	
Head-quarters levies attached to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General's office.	830	0	0	9,960	0	0	
Zhob	12,156	10	8	1,45,156	0	0	
Kalat-Bolan	5,588	5	4	67,060	0	0	
Chagai	3,416	0	0	40,992	0	0	
Quetta-Pishin	8,625	0	0	1,03,500	0	0	
Thal-Chotiali	18,613	1	5	2,23,357	1	0	
Southern Baluchistan	899	2	8	10,790	0	0	
Total District Levies	50,128	4	1	6,02,539	1	0	
Zhob Levy Corps	...			2,68,820	0	0	Budget for 1901-1902.
Total	...			8,71,359	1	0	

XI.—Jails. The Political Assistant, Chagai, was authorised to keep the convicted prisoners in the Nushki Havalat whose terms of imprisonment did not exceed six months, and who were inhabitants of the Nushki District.

XII.—Takavi advances. In order to meet the requirements of the country under the charge of the Political Assistant, Chagai, the Imperial allotment of ₹50,000 per annum was increased by a sum of ₹10,000.

The ordinary grant was supplemented by sums aggregating ₹70,000 in order to allay distress which existed during the year under report in most parts of the Baluchistan Agency.

Appendix "D" shows the allotment sanctioned for each district, advances given during the year, recoveries made and the amount outstanding at the close of the year including the advances made during previous years.

XIII.—Local Funds and Municipalities. The contracts for the collection of octroi in places where the farming system is still in vogue were sold for the following sums :—

	₹
Pishin	4,600
Lower Zhob	9,500
Upper Zhob	8,210
Thal-Chotiali	21,860
Total	44,170

Rules under section 21(1) (*c*) of the Quetta Municipal Law to raise the dog tax from ₹1 to ₹2 per annum within the limits of the Municipality were published under the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General's Notification Nos. 3240 and 3241, dated the 3rd April 1900.

The Municipal Committee of Quetta was re-appointed for a term of one year by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General's Notification No. 10518, dated the 1st December 1900, the only change being the appointment of Rai Sahib Basant Singh as a member *vice* Rai Sahib Jamiat Rai transferred to Sibi. The name of Seth Hiramal was subsequently added to the Committee by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General's Notification No. 3801, dated the 6th April 1901.

XIV.—Education. The number of pupils and income and cost of schools were 901, ₹27,576-3-9 and ₹25,180, respectively, against 1,046, ₹25,485-8-4 and ₹25,042-1-10 in the year preceding.

The question of an additional teacher for the Sandeman High School and of increase of school fees is under the consideration of the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General.

XV.—Plague, etc. The plague precautions adopted in 1899-1900 were continued during 1900-1901 and the camp of inspection was maintained in summer at Shahrig from 15th April 1900 to 27th October 1900; and during the winter at Sibi from 28th October 1900 to the end of the year. The number of persons holding certificates passed at the railway station was 17,270; 27,669 were disinfected; and those from infected areas segregated from 7 to 10 days 2,749. Pilgrims' observation camp was opened at Sibi from December 1900 to the close of the year; only six pilgrims were admitted into camp.

The expenditure incurred in connection with the maintenance of these camps amounted to ₹6,088-8-9 which was apportioned amongst the Civil and Military Excluded Local Funds of the Agency. Precautionary measures were taken and observation and inspection camps were also established at Hab Chowki under the charge of an Hospital Assistant by the Political Agent, Southern Baluchistan. Inspections were also held at Naka Kharri and Sonmiani.

XVI.—Census. A census of the whole Baluchistan Agency with the exception of Kharan and the Western Sinjerani districts and Makran, where an enumeration was considered impracticable owing to

special local circumstances, was taken during the year 1900-1901. In 1891 also a census of this Agency was taken, but since it was limited only to the cantonment and town of Quetta, the adjoining Railway Settlement, the outlying cantonment of Loralai and the camps of the Political Officers who were mostly collected at the time of the census at Sibi for the annual horse show, the results proved of very little use for administrative and other purposes. The census of 1901 having been taken on a far more extensive scale, comparison with statistics of the previous census would be misleading, and therefore the present census may be considered as the first census of the Agency. For the purposes of the census the Agency was divided into three areas, namely:—

1. Regular areas,
2. Administered districts, and
3. Tribal areas.

(1) Regular areas comprised the population of military cantonments and outposts; civil stations, bazars, railway limits and tahsil head-quarters. Here the census was taken in accordance with the ordinary standard schedules prescribed for British India.

(2) Administered Districts consisted of rural areas under our direct administration. The census of these was taken on a modified form entirely through the existing revenue staff.

(3) In the tribal area, which comprised the country occupied by tribes under our political control, and in Kalat and Las Bela, the census was done through the Chiefs and Muccadams of the tribes assisted by Levy Muharrirs.

The census in the regular areas as was done in India was taken on the night of the 1st of March 1901, but paucity of establishment and other local circumstances rendered a synchronous census of the administered districts and tribal areas extremely difficult and inadvisable. The proposal of carrying out a secondary check as originally proposed, was therefore abandoned after consultation with the Census Commissioner for India. The figures of these tracts should, however, perhaps with the exception of the Jhalawan country the population of which was only given by the Chiefs themselves without any sort of enumeration, be considered as fairly accurate. The possibility of double enumeration or total omission from enumeration, of the residents of these tracts was diminished by prohibiting them from entering the regular areas on the census night and by enforcing other precautionary measures which need not be enumerated here. The accuracy of the returns relating to them was further ensured by the fact that their enumeration was, in the whole administered area and in most cases in the tribal area also, done in accordance with each family and was commenced and completed before they began to migrate to the plains for the winter months. Those who migrated from one tahsil to the other were provided with passes to avoid their being enumerated twice. The following figures give the main results of the census:—

Area in square miles 134,000.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Regular areas	48,707	39,050	9,657
Administered Districts and Tribal census .	762,039	406,470	355,569
GRAND TOTAL . .	810,746	445,520	365,226

This gives a population of about six persons to the square mile. The manner in which the habitations of this sparse population are widely scattered over a vast area greatly increased the difficulties of census work. Notwithstanding these and other serious difficulties it is gratifying to note that through the exertions of the district and other officers of the Agency the work has been vigorously carried out and brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

The chief difficulty in the way of the census in parts of the administered districts and in much of the tribal areas was that the ignorant population in these tracts conceived the wildest ideas about the object of the census. Some said it was done with a view to imposing a poll tax; others that Government meditated compulsory conscription for military service, compulsory emigration to South Africa and so on. The people looked with much suspicion and dislike on questions relating to the enumeration of their women. To this may perhaps to some extent be attributed the fact that males according to census returns so much exceed in number the females in Baluchistan. In the "regular areas" the fact is easily explained by the population being chiefly soldiers and civil officials, etc., who have left their families in India. In the administered districts and tribal areas one would expect the females to exceed or at least equal males in number.

Diwan Ganpat Rai, C I.E., was placed in charge of census operations in Baluchistan under the orders of the Revenue Commissioner. His wide experience of Baluchistan and his energy in travelling over the country explaining to Census Agency the work to be done by them and to the sardars and people the innocent objects of the census very largely contributed to the success of the census operations. The accompanying table marked "E" shows the distribution by religion of the population of the Province.

A. H. Mc MAHON, *Captain*,
Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

A

Statement showing estimated and actual Provincial receipts and expenditure of Baluchistan Agency for 1900-1901.

Heads of receipts.	Sanctioned estimate.	Actuals (approximate).	Heads of expenditure.	Sanctioned estimates.	Actuals (approximate).
	₹	₹		₹	₹
I.—Land Revenue	6,22,630	6,01,994	2 Assignments and Compensation	78,480	77,139
III.—Salt	4,000	3,383	3 Land Revenue	1,48,000	1,55,687
IV.—Stamps	64,000	60,732	6 Stamps	1,460	1,149
V.—Excise	1,35,000	1,50,636	11 Forests	31,000	29,254
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	15,460	16,163	15 Post office	24,170	24,024
IX.—Forests	14,000	16,927	20 Police	2,46,460	2,71,130
X.—Registration	1,560	1,544	25 Political	.....	.....
Other heads	51,540	51,943	Levies	8,56,530	8,51,029
			Other Sub-heads	3,33,680	3,28,852
TOTAL	9,08,190	9,03,322	TOTAL	11,90,210	11,79,881
			45 Civil Works	68,550	68,662
			Other heads	1,37,860	1,49,569
			TOTAL	19,26,190	19,56,495

B

Statement showing the receipts and charges on account of Excise in the Baluchistan Agency during the year 1900-1901.

HEADING.	Quetta-Pishin.	Thal-Chotiali.	Zhob.	Bolan.	Nushki.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
RECEIPTS FROM DUTY ON SPIRITS.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	
English	2,552 0 0	492 0 0	533 0 0	100 0 0	.....	3,678 0 0	
Country	63,200 0 0	2,460 0 0	13,000 0 0	2,200 0 0	462 8 0	90,322 8 0	
Duty on Indian made Beer	14,833 11 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,833 11 6	
TOTAL	80,585 11 6	2,953 0 0	13,533 0 0	2,300 0 0	462 8 0	1,08,834 3 6	
DRUGS OTHER THAN OPIUM.							
Ganja, Bhang, and others	14,251 0 0	2,365 0 0	2,950 0 0	1,301 0 0	.....	20,867 0 0	
TOTAL	14,251 0 0	2,365 0 0	2,950 0 0	1,301 0 0	.....	20,867 0 0	
Opium (Excise)	14,060 0 0	1,205 0 0	1,125 0 0	1,100 0 0	.....	17,490 0 0	
TOTAL GROSS RECEIPTS	1,11,946 11 6	12,523 0 0	17,608 0 0	4,701 0 0	462 8 0	1,47,241 3 6	
Total exclusive of opium	97,886 11 6	11,318 0 0	16,483 0 0	3,601 0 0	462 8 0	1,29,751 3 6	
CHARGES.							
Cost of opium	.....	5 0 0	.....	.....	.....	5 0 0	
Other charges	.....		.....	.....	.....		
TOTAL	.....	5 0 0	.....	.....	.....	5 0 0	
Net receipts from drugs other than opium	14,251 0 0	2,360 0 0	2,950 0 0	1,301 0 0	.....	20,862 0 0	
Net receipts from spirits	63,635 11 6	2,953 0 0	13,533 0 0	2,300 0 0	462 8 0	1,08,834 3 6	
Net receipts from opium	14,060 0 0	1,205 0 0	1,125 0 0	1,100 0 0	.....	17,490 0 0	
TOTAL NET RECEIPTS	1,11,946 11 6 (a)	12,518 0 0	17,608 0 0 (b)	4,701 0 0 (c)	462 8 0	1,47,236 3 6	

(a) Excludes ₹2,367-10-1 on account of fines, confiscation, etc.

(b) Excludes ₹250-4-0 on account of fees, fines and confiscations.

(c) Excludes ₹15 on account of fines and ₹332-6-8 on account of forfeiture and confiscation.

A. H. McMAHON, *Captain,*
Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

C

Statement showing imports and sales of opium, poppy-heads and intoxicating drugs in Baluchistan for the year 1900-1901.

Description.	QUETTA-PISHIN.						THAL-CHOTIALI.					
	In stock at the beginning of the year.	Imported during the year: From British India.	Imported during the year: From Afghanistan or Kalat.	Total.	Sold during the year.	In stock at the close of the year.	In stock at the beginning of the year.	Imported during the year: From British India.	Imported during the year: From Afghanistan or Kalat.	Total.	Sold during the year.	In stock at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C. T. M.	M. S. C. T. M.	M. S. C.	M. S. C. T. M.	M. S. C. T. M.	M. S. C. T. M.
Opium	3 5 0	9 10 0	0 28 12	13 3 12	11 18 12	1 25 0	0 8 12 0 4½	3 1 5 3 0	...	3 10 1 3 4½	2 25 15 2 1½	0 24 2 1 3
Poppy-heads	3 0 0	...	...	3 0 0	2 20 8	0 19 8	0 10 0 0 9	0 11 4 0 0	...	0 21 4 0 9	0 9 0 0 9	0 12 4 0 0
Ganja	0 5 0	1 18 0	...	1 23 0	0 28 0	0 35 0	0 8 7 0 0	.....	...	0 8 7 0 0	0 4 8 0 0	0 3 15 0 0
Charas	11 36 4	9 1 5	...	20 37 9	16 27 9	4 10 0	3 36 10 4 9	4 36 15 0 0	...	8 33 9 4 9	5 31 3 2 3	3 2 6 2 6
Bhang	53 28 0	77 0 0	...	130 28 0	77 28 0	53 0 0	34 0 9 3 0	6 24 15 0 6	...	40 25 8 3 6	14 12 8 3 6	26 13 0 0 0

Description.	ZHOB.						KALAT.					
	In stock at the beginning of the year.	Imported during the year: From British India.	Imported during the year: From Afghanistan or Kalat.	Total.	Sold during the year.	In stock at the close of the year.	In stock at the beginning of the year.	Imported during the year: From British India.	Imported during the year: From Afghanistan or Kalat.	Total.	Sold during the year.	In stock at the close of the year.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
Opium	0 9 4½	1 31 12½	...	2 1 1	1 22 8	0 18 9	0 3 4	...	0 5 1	0 8 5	0 8 5	...
Poppy-heads	0 25 8	1 3 0	...	1 28 8	0 30 10	0 37 14	0 0 1	...	0 1 3	0 1 4	0 1 4	...
Ganja	0 29 4	...	...	0 29 4	0 1 0	0 28 4	0 0 6	...	0 0 4	0 0 10	0 0 10	...
Charas	4 17 0	5 20 10	...	9 37 10	6 36 10½	3 0 15½	0 9 4	...	0 15 13	0 25 1	0 25 1	...
Bhang	46 31 6	...	8 37 8	55 28 14	25 37 3	29 31 11	0 3 4	...	0 32 6½	0 35 10½	0 35 10½	...

Description.	SOUTHERN-BALUCHISTAN.						TOTAL.					
	In stock at the beginning of the year.	Imported during the year: From British India.	Imported during the year: From other places.	Total.	Sold during the year.	In stock at the close of the year.	In stock at the beginning of the year.	Imported during the year: From British India.	Imported during the year: From Afghanistan, Kalat or other places.	Total.	Sold during the year.	In stock at the close of the year.
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C. T. M.	M. S. C. T. M.	M. S. C. T. M.	M. S. C. T. M.	M. S. C. T. M.	M. S. C. T. M.
Opium	0 3 0	...	0 11 0	0 14 0	0 10 0	0 4 0	*3 29 4½ 0 4½	14 3 1½ 3 0	1 4 13 0 0	18 37 3 3 4½	16 5 8 2 1½	2 31 11 1 3
Poppy-heads	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 35 9 0 9	1 14 4 0 0	0 1 3 0 0	5 11 0 0 9	3 21 6 0 9	1 29 10 0 0
Ganja	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 3 1 0 0	1 18 0 0 0	0 0 4 0 0	2 21 5 0 0	0 34 2 0 0	1 27 3 0 0
Charas	...	11 8 14	...	11 8 14	8 18 2	2 30 12	20 19 2 4 9	30 27 12 0 0	0 15 13 0 0	51 22 11 4 9	38 18 9½ 2 3	13 4 1½ 2 6
Bhang	77 0 0	...	75 0 0	152 0 0	120 0 0	32 0 0	*211 23 3 3 0	83 24 15 0 6	84 29 14½ 0 0	379 38 0½ 3 6	238 33 5½ 3 6	141 4 11 0 0

* Note.—These increases are due to the inclusion of Nasirabad figures as under:—
Opium 3 seers.
Bhang 77 maunds.

A. H. McMAHON, *Captain,*
Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

D

Statement showing the allotments sanctioned for each district on account of Takavi advances, advances given during the year, recoveries made and the amount outstanding at the close of the year including the advances made during previous years.

District.	Allotments.	Advances outstanding on 31st March 1900.	Advances made during 1900-1901.	Total.	Realizations in 1900-1901.		Advances outstanding on 31st March 1901.	Remarks.
					Principal	Interest		
Quetta-Pishin.	₹	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	
Under Land Improvement Loans Act.	18,483	98,745 6 2	14,683 0 0	1,13,428 6 2	10,957 8 1	1,054 8 0	1,02,470 14 1	
Under Agriculturists Loans Act.		1,035 0 0	1,800 0 0	2,835 0 0	1,434 10 9	32 6 10	1,400 5 8	
Thal-Chotiali.								
Under Land Improvement Loans Act.	60,717	38,983 8 0	2,500 0 0	41,483 8 0	8,718 0 0	518 9 0	32,765 8 0	
Under Agriculturists Loans Act.		13,300 0 0	57,408 9 8	70,708 9 8	12,370 0 0	610 8 8	58,338 9 8	
Zhob.								
Under Land Improvement Loans Act.	27,000	20,768 5 4	9,000 0 0	29,768 5 4	7,573 8 0	98 0 4	22,194 13 4	
Under Agriculturists Loans Act.		5,478 0 0	17,812 0 0	23,290 0 0	11,666 4 0	23 4 5	11,623 12 0	
Chagai.								
Under Land Improvement Loans Act.	12,700	1,200 0 0	1,850 0 0	3,050 0 0	...	...	3,050 0 0	
Under Agriculturists Loans Act.		800 0 0	1,320 0 0	2,120 0 0	800 0 0	...	1,320 0 0	
Total.	1,18,900	1,80,310 3 6	1,06,373 9 8	2,86,683 13 2	53,519 14 10	2,337 5 3	2,33,163 14 4	

E

Distribution of population by religion.

Name of District.	Total population.			Musalman.			Hindus.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Quetta-Pishin .	114,087	68,945	45,142	96,600	55,098	41,502	11,752	9,123	2,629
Thal-Chotiali .	131,566	72,950	58,616	121,759	66,893	54,866	9,223	5,638	3,585
Zhob . .	103,429	59,231	44,198	99,599	55,943	43,656	3,086	2,602	484
Chagai . .	15,689	8,259	7,430	15,358	8,053	7,305	329	204	125
Kalat . .	354,925	187,177	167,748	344,870	181,483	163,387	9,900	5,575	4,325
Southern Baluchistan . .	91,050	48,958	42,092	87,182	46,577	40,605	3,868	2,381	1,487
Grand Total .	810,746	445,520	365,226	765,368	414,047	351,321	38,158	25,523	12,635

Name of District.	Christians.			Sikhs.			Parsi.			Jews.			Jains.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Quetta-Pishin .	3,743	3,138	605	1,798	1,478	320	151	80	71	43	28	15	...	...	...
Thal-Chotiali .	127	73	54	439	337	102	14	9	5	4	2	2	...	...	...
Zhob . .	133	99	34	610	584	24	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Chagai . .	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalat . .	22	14	8	124	101	23	1	1	...	...	...	...	8	3	5
Southern Baluchistan . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total .	4,026	3,325	701	2,972	2,503	469	166	90	76	48	31	17	8	3	5

A. H. McMAHON, *Captain,*
Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

F

Statement I. C. for Baluchistan appended to the General Administration Report of the Revenue Commissioner for the year 1900-1901.

Name of Commissionership.	Name of Executive District.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with population.	Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	Land Revenue and Rates.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Baluchistan.	Quetta-Pishin, Thal-Chotiali, Railway and Sinjawi, Zhob, Bolan-Kalat, Southern Baluchistan Agency, Chagai . . .	9	70,410 (a)	3,65,917 (a)	Quetta 24,597	1,686	43	51	...	...	980	R 11,42,000	R 6,45,080	...
Gross revenues of the Province .	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	9,71,000 (b)	...

(a) If the figures for Kalat and Las Beyla be added, the total area is about 134,000 square miles and population 810,746.

(b) Includes revenue under major heads, I—Land Revenue, III—Salt, IV—Stamps, V—Excise, VII—Assessed Taxes, IX—Forests (Provincial), X—Registration, XVIA—Courts of Law, XVIB—Jails, XVII—Police, XX—Medical, XXI—Superannuation, XXIII—Stationery and Printing, XXV—Miscellaneous, XXXII—Civil Works, Irrigation and Public Works (Provincial).

A. H. McMAHON, *Captain,*

Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

APPENDIX III.

Extract from the Administration Report of the Quetta-Pishin District for the year 1900-1901.

Personnel. See Appendix I.

Revenue and crops. The crops were up to the average. In the autumn of 1899, there was no water in the Khushdil Khan tank that could be used for irrigation at the time of sowing, but fortunately heavy rain in the winter provided sufficient water for subsequent waterings. There are a number of Karezes drawing their supplies of water from the Takatu range of mountains; in nearly all of these the water level has for some unknown reason subsided which has necessitated the expenditure of money by the owners of the Karezes and expenditure by Government in lowering the waterways under the railway and the military road.

Land Revenue. Details in Appendices A, B and C. The revenue was collected without difficulty in nearly the whole of Quetta and Pishin. Rupees 1,392 remained uncollected from Toba. The full revenue has never yet been collected, and as the Achakzais have only recently been made to pay any revenue at all, it has not been considered desirable to use coercive measures. They are a very poor tribe and live half the year in Afghanistan. The amount of revenue unrecovered in Quetta is due to the deficiency of water in the Karezes referred to in the last paragraph, and the amount uncollected in Pishin is due to the zemindars having bought revenue wheat at an unfavourable rate. They bought at public auction and immediately after prices fell. If they had been pressed to pay the full amount due from them, they would probably not have had the means to buy seed and so take advantage of the exceptionally favourable winter rains in 1900-1901. These rains should enable them to repay what is due from them next harvest without inconvenience.

Health and sanitation. During the early autumn there was a bad form of fever prevalent in Pishin, which the people attributed to the unusual heat of the summer. In the village of Khudadadzai a number of children are said to have died of whooping cough. Cholera was raging in the Afghan districts along the border, and it was also present in Zhob. Fortunately the measures taken to keep this district free from contamination were successful. I think that the credit for this is largely due to Munshi Mahomed Rafiq Khan, the Native Assistant at Chaman.

Jails. The three returns marked D, E and F, give necessary particulars about the working of the Quetta Jail. In the Pishin subsidiary jail during the year under report 46 prisoners, both criminal and civil, were admitted, and on the 31st March 1901 the number of prisoners in the jail was six.

45 males.
1 female.

Local Funds. The only two Local Funds in the district are the Quetta Municipal Fund and the Pishin Bazar Fund. The expenditure and income of the latter are given in Appendix G. The Municipality publishes a separate report. Its income was R1,75,572, and its expenditure R1,69,334.

Education. Statistics will be found in Appendix H. The most important educational establishment in the district is the Sandeman High School at Quetta. It was arranged that the school should be inspected every second year by an Inspector of Schools from the Punjab. The Inspector could not come to Quetta in 1899-1900, so when he came here the school had not been inspected for three years. He pointed out that the teaching staff was inefficient, and that the classes were too large. The Inspector's report has been carefully considered, and suggestions are being made to improve the school.

A private school has been started called the Brahmo School: this school provides primary education to about 80 boys of all religions. It has given relief to the Primary Branch of the Sandeman School, and the Municipal Committee has agreed to support it with a contribution.

There has been a decrease in the number of village schools. The school at Gulistan was closed because only about six boys came to it, the reason was that there is ill-feeling between the influential men at Gulistan. The services of the available master will be made use of elsewhere in Pishin at the first place where the Maliks will guarantee an attendance of about 20 boys.

External land trade. The following table shows the imports and exports registered during the year under report and the one previous to it:—

	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	R	R
Imports	17,33,770	18,01,120	67,350	...
Exports	10,19,956	10,43,443	23,487	...

Taccavi advances. The total of the advances made during the year 1900-1901 amounted to R16,483 including R1,800 given under the Agriculturists Loans Act and the recoveries amounted to R13,479-1-8 including R1,086-14-10 on account of interest.

Tribal levies. Arrangements have been made to have a few Snider rifles and bayonets at the headquarters of each sub-division for issue to the levies when required.

There have been no material alterations in the levy establishment. The levies were used to enforce quarantine measures on the border, and they did the work well. They were also used in the winter to assist the police in tracing criminals who were giving much trouble in the

Quetta town: this work also they did very well. The credit for this is largely due to Arbab Sher Zaman Khan, the Inspector of Levies.

With a few exceptions the levy establishment consists of jemadars and sowars. The appointment of jemadar has been considered to be hereditary, in practice, if not in theory, while all the sowars draw the same pay. It would be beneficial if there were two grades of sowars, so that there might be a prospect of promotion for the more deserving men.

Statement I gives the civil and criminal cases decided by each Court in the district, and statement J gives the number of cases decided by Jirga. The total number of judicial cases disposed of during 1900-1901 was 9,939 as against 9,564 in the previous year. **Judicial.**

Statement marked K gives particulars of registration work done in this district during the year. The total number of documents registered was 377 as against 403 in the previous year. **Registration.**

During the year only three permanent vacancies occurred in the District Staff. To each of these a Muhammadan was appointed. **Employment of Muhammadans.**

J. RAMSAY, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin.

A

Return of land revenue collections in kind and in cash in the Quetta-Pishin District for the year 1900-1901, (exclusive of revenue from irrigation streams).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Description.	Maunds collected.	Rate at which sold per maund.	Total amount recoverable.	Total.	Actually recovered during the year.	Outstanding at the close of the year.	Remarks.
I.—Collections in kind—	Mds. s. c.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Wheat	3,393 24 4	2 8 0 to 3 10 0	11,588 8 2	...	...	841 13 3	
Barley	604 15 0	2 4 0 to 2 9 6	1,420 1 4	...	...	...	
Oats	52 13 0	4 0 0	209 4 10	...	...	...	
Jowari	124 18 0	2 0 0	248 14 4	...	...	...	
Bhusa	4,102 19 0	0 7 0 to 1 0 0	2,333 6 4	...	...	...	
Lucerne	716 0 0	0 3 0	134 4 0	...	...	...	
Kurbi	126 32 0	0 4 0	31 11 1	...	...	...	
Azdan	2 14 0	1 8 0	3 8 5	...	...	...	
Total	...	...	...	15,969 10 6	15,127 13 3	841 13 3	
II.—Collections in cash—							
Cash assessment and Ghami-nankur.	...	...	1,24,535 15 10	...	1,22,178 15 1	2,357 0 9	
Realized from confiscated muafis.	...	...	1,016 8 1	...	924 0 4	92 7 9	
Realized from water mills	...	...	1,190 0 0	...	1,178 0 0	12 0 0	
Ijaras	...	...	2,044 12 6	...	2,044 12 6	...	
Revenue realized in cash on standing crops which did not ripen, and Zamindars were allowed to cut.	...	...	34 5 4	...	34 5 4	...	
Palezat	...	...	267 6 0	...	267 6 0	...	
Abiana	...	...	647 0 4	...	647 0 4	...	
Royalty on coal	...	...	903 11 1	...	903 11 1	...	
Record fees	...	...	15 11 3	...	15 11 3	...	
Miscellaneous	...	...	1,442 10 0	...	1,398 9 0	44 1 0	
Total	...	...	...	1,32,098 0 5	1,29,592 6 11	2,505 9 6	
III.—Grazing Tax—							
Grazing tax	...	...	9,522 10 9	9,522 10 9	9,522 10 9	...	
IV.—Arrears—							
Arrears	...	...	8,559 2 1	8,559 2 1	4,694 5 7	3,864 12 6	
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	1,66,149 7 9	1,58,937 4 6	7,212 3 3	

Return of land revenue collections, etc.—(continued).

Detail by Tahsils. *Detail of net revenue credited.*

Description.	Quetta.	Pishin.	Chaman.	Total.	Total collections.	Expenditure.	Net revenue credited into Treasury.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Collections in kind	656 15 6	14,418 6 6	52 7 3	15,127 13 3	...	...	...
Do. in cash	61,405 0 2	61,341 5 9	6,846 1 0	1,29,592 6 11	...	...	...
Grazing tax .	5,107 6 0	4,387 3 9	28 1 0	9,522 10 9	...	...	...
Arrears . .	2,167 10 7	1,971 13 0	554 14 0	4,694 5 7	...	...	...
TOTAL	69,337 0 3	82,118 13 0	7,481 7 3	1,58,937 4 6	1,58,937 4 6	8,067 14 11*	1,50,869 5 7

	Quetta. R a. p.	Pishin. R a. p.	Total. R a. p.
*Malikana	2,797 4 2	3,927 0 5	6,724 4 7
Jagirdari allowance to Durmis .	1,343 10 4	...	1,343 10 4
	...	...	8,067 14 11

B

Statement showing the land revenue realized from the villages under Shebo Canal and Khushdil Khan Band for the year 1900-1901.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			AMOUNT PAID OUT OF RECEIPTS.					
No.	Details.	Total demand.	Kak-i-malthana.	Cost of mushriffs.	Refund for the last year.	Amount credited into the Treasury.	Balance out standing on 31st March 1901.	REMARKS.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
1	Shebo Canal . . .	22,043 14 2	1,142 3 2	...	...	20,901 11 0	800 0 0	
2	Khushdil Khan Band . .	13,560 3 2	642 6 0	...	...	*12,917 13 2	176 7 4	*Includes R231-2-6 for 1899-1900.
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
	Rent of mills on Shebo Canal for 1899-1900.	58 1 0	...	...	...	58 1 0	...	The rent of mills on Shebo Canal for the year under report was recovered and credited into the Treasury by Irrigation Department.
	TOTAL . .	35,662 2 4	1,784 9 2	...	...	33,877 9 2	976 7 4	

C

Statement of cash allowances, remissions and assignments of land revenue and grain allowances made in the Quetta-Pishin District up to, and inclusive of, the year 1900-1901.

Nature of grants.	TOTAL VALUE OF GRANTS IN RUPEES.						REMARKS.
	IN PERPETUITY OR DURING THE MAINTENANCE OF AN INSTITUTION OR OFFICE.		FOR LIFE OR LIVES OR FOR A FIXED TERM.		TOTAL.		
	Grants made up to, and inclusive of, 1899-1900.	Grants made during 1900-1901.	Grants made up to, and inclusive of, 1899-1900.	Grants made during 1900-1901.	Grants made up to, and inclusive of, 1899-1900.	Grants made during 1900-1901.	
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
(a) For the maintenance of public servants.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(b) For other purposes .	26,155 6 11	27 13 0	17,411 7 4	*57 6 0	43,566 14 3	85 3 0	*"In addition to this a muafi of 6½ shabonaraz has been granted to Fakir Sikandar Shah and others of Shararud in a new Karez at Kurrum which has not been assessed to revenue and the approximate value of the muafi is not known."

J. RAMSAY, *Captain,*

Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin.

D

GENERAL SUMMARY.—Distribution of the Prisoners of all classes (convicted, under trial and civil) confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of British Baluchistan during the year 1900-1901.

Province.	Place of Confinement.			Prisoners in Jail at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
	Central Jails.	District Jails.	Subordinate Jails and Lock-ups.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Baluchistan	...	Quetta	...	101	2	103	508	11	519	609	13	622

Province.	Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year.			Total daily average number of Prisoners.			Province.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Baluchistan	521	10	531	88	3	91	82·70	1·87	84·57	

E

Expenditure (in Rupees) in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of British Baluchistan during the year 1900-1901 (excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations or repairs).

Province.	Daily average number of prisoners.				Establishment.				Dieting Charges.		
	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Rations.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength civil prisoners excluding
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Baluchistan . .	65	18	2	85	3,261 3 3	1,066 9 1	4,327 12 9	50 14 8	4,736 11 9	4,736 11 9	57 1 1

	Hospital Charges.				Clothing and bedding of prisoners.		Sanitation charges.			Charges for moving prisoners.		
	Sick diet and extras for patients.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength excluding civil prisoners.	Charges for conservancy, cleansing and purifying.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Transfer charges and road subsistence of convicts and under-trial prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Baluchistan . .	83 0 0	83 0 0	0 15 7	41 8 0	397 11 3	4 12 8	19 1 9	19 1 9	0 3 7	498 9 9	498 9 9	5 13 10

	Charges for other miscellaneous services and supplies.					Contingencies.						
	For lighting.	Annual expenses for uniform and accoutrements of warders.	Other miscellaneous charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Service postage.	Telegram and telephone charges.	Current office expenses (including country stationery).	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Grand total of expenditure.	Total cost per head of average strength.
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Baluchistan . .	159 14 6	160 0 0	212 1 10	532 0 4	6 4 2	10 0 0	5 13 0	1 0 6	16 13 0	0 3 2	10,611 12 7	124 13 6

J. RAMSAY, *Captain,*

Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin.

F

Statement showing prisoners' admission into the Quetta Jail for the year 1900-1901.

Direct Admission.					By transfer from other Jail.				
Convict, male.	Convict, female.	Civil prisoners.	Political prisoners.	Under-trial, not convicted.	Convict, male.	Convict, female.	Civil prisoners.	Political prisoners.	Under-trial, not convicted.
292	7	22	...	182	14	...	...	...	2

G

Annual account of receipts and expenditure of Pishin Sadar and District Bazar Fund for the year 1900-1901.

Serial No.	Head of receipts.	Actuals for 1900-1901.	Revised Budget Estimates for 1900-1901.	Serial No.	Heads of expenditure.	Actuals for 1900-1901.	Revised Budget Estimates for 1900-1901.
		R a. p.	R a. p.			R a. p.	R a. p.
1	Land Revenue	725 8 0	700 0 0	1	Refunds	127 11 0	400 0 0
2	Stamps	.....	.....	2	Charges of collection of Revenue.	3,893 4 1	3,850 0 0
3	Excise	.....	.....	3	Interest	.....	.....
4	Provincial rates	.....	.....	4	General administration	1,385 0 11	1,500 0 0
5	Assessed Taxes	26,732 15 8	24,220 0 0	5	Law and Justice	.....	.....
6	Registration	.....	.....	6	Police	3,157 8 6	3,390 0 0
7	Interest	499 7 10	350 0 0	7	Marine	.....	.....
8	Police	65 14 0	90 0 0	8	Education	13,748 15 1	14,890 0 0
9	Marine	.....	.....	9	Medical	2,102 12 8	2,230 0 0
10	Education	13,491 10 6	13,350 0 0	10	Minor Departments	26,085 9 8	25,965 0 0
11	Medical	.....	.....	11	Superannuations	.....	.....
12	Minor Departments	7,475 10 11	7,300 0 0	12	Miscellaneous	9,469 14 5	6,200 0 0
13	Superannuations	.....	.....	13	Public Works	1,701 6 0	3,000 0 0
14	Miscellaneous	3,958 3 0	3,940 0 0	14	Deposits and advances	7,226 2 8	9,000 0 0
15	Public Works	.....	.....				
16	Deposits and advances	10,056 10 0	9,900 0 0				
	Total Receipts	63,005 15 11	59,850 0 0		Total Expenditure	68,898 5 0	70,425 0 0
	Opening balance	47,588 1 9			Closing balance	41,695 12 8	
	GRAND TOTAL	1,10,594 1 8			GRAND TOTAL	1,10,594 1 8	

H

Return of Schools and Education in the Quetta-Pishin District for the year 1900-1901.

Name and place of Schools.	Class of Schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March 1901.							Income of Schools.				Cost of Schools.
		Christians.	Hindus.	Indian Muhammadans.	Local Pathans.	Baluchis and Brahuis.	Others.	Total.	Contribution by Local Funds.	Grant-in-aid from Special Revenue.	Realized by fees and subscription.	Total.	
									R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1. Sandeman High School, Quetta	Anglo-Vernacular High School	2	161	102	45	18	6	334	5,600 0 0	2,626 0 0	3,095 10 6	5,721 10 6	7,664 8 2
2. Lady Sandeman Girls' School,	Primary	2	68	18	5	...	...	93		...	...	5,600 0 0	3,296 15 7
3. Kuchlak School	Do.	...	...	1	18	...	...	19	...	970 0 0	...	970 0 0	498 0 9
4. Samungli ,,	Do.	...	1	...	15	...	...	16		...	...	...	379 9 11
5. Pishin ,,	Do.	...	7	9	4	...	...	20					439 15 6
6. Khushdil Khan School	Do.	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	1,188 1 10	1,200 0 0	...	2,388 1 10	165 11 5
7. Gulistan ,,	Do.	Closed on the 23rd March 1901											446 15 7
8. Bostan ,,	Do.	...	1	5	13	...	...	19					525 15 5
9. Chaman ,,	Do.	...	18	18	23	...	...	59	...	...	...	...	809 7 11
10. European ,,	English Middle School.	24	...	...	...	...	...	24	600 0 0 605 0 0 Railway	945 0 0	1,117 0 9	3,267 0 9	3,035 12 6
11. Pay of Head Master, Sandeman High School, Quetta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,437 14 5	...	1,437 14 5	1,437 14 5
12. Boarding House attached to Sandeman High School, Quetta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	437 10 10
Total		28	256	153	129	18	6	590	7,993 1 10	7,178 14 5	4,212 11 3	19,384 11 6	18,138 10 0

J. RAMSAY, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin.

I

Statement showing the Judicial work of the various officers in the Quetta-Pishin District during the year 1900-1901.

Officers.	Civil suits disposed of.				Criminals trials disposed of.			Miscellaneous revenue and other cases.	Grand total.	Remarks.
	Original.	Appellate.	Execution of decree cases.	Total.	Original.	Appellate.	Total.			
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin	30	78	2	110	40	77	117	292	519	
Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin	25	...	35	60	69	...	69	158	287	
Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta	588	...	470	1,058	1,443	...	1,443	...	2,501	
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta	134	...	114	248	399	...	399	117	764	
Treasury Officer and Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta	182	...	124	306	101	...	101	20	427	
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin	37	...	42	79	139	...	139	393	611	
Native Assistant, Khojak Pass	65	...	37	102	46	...	46	...	148	
Munsiff, Quetta	1,646	...	1,256	2,902	17	...	17	...	2,919	
Tahsildar, Quetta	58	...	33	91	44	...	44	1	136	
Tahsildar, Pishin	206	...	89	295	54	...	54	...	349	
Naib Tahsildar, Quetta	39	..	8	47	...	...	...	...	47	
Naib Tahsildar, Pishin	213	...	69	282	25	...	25	...	307	
Honorary Magistrate, 2nd class, Quetta	...	...	...	...	131	...	131	...	131	
Honorary Magistrate, 3rd class, Quetta	...	...	...	...	793	...	793	...	793	
Total	3,223	78	2,279	5,580	3,391	77	3,378	981	9,939	

J

Statement showing the number and classification of Political cases in the Quetta-Pishin District for the year 1900-1901.

Place of jirga sitting.	Local cases.									Inter-provincial cases between Baluchistan, Sind and the Punjab.			Total.
	Number.	Robbery.	Adultery.	Adultery with murder.	Land and Revenue.	Betrothal and other cases connected with marriage.	Cattle lifting.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	With Punjab.	With Sind.	Total.	
Quetta	1	1	3	...	3	7	...	16	31	...	...	...	31
Pishin	1	1	2	...	3	2	...	14	23	...	...	...	23
Chaman	1	...	7	...	27	2	12	35	84	...	...	...	84
Total	3	2	12	...	33	11	12	65	138	...	...	...	138

K

Statement showing the Registration work of the Quetta-Pishin District for the year 1900-1901.

Station.	Documents registered.			Total realization including copying fees.	Expenditure, inclusive of that paid out of copying fees.					Remarks.
		Optional.			Fees paid to Sub-Registrars.		Fees to copyists.		Total expenditure.	
	Compulsory.	Relating to immoveable property.	Others.		Amount paid from the receipts before the amount being credited into the Treasury.	Amount drawn from the Treasury.	Amount paid from the receipts before the amount being credited into the Treasury.	Amount drawn from the Treasury.		
				R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Quetta City	231	3	32	836 0 0	...	174 4 0	...	82 8 0	256 12 0	
Quetta Cantonment	3	...	1	10 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	
Pishin	92	...	4	293 12 0	...	131 0 0	...	27 0 0	158 0 0	
Chaman	10	...	1	36 0 0	...	16 0 0	...	3 8 0	19 8 0	
Total	336	3	38	1,176 4 0	...	321 4 0	...	113 0 0	434 4 0	

J. RAMSAY, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin.

APPENDIX IV.

Extract from the Administration Report of the Thal-Chotiali District for the year 1900-1901.

Personnel.

1. See Appendix I.

2. From 1st April 1900 the charge of the Duki and Sinjawi Tahsils was given to the Assistant Political Agent, who had up to that date been an Assistant at head-quarters to the Political Agent. On the same date the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Duki, was put in charge of Barkhan and Kohlu, this Officer having up till then been in charge of the whole Duki Sub-Division.

On 1st January 1901 the arrangement was again altered, the Assistant Political Agent being put in charge of the whole Duki Sub-Division and the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Duki, being made subordinate to him.

Land Revenue.

3. The actual receipts under this head amounted to R2,66,475-0-3. There was a net increase of R67,442-13-0 as compared with the actual receipts of the past year.

The following table shows the actuals of 1899-1900 and 1900-1901 :—

Name of Tahsil.	Actual land revenue receipts for 1899-1900.	Actual land revenue receipts for 1900-1901.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Sibi	73,471 11 6	1,08,906 4 3	35,434 8 9	.....	* This includes R 6,458-7-10 on account of arrears of past year credited during the year under report.
Shahrig	29,361 2 0	26,051 3 1	...	3,309 14 11	
Duki	43,171 0 5	67,352 3 5	24,181 3 0	.....	
Barkhan	34,086 10 10	42,195 2 11	8,108 8 1	.....	
Kohlu	3,954 2 2	6,654 9 9	2,700 7 7	.....	
Sinjawi	14,948 2 4	15,315 8 10	367 6 6	.....	
Record fees	39 6 0	.....	.....	39 6 0	
TOTAL	1,99,032 3 3	2,66,475 0 3	70,792 1 11	3,349 4 11	
		Net increase	* 67,442 13 0	.....	

The decrease under the Shahrig Tahsil is due to—

(*a*) Reduction of assessment of revenue in certain villages.
(*b*) Remission of revenue owing to drought.
(*c*) Non-cultivation of Khushkaba tracts for want of rain.
(*d*) Mortality among cattle.

The increases in the remaining Tahsils are accounted for by—

(*a*) Timely rainfall.
(*b*) Increase in produce of grain.
(*c*) Enhanced rates at which Government share of grain was sold.
(*d*) A portion of last year's grazing tax having been recovered and credited this year.

4. In Leghari Barkhan every effort is being made to increase cultivation and "Lath bandi," a considerable area has been embanked and prepared for cultivation. The revenue derived from the Leghari Barkhan circle during the year under report amounted to R13,150-1-8 and the share given to the Leghari Chief to R4,350-7-3 against R9,380-8-5 and R3,106-6-11, respectively, in the previous year.

5. Several muafis were sanctioned to induce the Zamindars to bring culturable waste lands in the District under cultivation.

6. Statement A shows the total collections of land revenue in cash and kind during the year. The total assessment amounted to R2,98,168-7-6. Of this a sum of R2,66,475-0-3 was credited into the Treasury and the balance disposed of as shown in the statement. The amount which remained outstanding at the close of the year was R368-14-6.

7. Grazing tax due from certain Khetrans of Barkhan and Marris of Kohlu could not be recovered during the year owing to their cattle not having been enumerated. Arrangements have, however, been made for the enumeration to be done during the month of July 1901, when the amounts due will also be recovered.

8. Statement B shows the assignments of land revenue in the district. The grants made during the year under report amounted to R572-4-8.

Civil Works.

9. A sum of R7,660 was placed at the disposal of Civil Officers for carrying out original works and repairs in this district. Of this R7,036-14-4 were actually expended and the balance allowed to lapse to Government.

Sibi Horse Show.

10. The annual Sibi Horse Show was held at Sibi on the 11th February 1901 and the three following days. The total number of animals exhibited was 985 against 919 during the previous year. The Commissioners appointed to report on Horse Breeding in India visited the horse show and remarked that they had visited no District where the people take such interest

in horses or breed such good horses as they do here in Baluchistan and that they consider that the Chiefs and people of Baluchistan stand in the first rank amongst the horse breeders of India. The show on the whole was very successful.

The total expenditure on the show was R3,974-9-11 of which a sum of R1,400 was paid from Imperial, R500 from Provincial Revenues, and the balance from Local Funds and private subscriptions.

Jails. 11. Statement C shows the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined in the Sibi Jail and the various subsidiary jails in the Thal-Chotiali District during the year under report. The total number of prisoners at the close of the year was 126 as against 143 in the preceding year.

Statement D shows the details of prisoners received during the year under review. One thousand and five prisoners were received by direct admission and 72 by transfer from other jails. The total number of prisoners was 1,077 against 1,231 in the last year.

Statement E shows the expenditure incurred in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Sibi Jail and various subsidiary jails in the district during the year 1900-1901. The total expenditure on this account amounted to R11,287-0-1.

Local Funds. 12. Appendix F shows the opening and closing balances, income and expenditure of the Sibi Municipal Fund and the Shahrig Bazar Excluded Local Fund for the year under report. The total amount to the credit of the Funds on 31st March 1901 was R25,890-10-3.

Public Health. 13. In the second quarter of the year cholera broke out in the Duki Sub-Division and an observation camp was established at Harnai. Cholera also made its appearance in the Sibi Sub-Division and was followed by small-pox. Vaccinaters were employed with good results, but in some parts of the district the people refused to take any advantage of this method of rendering themselves immune to the disease, preferring as they do the crude and dangerous methods of the inoculating Mullas.

14. The precautionary measures adopted during 1899-1900 to prevent the spread of plague to Baluchistan were continued throughout the year under report. The segregation camp was maintained at Shahrig during the summer, and at Sibi during the winter as usual. The number of persons who were examined and disinfected was 27,669.

There were no cases of plague during the year under report.

15. An observation camp for the reception of pilgrims bound for the Hedjaz was again provided at Sibi on the 1st December 1900 and closed on the 24th March 1901. The number of pilgrims detained in the camp was 6 only.

The cost of maintenance of the plague and pilgrims observation camps amounted to R6,088-8-9, which as usual will be apportioned amongst the Civil and Military Excluded Local Funds of the Agency.

Forests. 16. Owing to repeated complaints by the Luni Sardar of the hardship caused to the people of the neighbouring villages by reservation of the Gadibar forest sanctioned in the Honourable the Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 8530, dated 10th December 1898, the southern and western boundaries of the forest in question were realigned and a portion of the reserved forest was made over for purposes of grazing, etc., to the people concerned. With this exception no other change was made in the area of the reserved forests in this district during the year under report.

Takavi advances. 17. Advances amounting to R59,908-9-8 were made to the Zamindars of the district during the year under report under the Land Improvement and the Agriculturists Loans Acts. Of this sum, advances amounting to R22,476-9-8 were made without interest. The recoveries made on account of Takavi advances amounted to R22,217-1-8 as shown in the margin.

	R	a.	p.
Principal	21,088	0	0
Interest	1,129	1	8
	22,217	1	8

Owing to scarcity and drought the recovery of many instalments that fell due during the year under report had to be postponed. The balance outstanding at the close of the year was as under :—

	R	a.	p.
On account of principal	91,104	1	8
" " interest	4,057	7	6

Education. 18. Statement marked G shows the number of schools in the district, the number of pupils in each of them on the 31st March 1901 and the income and expenditure of each school during the year. Of the total number of pupils there were 63 Local Pathans against 60 in the preceding year.

The total number of pupils in all the schools on the 31st March 1901 was 234, and the expenditure during the year amounted to R4,969-2-4.

Judicial. 19. Statement H shows the number of civil, criminal and miscellaneous cases decided by each Court in the district, during the year under report. There were 2,696 cases disposed of as against 3,120 in the preceding year.

Jirga 20. Statement I shows the number and classification of cases tried by Jirga during the year under report. The total number of cases tried was 589 as against 489 in the previous year. Of 589 cases, 422 were settled and the remaining had to be postponed for various reasons.

Coal. 21. The following was the output of coal from the collieries at Shahrig and Khost during the year under report :—

Khost Colliery.

	Tons.	cwt.	qr.	lbs.
Steam coal	11,008	4	1	0
Nut coal	1,082	19	0	0
Dust coal	5,039	13	0	9
	17,130	16	1	9

Shahrig Colliery.	Tons.	cwt.	qr.	lbs.
Steam coal	234	0	0	0
Nut coal	43	11	3	24
Dust coal	123	7	0	0
	400	18	3	24

The Shahrig coal was found to be more expensive to work and inferior in quality to that at Khost, and accordingly the colliery was closed early in the year.

Famine. 22. A sum of ₹10,000 was allotted by the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund Committee for relief of distress in the Sibi, Shahrig, Barkhan and Kohlu Tahsils of the Thal-Chotiali District. A report on the way in which the money was spent was duly submitted to the Revenue Commissioner.

23. In order to help the Dumars and Wanechis of the upper part of Sinjawi Tahsil who had been reduced to great straits by the series of bad seasons from which the country had suffered, a sum of ₹8,000 was sanctioned for certain relief works on the Ziarat Chouter road. The works commenced in the middle of June and lasted up to end of September 1900. They were stopped for a short period during August and September 1900 by an outbreak of cholera at Sinjawi. The number of men employed on the works varied from 200 to 400. Of ₹8,000 sanctioned for the works ₹7,210-11-4 were actually expended, and the balance of ₹789-4-8 being no longer required was allowed to lapse to Government.

Census. 24. The census was taken in the "regular" manner in all Tahsil head-quarters, military stations and along the line of railway throughout the Agency on the 1st March 1901. The census in the "administered" districts was taken by the aid of the headmen of villages and in tribal areas by the Tumandars (Chiefs) of the tribes and their muccadams.

The total population of the district is as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	
(*a*) Places where regular census was taken	6,421	2,051	
(*b*) Administered areas	34,191	30,440	
(*c*) Tribal areas	32,342	26,119	
	72,954	58,610	=131,564

Serious crimes. 25. One case of murderous outrage occurred in the district during the year under report. The murderer, a Mehkani Marri, attacked a Khoja in the Sibi Bazar on the 18th August. The Khoja succumbed to the injuries received. The murderer was captured by one Khushia who received a wound on his left arm. The murderer was tried and sentenced to death. This sentence was afterwards commuted by the High Court to one of transportation for life. A fine of ₹800 was imposed on the relatives and the sub-section to which the fanatic belonged. Out of this fine, if recovered, a sum of ₹600 is to be paid to the heirs of the murdered man and ₹100 as a reward to Khushia. The father of the murderer, his two uncles and one Shah Beg, who was suspected of having induced him to commit the outrage, have been detained as hostages in the Sibi Jail.

Including the above, the number of cases of homicide reported came to 16 during the year under report, against 22 in the previous year.

Five of these murder cases were committed in "Tribal territory" and the remaining 11 within the limits of the administered district.

Employment of Muhammadans. 26. No permanent vacancy, except one which has not yet been substantively filled up, occurred among the ministerial officials in this district during the year under report. In filling up temporary vacancies consequent on the absence of permanent incumbents on leave, etc., preference was always given to Muhammadan candidates when available.

Political. 27. Fifteen Martini-Henry rifles belonging to the railway volunteers at Sibi were stolen on the night of the 27th January 1900. Suspicion fell on the men of the 19th Bengal Lancers, and subsequently it was discovered by the aid of the Commandant, Border Police, Peshawar, that the suspicion was correct. The thieves were tried and sentenced to imprisonment, but on the return of the rifles by Afridis through the Commandant, Border Police, Peshawar, the sentences were remitted by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and the thieves were sent to the Commandant, Border Police, Peshawar.

Registration. 28. One hundred documents were registered in the District against 126 in the previous year. The total receipts amounted to ₹287, and the expenditure to ₹142-12. Statement J shows the details of the number of documents registered in each station.

F. MACDONALD, *Captain,*

Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

A

Return of Land Revenue collections in cash and kind in the Thal-Chotiali District for the year 1900-1901.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Description.	Maunds collected.	Rate per maund.	Cash realized.	Total.	Remarks.
I.—Collections in kind—	*Mds. s. c.*	At different rates. *R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	
Wheat	43,485 28 15	From 2 8 0 to 3 4 9	1,35,737 12 8		
Barley	3,587 15 3	From 2 3 0 to 3 1 0	9,491 11 4		
Bhoosa	46,917 22 2	From 0 0 6 to 0 8 0	15,431 15 10		
Jowari	32,581 39 0	From 1 4 0 to 3 0 0	55,393 3 6		
Kirbi	34,987 4 7	From 0 0 6 to 0 4 0	2,161 1 10		
Meong	184 27 2	From 2 8 0 to 3 8 0	489 0 8		
Maccai	701 6 0	From 1 8 3 to 2 15 6	1,225 0 8		
Moth	29 24 8	From 2 0 0 to 2 9 0	71 8 1		
Bajri	526 6 12	From 1 8 0 to 2 9 0	933 3 3		
Til	1 26 0	5 10 0	9 2 9		
Shali	1,570 3 0	From 1 2 3 to 1 10 0	2,223 6 1		
Cotton	387 9 8	From 1 8 6 to 1 12 6	614 7 10		
China	805 23 0	From 0 10 3 to 1 1 0	657 2 2		
Tobacco	50 9 0	From 3 8 0 to 6 3 0	215 3 11		
Sanwak	3 0 0	1 7 0	4 5 0		
				2,24,658 5 7	
II.—Collections in cash—					
Crops cut green	.....	.....	4,686 8 10		
Palezat	.....	.....	1,501 10 2		
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	2,852 15 9		
Fixed assessment	.....	.....	34,799 10 8		
Water mills	.....	.....	1,515 10 8		
Royalty on coal	.....	.....	.....		
				45,356 8 1	
III.—Grazing tax	.....	.....	.....	21,695 2 0	
IV.—Arrears for the previous year recovered during the year under review	.....	.....	.....	6,458 7 10	
Total	.....	.....	.....	2,98,168 7 6	

Details by Tahsils.

	Description.	Sibi.	Shahrig.	Duki.	Barkhan.	Sinjawi.	Kohlu.	Total.	Total collected in cash.	Expenditure.	Net amount credited into Treasury.
		R a. p.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*
I.	Collection in kind	1,12,786 8 4	377 10 10	59,011 14 10	44,793 14 9	1,684 12 8	6,003 8 2	2,24,658 5 7	.....	.....	.....
II.	Do. in cash	4,054 3 4	21,964 9 0	4,022 0 3	1,764 2 9	13,129 7 1	422 1 8	45,356 8 1	.....	.....	.....
III.	Grazing tax	2,802 4 0	5,975 1 0	7,824 1 0	4,204 8 0	654 2 0	235 2 0	21,695 2 0	.....	.....	.....
	Arrears	3,984 0 5	.....	36 0 0	.....	1,717 12 5	720 11 0	6,458 7 10	2,98,168 7 6	27,992 14 9	2,66,475 0 3
	Total	1,23,627 0 1	28,317 4 10	70,894 0 1	50,762 9 6	17,186 2 2	7,381 6 10	2,98,168 7 6	2,98,168 7 6	27,992 14 9 *	2,66,475 0 3 †

* (a) Jagir allowances 13,911 10 2
(b) Lambardari allowances . . . 13,895 1 9
(c) Leghari Nawab's share for palezat and salezkhurda 186 2 10
Total . 27,992 14 9

† Exclusive of R40, twice over credited into the Treasury.

	R a. p.
Remitted	2,603 14 0
Struck off	727 12 0
Suspended	368 14 6
Total	3,700 8 6

F. MACDONALD, *Captain,*
Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

B

Statement of cash allowances, remissions and assignments of Land Revenue and Grain allowances made in the Thal-Chotiali District up to and inclusive of the year 1900-1901.

Nature of grants.	Total value of grants in rupees.						Remarks.
	In perpetuity or during the maintenance of an institution or office.		For life or lives or for a fixed term.		Total.		
	Grants made up to and inclusive of 1899-1900.	Grants made during 1900-1901.	Grants made up to and inclusive of 1899-1900.	Grants made during 1900-1901.	Grants made up to and inclusive of 1899-1900.	Grants made during 1900-1901.	
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
(a) For the maintenance of public servants.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(b) For other purposes.	10,197 0 0	...	16,116 9 4	572 4 8	26,313 9 4	572 4 8	

C

GENERAL SUMMARY—Distribution of the Prisoners of all classes (convicted, under trial and civil) confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Thal-Chotiali District during the year 1900-1901.

Province.	Place of confinement.			Prisoners in Jail at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.		
	Central Jails.	District Jails.	Subordinate Jails and Lock-ups.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Baluchistan . .	...	Sibi	Harnai, Shahrig, Duki, Barkhan, Kohlu, Sinjawi.	140	3	143	1,011	66	1,077

Province.	Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year.			Total daily average number of prisoners.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Baluchistan . .	1,151	69	1,220	1,029	65	1,094	122	4	126	133·87	7·28	141·15

D

Statement showing the prisoners entered the various jails in the Thal-Chotiali District during 1900-1901.

Names of Jails.	Direct admission.					By transfer from other Jails.					Remarks.
	Convict male.	Convict female.	Civil prisoners.	Political prisoners.	Under-trial prisoners.	Convict male.	Convict female.	Civil prisoners.	Political prisoners.	Under-trial prisoners.	
Sibi, Shahrig, Harnai, Duki, Sinjawi, Barkhan and Kohlu . . .	211	3	3	377	411	33	...	...	37	2	
			1,005					72			
Total . .											=1,077

F. MACDONALD, *Captain,*
Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

E

Expenditure (in Rupees) in Guarding and Maintaining the prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Thal-Chotiali District during the year 1900-01 (excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations, or repairs).

Province.	Daily average number of prisoners.				Establishment.				Dieting Charges.			
	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Rations.	Miscellaneous dieting charges including diet of prisoners in hajats and camps.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength excluding civil prisoners.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Baluchistan .	48·73	92·23	·19	141·15	2,833 6 0	833 12 2	3,667 2 2	26 0 1	5,701 10 7	207 0 1	5,908 10 8	41 14 6

Province.	Hospital Charges.				Clothing and bedding of prisoners.		Sanitation Charges.		
	Sick diet and extras for patients.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength civil excluding prisoners.	Charges for conservancy, cleansing and purifying.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Baluchistan .	151 11 5	151 11 5	1 1 2	86 11 0	467 8 0	3 5 0	109 11 10	109 11 10	0 12 5

Province.	Charges for moving prisoners.			Charges for other miscellaneous services and supplies.					
	Transfer charges and road subsistence of convicts and under-trial prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	For lighting.	Annual expenses for uniform and accoutrements of warders.	Execution charges.	Other miscellaneous charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Baluchistan .	439 4 8	439 4 8	3 1 10	90 4 0	170 0 0	0 5 0	193 2 0	453 11 0	3 3 5

Province.	Contingencies.					Extraordinary charges for live-stock and tools and plant likely to last for three years and upwards.				Grand total of expenditure.	Total cost per head of average strength.
	Current office expenses (including country stationery).	Office furniture.	Charges for registers and stationery (Stationery Department charges.)	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Dietary dead-stock.	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.		
	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Baluchistan .	30 2 10	16 0 0	4 12 6	50 15 4	0 5 9	28 5 0	10 0 0	38 5 0	0 4 4	11,287 0 1	80 0 9

F

Abstract Return showing Revenue and Expenditure of Local Funds for 1900-1901.

Name of Fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts during 1900-1901.	Total.	Expenditure during 1900-1901.	Closing balance.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Sibi Municipal Fund	7,298 10 8	42,046 5 8	49,345 0 4	36,213 0 6	13,131 15 10
Shahrig Bazar Fund	15,361 15 6	13,864 6 0	29,226 5 6	16,467 11 1	12,758 10 5
Total .	22,660 10 2	55,910 11 8	78,571 5 10	52,680 11 7	25,890 10 3

F. MACDONALD, *Captain,*
Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

G

Return of Schools and Education in the Thal-Chotiali District for 1900-1901.

Serial Number.	Name and place of school.	Class of school.	Number of pupils in the school at the close of year.								Income of school.				Cost of schools.
			Christians.	Hindus, natives of India.	Indian Muhammadans.	Local Hindu boys.	Baluchistan Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Parsis.	Total.	Contribution by Local Fund.	Grant-in-aid from Provincial Revenue.	Realized from fees and subscription.	Total.	
											R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1	Barnes School, Sibi, including Sindhi branch.	Anglo-Vernacular School.	...	60	24	2	17	...	...	103	2,267 1 2	1,031 13 2	299 2 6	3,588 0 10	2,566 3 8
2	Shahrig . . .	Primary Zemindari.	...	9	7	...	21	...	...	37	441 3 6	.....	.....	441 3 6	441 3 6
3	Kowas . . .	Do. .	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	12	487 15 8	.....	.....	487 15 8	487 15 8
4	Girls' School, Sibi .	Primary Hindu Gurmukhi Urdu.	...	53	5	...	...	2	...	60	1,056 9 11	.....	.....	1,056 9 11	1,056 9 11
5	Gaisford School at Duki.	Vernacular Primary School.	...	7	2	...	13	...	...	22	385 0 0	35 0 0	24 0 0	444 0 0	417 1 7
	Total .	.....	...	129	38	2	63	2	...	234	4,637 14 3	1,056 13 2	323 2 6	6,017 13 11	4,909 2 4

A sum of R120 per annum is also contributed from the Sibi Municipal Fund towards the St. Joseph's School at Sibi.

H

Statement of the Judicial work of the various Courts in the Thal-Chotiali District for 1900-1901.

Officers.	Civil suits disposed of.				Criminal cases disposed of.			Miscellaneous revenue cases.	Grand total.	Grand total of 1899-1900.
	Original.	Appeal.	Cases of execution of decree.	Total.	Original.	Appeal.	Total.			
1. Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.	11	2	...	13	7	6	13	34	60	68
2. Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	119	124	6
3. Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi . . .	35	16	13	64	90	7	97	114	275	201
4. Do. do., Duki . . .	...	...	2	2	18	...	18	138	158	439
5. Munsiff, Sibi	694	...	547	1,241	63	...	63	...	1,304	1,226
6. Tahsildar, Sibi	14	...	2	16	88	...	88	47	151	199
7. Do., Shahrig	19	...	16	35	44	...	44	31	110	72
8. Do., Duki	19	...	8	27	20	...	20	12	59	206
9. Do., Barkhan	24	...	12	36	10	...	10	...	46	144
10. Naib-Tahsildar, Sibi	22	...	15	37	18	...	18	3	58	142
11. Do., Shahrig	128	...	29	157	7	...	7	20	184	138
12. Do., Duki	40	...	7	47	2	...	2	...	49	71
13. Do., Barkhan	32	...	3	35	10	...	10	...	45	47
14. Do., Sinjawi	10	...	7	17	14	...	14	...	31	99
15. Do., Kohlu	22	...	2	24	18	...	18	...	42	62
Total .	1,070	18	663	1,751	414	13	427	518	2,696	3,120

F. MACDONALD, *Captain,*
Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

I

Statement showing the number and classification of Political cases in the Thal-Chotiali District tried by Jirgas during 1900-1901.

Name of Jirga Sitting.	Local cases.									Inter-Provincial cases.			Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Murder.	Robbery.	Adultery.	Adultery with murder.	Land revenue.	Betrothal and other cases connected with marriage.	Cattle lifting.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	With Sind.	With Punjab.	Total.		
Local Jirga	5	14	33	...	16	17	52	111	248	...	...	...	248	
Fort Munro	5	4	6	2	4	...	28	10	54	...	139	139	193	Besides this— (a) 16 cases between the Marris and the Mazaris;
Quetta	4	1	12	...	6	1	4	10	38	...	...	...	38	(b) 241 cases between the Marris and the Bugtis; and
Sibi	6	8	11	3	22	...	24	17	91	...	...	...	91	(c) 254 cases between the Marris and the Bugtis were also decided.
Sharif Shah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	19	19	
Total	20	27	62	5	48	18	103	148	431	...	158	158	589	

Detail of 589 cases—		Cases laid before Jirga.	Cases decided.	Cases remaining unsettled.
Fort Munro Jirga	Inter-Provincial	139	75	64
	Local	54	45	9
Local „		248	198	50
Quetta „		38	25	13
Sibi		91	71	20
Sharif Shah		19	8	11
		589	422	167

J

Statement showing the registration work of the Thal-Chotiali District for the year 1900-1901.

Station.	Document registered.			Total realizations including copying fees.	Expenditure, exclusive of that paid out of copying fees.				Total.
		Optional.			Fees to Sub-Registrars.		Fees to copyists.		
	Compulsory.	Relating to immoveable property.	Others.		Amount paid from the receipt before amount being credited into the Treasury.	Amount drawn from the Treasury in 1900-1901.	Amount paid from the receipt before amount being credited into the Treasury.	Amount drawn from the Treasury in 1900-1901.	
				₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Sibi	59	2	24	246 8 0	...	97 8 0	...	21 4 0	118 12 0
Shahrig	3	1	2	15 0 0	...	7 4 0	...	1 12 0	9 0 0
Duki	4	...	1	13 8 0	...	5 8 0	...	1 4 0	6 12 0
Barkhan	4	...	...	12 0 0	...	5 8 0	...	1 4 0	6 12 0
Sinjawi	...	...	...	...	...	1 4 0	...	0 4 0	1 8 0
Kohlu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	70	3	27	287 0 0	...	117 0 0	...	25 12 0	142 12 0

F. MACDONALD, *Captain,*
Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

APPENDIX V.

Extract from the Administration Report of the Zhob Political Agency for the year 1900-1901.

Personnel. See Appendix I.

Revenue and Crops. During the winter of 1899-1900 the rain and snowfall were scanty. The continued scarcity consequent on the long drought caused the death of many animals from want of grazing. There were, however, good rains in the summer of 1900. The result was a good Kharif harvest and sufficient grazing. The prevalent distress among the people and their animals was considerably relieved by them. During the winter of 1900-1901 there was good rain and snowfall, and consequently there is now sufficient grass and the prospects of the coming *rabi* harvest are good. The melon cultivation at Fort Sandeman and Loralai was rendered valueless in the summer of 1900 owing to the outbreak of cholera and interdiction of the sale of melons. The Government share of revenue due on the beds was remitted.

Revenue and Expenditure. Statement "A" shows the land revenue collections in kind and cash during the year. The total net collections amounted to R1,76,581-14-8 against R1,59,901-5-1 of the past year. In addition to this, 3,998 maunds 36½ seers of revenue wheat valued at R11,496-14 was lying in the Fort Sandeman Godown undisposed of when the year closed, owing to the rates having fallen considerably. This wheat was stored for the use of the troops in the Fort Sandeman Cantonments in time of emergency. Taking this fact into consideration and also the fact that a large number of animals died during the last year on account of scarcity and that there were insufficient and late rains for the *rabi* crops which were gathered during the year under report the collections made are favourable.

The remissions and assignments of Land Revenue amounted to R18,244-12 as per accompanying Statement "B."

The total income of the district from all sources amounted to R2,07,708-9-11 against R1,92,349-6-3 in the previous year and the expenditure to R6,06,050-7-9 against R5,86,346-11. This excess expenditure is chiefly made up of expense on account of Land Revenue, Jails, Police, Political and Civil Works, and received proper sanction.

Judicial Cases. Statement "C" attached to this report shows the regular judicial work done by the several Courts in the district during the year 1900-1901.

The number of miscellaneous revenue cases shown in a similar statement sent with last year's report as decided by some of the Lower Courts was incorrectly included as such. The subordinate courts only held preliminary enquiries but the cases were disposed of by final orders being passed by the Political Agent. They were duly included in the 857 cases shown against the name of the Political Agent.

Political Cases. Statement "D" shows the number and classification of the cases tried and settled by Jirgas according to the custom of the country during the year under report.

Registration. A statement showing the registration work done in the district during the year 1900-1901 is annexed to this report as Appendix E.

Jails. Statement F attached hereto shows the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined in the subsidiary jails and lock-ups in Zhob during 1900-1901.

Statement marked G shows the number of the prisoners of all classes received, and statement H shows the expenditure incurred in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the subsidiary jails and lock-ups in Zhob during the year 1900-1901.

The total expenditure on account of the cost of food, etc., of the prisoners amounted to R9,237-5-6 and the average cost per head to R71-15-9 against R6,226-5-6 and R59-1-3 during the last year, respectively. The increase in the average cost is due to the increased cost of the establishment for the Fort Sandeman Jail and clothing for prisoners and to the higher rates of articles of food obtaining during the year under report.

Excluded Local Funds. An abstract statement showing the income, expenditure and the closing balance for the year 1900-1901 of all the four Excluded Local Funds in the District is attached to this report as Appendix I.

Taccavi advances. At the commencement of the year a sum of R26,246-5-4 was outstanding; advances were made during the year to the extent of R26,812; recoveries to the extent of R19,239-12 were effected; and the balance outstanding on the 31st March 1901 was R33,818-9-4.

Education. Statement marked L attached to this report shows the number of schools in the district, the number of pupils in each school on the 31st March 1901, and the income as well as expenditure of each school during the year 1900-1901.

The Killa Saifulla school is maintained for the sons of the Jogezai Sardars. For some time past the boys who usually attended the school have been absenting themselves for one reason or another. Arrangements are being made to induce them to attend. If they do not, steps will be taken to reduce the School Master.

Public Health. Cholera broke out in the District in the summer of 1900. Three-hundred and ninety-three deaths were reported to the Political Agent to have occurred from the epidemic.

Local Tribes. The behaviour of the local tribes was good, the only serious cases which occurred in the district being the murder of two sweepers, one at Loralai and the other on the road near Toisa

in the Musa Khel Tahsil, and the murder of Captain Johnston, I.M.S., at Loralai on the 9th January 1901. In connection with the first two cases a reward of R200 in each case was announced; but no clue to the offenders has yet been obtained. The murderer of Captain Johnston, Daulat Hamzazai of Wahar, was arrested on the spot. Enquiries had not yet been completed when Daulat died of dysentery on the 11th April 1901.

At a Jirga held in Sibi in February 1901 it was decided that a heavy fine should be imposed on the various branches of the Hamzazais in Zhob. This fine has been since fixed under the orders of the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General at R10,000 on condition that it shall be paid up within six months from the 1st April 1901; and there is reason to believe that this will be done. In addition to this fine certain friends and relatives of the accused were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

Telegraph Department.

A new telegraph office was opened at Hussain Nikka and the telegraph office at Girdao was strengthened during the year in connection with the Waziri blockade. Hussain Nikka has now two European military signallers and Girdao two European military signallers and one Native signaller. The line was broken several times during the year, it is believed by Waziris.

Movements of troops.

The 6th Bombay Cavalry reached Fort Sandeman in November 1900 and relieved the 5th Bombay Cavalry which left for Jacobabad. The head-quarters and squadrons of the 19th Bengal Lancers left Loralai for Umballa in September 1900, leaving a detachment behind which was relieved by 4th Bengal Lancers from Saugar in February 1901. The 23rd Bombay Rifles and a wing of the 24th Bombay Infantry moved from Fort Sandeman and Loralai to Mir Ali Khel in December 1900 in connection with the Waziri blockade.

It may be here noted that the Waziri raiding season on Zhob does not usually commence until after the Powindah tribes have left the Girdao plain for their summer head-quarters in Khurasan and Afghanistan and ceases on the return of these tribes towards India. For the Waziris cannot conveniently pass through the Powindah camps with whom they have feuds. In the winter the snow makes it impossible for the Waziris to take cattle over their hills. A post on the Zarmelan plain or at Domandi on the borders of Zhob and the Punjab would be a very useful check on Waziri raids and would greatly facilitate the caravan traffic by adding to its security. A strong and reliable post on the road between Moghal Kot and Kajuri Kach would also tend to keep the Waziris in better order.

Zhob Levy Corps.

(*a*) *Cavalry.*—With the exception of the Brahui Squadron there has been no difficulty in getting recruits. The Brahuis are very unsatisfactory. They bring no money with them, are very dirty and will never make good soldiers. The Khetrans, who were put into that Squadron are doing well, and it is intended to enlist more of them.

(*b*) *Infantry.*—Men are always to be had for the infantry, and there has been no difficulty in getting recruits. With the exception of the Pishin Kakar Company, which has been very efficient during the year, the infantry of the corps is being reorganized. The Brahui Company is being replaced by Zhob Kakars, the Ghilzai Company is being generally overhauled and the fourth company has been changed into Musa Khels and Isots. Enlistment for these three Companies is satisfactory.

Native Officers.

The following appointments were made and sanctioned by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan :—

First Squadron.—Kote Duffadar Dad Gul, Allahdadzai, was promoted to 2nd class Jemadar *vice* Mazwai Khan, dismissed.

Syed Khan, Jogezai, to be 2nd class Jemadar, *vice* Amir Khan, dismissed.

Third Company.—Subadar Nur Muhammad, Brahui, was promoted to Subadar-Major, and Jemadar Sarwar Shah, Yusafzai, promoted to Subadar, and Toran, Jogezai, appointed Jemadar in his place.

Fourth Company.—Jan Muhammad, Isot, was appointed Jemadar, *vice* Roze Muhammad, dismissed.

Desertions.

There were only two cases of desertion during the year :—

(1) On 21st November 1900 Naik Khan Sherin, Ghilzai, was in command of a Tirni guard at Kapip. He deserted with R450 Tirni collections entrusted to his charge. The money was recovered from the Ghilzai Company.

(2) On the 27th January 1901 two Brahui sowars, by name Khuda Bakhsh and Purdil, deserted from Gul Kach with five carbines. They are reported to have been killed by the Suleiman Khels.

With the above exceptions there has not been much crime in the corps, the only serious cases being :—

(1) A theft from Jemadar Baz Muhammad's house at Dirgi when three carbines and R370 belonging to the corps were stolen. A sowar of the corps was implicated in the theft and was awarded four years' imprisonment by the Jirga which tried the case.

(2) A case in which the sentry at Girdao allowed three Suleiman Khel prisoners to escape from custody.

Services.

In August 1900 there were two encounters with the Waziris which ended in one Waziri being killed on each occasion. The first took place on the 8th August 1900 near Gul Kach. Some Mando Khels reported that the Waziris had raided their cattle and were taking them over the Gumal *vid* Shinbaz. Jemadar Sahib Khan turned out his men and divided them into two parties. The party which he accompanied came upon the raiders driving the cattle.

A fight ensued in which the raiders left behind one man dead. The cattle were all recovered. The other encounter took place on Shinbaz Kotal. The post at Girdao received information on the 13th August 1900 from Mando Khels that they had been raided by Waziris who had gone off to Shinbaz. A party of three sepoys under Lance Naik Lall Muhammad started off and caught the raiders at Shinbaz Kotal. In the fight which ensued one Waziri was killed and three were wounded.

Casualties. On the 13th September 1900 two sowars, Mira Gul and Abdul Rahman, were shot by Waziris when on patrol duty between Moghal Kot and Kuchbina and on the 23rd of the same month Sowar Balal was wounded by Waziris when on escort duty between the same places.

General. In September 1900 the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan sanctioned men of the Levy Corps being allowed to reckon their former service in the corps or regular army, towards good conduct pay and pension, after three years' exemplary service in the corps.

Two new posts were built during the year, one at Waziri Bagh and the other at Shinbaz Kotal. The other posts on the Gumal and Kundar Rivers were all repaired.

The distribution statement of the corps is attached—(M).

Cholera broke out at Kamaruddin Karez last summer and was generally prevalent in Khurasan. The detachment at Kamaruddin Karez suffered severely and five sepoys died of the disease.

The corps was inspected in April 1900 by the General Officer Commanding, Quetta District, and he reported satisfactorily on what he saw. It was again inspected by the Revenue Commissioner in December 1900, and he was much pleased with the accounts and the condition of the corps.

Zhob Levy Corps Fund. The year opened with a balance of ₹26,410-15-4 in hand on the 1st April 1900. The total receipts during the year both on account of Government and Private Funds which constitute the fund as a whole, have been ₹1,64,178-15-9 or a grand total of ₹1,90,589-15-1.

The total expenditure during the year under all the sub-heads, both on account of Government and private funds, has amounted to ₹1,83,482-11-2.

The closing balance on the 31st March 1901 was therefore ₹7,107-3-11, which was made up as follows :—

	₹	a.	p.
Government Fund	630	5	5
Private Fund	6,476	14	6
TOTAL	7,107	3	11

The statement marked N attached herewith shows the details of the receipts and expenditure under the several heads and sub-heads of the account.

Statement marked O shows the total strength, establishment, excess and deficiency of the Zhob Levy Corps Cavalry and Infantry on the 31st March 1901.

Employment of Muhammadans. Two English-knowing Muhammadan Ministerial officers were obtained from the Punjab during the year and given appointments in the District. On a vacancy occurring every endeavour will be made to secure the services of qualified Muhammadans, and the post of Head Accountant now vacant is being reserved for a Muhammadan.

It may be added that it is very difficult to obtain Muhammadans from Zhob itself for ministerial offices as local education is very backward.

STUART H. GODFREY, *Major*,

Political Agent in Zhob.

A

Statement showing Land Revenue collections in kind and in cash in the Zhob District in the year 1900-1901.

Particulars.	Maunds collected.	Rate at which sold per maund.	Cash realized.	Total.	Remarks.
	Mds. s. c.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	
I.—Collections in kind—					
Wheat	*22,645 33 1	2 12 7·64	*52,020 10 9	...	* This excludes the sum of R11,496-14 on account of the cost of 3,998-36 8 maunds of wheat sent to to the Fort Sandeman godown which remained unsold at the close of the year (from Bori Tahsil).
Barley	1,347 1 4	2 12 4·51	3,736 0 8		
Bhusa	23,420 34 6	0 8 2·12	11,969 12 10		
Makai	5,054 26 0	2 0 ·24	10,115 8 2		
Jawari	6,127 23 7	1 9 9·6	9,880 2 9		
China	3,741 36 9	1 2 9·3	4,390 8 8		
Shali	1,467 9 0	1 8 6·46	2,250 3 5		
Kangui	55 33 2	1 3 3	67 2 11		
Karbi	11,227 36 15	0 4 6·73	3,200 11 11		
Moong	283 32 4	2 10 9·19	758 9 3		
Potatoes	19 32 8	2 8 0	49 8 6		
Tobacco	5 24 12	8 7 3·85	47 8 4		
Bhusa Moong	283 37 4	0 4 11·04	87 5 0		
Bajra	45 23 12	2 0 0	91 3 2		
Lucerne	26 25 0	0 5 6·4	9 3 4		
Carrots	16 25 0	1 4 0	20 12 8		
				98,695 0 4	
II.—Collections in cash—					
Lucerne	...	...	114 5 10		
Sabz Khurda	...	...	1,101 2 5		
Palezat	...	...	895 4 8		
Land Revenue fines	...	...	227 2 5		
Water Mills	...	...	788 0 0		
Onions	...	...	318 6 2		
Carrots, Vegetables	...	...	91 7 6		
Royalty on wood	...	...	5,418 8 0		
Fixed cash assessment	...	...	15,977 1 3		
Miscellaneous	...	...	14 4 0		
Half of the income of Loralai Municipal lands	...	...	992 8 0		
				25,938 1 10	
Grazing tax	...	...	48,115 1 5		
				48,115 1 5	
III.—Arrears of previous years recovered during the year—					
Land Revenue	...	...	...		
Grazing tax	...	...	21,760 2 0		
				21,760 2 0	
Total	...	...	...	1,94,508 5 7	

Details of Tahsils.

	Bori.	Upper Zhob.	Lower Zhob.	Musa-Khel.	Total.	Total collections as in column 6.	Lambardari allowance, etc., paid.	Net revenue credited into Treasury.
	R a. p.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*
I.—Collections in kind	32,140 11 6	31,318 11 9	27,451 13 1	7,783 12 0	98,695 0 4			
II.—Collections in cash	5,748 13 5	448 8 4	3,630 13 5	132 13 5	9,961 0 7	1,94,508 5 7	17,926 6 11	1,76,581 14 8
II. (*a*).—Fixed cash assessment in cash	874 15 8	11,821 1 7	3,281 0 0	...	15,977 1 3			
III.—Grazing tax	3,144 8 3	17,276 5 0	19,655 8 2	8,038 12 0	48,115 1 5			
IV.—Arrears of previous years collected during the year.	2,617 2 0	8,765 9 6	2 3 11	10,375 2 7	21,760 2 0			
Total	44,526 2 10	69,630 4 2	54,021 6 7	26,330 8 0	1,94,508 5 7			

STUART H. GODFREY, *Major*,
Political Agent in Zhob.

B

Statement of grain allowances, remissions and assignments of Land Revenue made in the Zhob District up to and inclusive of 1900-1901.

Nature of Grant.	Total value of grants in Rupees.						Remarks.
	In perpetuity or during the maintenance of an institution or office.		For life or lives or for a fixed period.		Total.		
	Grants made up to and inclusive of 1899-1900.	Grants made during 1900-1901.	Grants made up to and inclusive of 1899-1900.	Grants made during 1900-1901.	Grants made up to and inclusive of 1899-1900.	Grants made during 1900-1901.	
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
(a) For the maintenance of public servants	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(b) For other purposes—							
(1) Assignments of Land Revenue	...	...	(a) 7,618 15 10	(b) 950 12 2	(a) 7,618 15 10	(b) 950 12 2	
(2) Grain allowances	...	...	(c) 9,675 0 0	...	(c) 9,675 0 0	...	
					17,293 15 10	950 12 2	18,244 12 0

(a) These figures include :—

	R a. p.
(i) Muafis for life or lives (ii) ,, until further orders (iii) ,, ,, next settlement	4,392 9 8 *
(iv) Temporary remissions of revenue still in force	3,026 6 2
(v) Grazing tax sanctioned for the whole of the Jogezais	200 0 0

(b) These figures include muafis :—

	R a. p.
(i) For life or lives	35 0 0
(ii) Until further orders	56 3 10
	91 3 10
(iii) Temporary remission of revenue	859 8 4

* Of this sum R9-11-10 on account of muafi S. No. 62 printed list B has been resumed from 1900-1901 owing to the death of the grantee.

(c) Out of this R975 was resumed as follows :—

	R a. p.	R a. p.
(i) Out of 400 maunds of grain allowance for Dost Muhammad's family, 215 maunds at R2 per maund resumed	430 0 0	
(ii) Gohar Khan's share 15 maunds of wheat at R2 per maund and 10 maunds of jawari at R1-8 per maund	45 0 0	
	R a. p.	975 0 0
(iii) Gul Bikram's allowance of 50 maunds of wheat at R2 per maund discontinued	100 0 0	
Gul Karam and Kalandar Khan's allowance of 100 maunds of wheat each at R2 per maund discontinued	400 0 0	500 0 0

C

Statement showing the Judicial work done by the several Courts in the Zhob District for the year 1900-1901.

Officers.	Civil suits disposed of.		Execution of decree cases.	Total.	Criminal trials disposed of.		Total.	Miscellaneous revenue cases.	Grand total.
	Original.	Appeal.			Original.	Appeal.			
Political Agent in Zhob	...	6	3	9	1 *	4	5	537	551
Assistant Political Agent, Upper Zhob	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	2
,, ,, ,, Lower ,,	7	...	5	12	2	...	2	7	21
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Upper Zhob	8	...	6	14	7	...	7	...	21
,, ,, ,, Lower ,,	2	5	4	11	17	...	17	...	28
Tahsildar, Upper Zhob (Hindubagh)	7	...	...	7	5	...	5	...	12
,, Lower Zhob	60	...	23	83	12	...	12	...	95
,, Bori	39	...	13	52	13	...	13	...	65
,, Musa Khel	3	...	1	4	1	...	1	...	5
Naib Tahsildar, Upper Zhob (Hindubagh)	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Naib Tahsildar, Killasaifulla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st Naib Tahsildar, Lower Zhob	48	...	7	55	1	...	1	...	56
2nd Naib Tahsildar, ,,	34	...	5	39	1	...	1	...	40
,, ,, Bori	99	...	26	125	2	...	2	...	127
,, ,, Musa Khel	5	...	2	7	...	...	...	...	7
Total	314	11	95	420	63	4	67	544	1,031

* Two cases instituted during the year and finally disposed of by Jirga have been shown in the list of political cases.

STUART H. GODFREY, *Major*,

Political Agent in Zhob.

D

Statement showing the number and classification of Political cases in the Zhob District tried by Jirga during the year 1900-1901.

Place of Jirga sittings.	Local cases.									Inter-Provincial cases between Baluchistan, Sind and Punjab.			Grand Total.
	Murder.	Robbery.	Adultery.	Adultery with murder.	Land and Revenue.	Betrothal and other cases connected with marriage.	Cattle lifting.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	With Punjab.	With Sind.	Total.	
Fort Sandeman	6	34	8	1	...	41	26	317	433	...	...	...	433
Musakhel	...	10	6	1	...	11	15	129	172	...	...	...	172
Loralai	2	7	16	...	...	19	9	92	145	...	...	...	145
Hindubagh	5	9	31	1	...	28	14	198	286	...	...	...	286
Sibi	10	1	6	1	2*	3	2	9	34	...	...	...	34
Tank	5	4	...	...	...	...	17	11	...	37	...	...	37
Quetta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	28	65	67	4	2	102	83	756	1,070	37	...	...	1,107

* Shown in the Judicial Statement.

E

Statement showing the Registration work of the Zhob District for the year 1900-1901.

Station.	Documents registered.			Total realizations including copying fees.	Expenditure inclusive of that paid out of copying fees.			
		Optional.			Fees to Sub-Registrars.		Fees to copyists.	
	Compulsory.	Relating to immoveable property.	Others.		Amount paid from receipts before credit into Treasury.	Amount drawn from Treasury.	Amount paid from receipts before being credited into Treasury.	Amount drawn from Treasury.
				R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Fort Sandeman	12	...	3	46 8 0	...	23 12 0	...	6 8 0
Loralai	6	...	2	19 8 0	...	4 4 0	...	1 0 0
Hindubagh	3	...	1	10 8 0	...	...	...	...
Musakhel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	21	...	6	76 8 0	...	28 0 0	...	7 8 0

F

GENERAL SUMMARY.—Distribution of the Prisoners of all classes (convicted, under-trial and civil) confined in the lock-ups and subsidiary jails in the Zhob District during the year 1900-1901.

District.	Place of confinement.			Prisoners in jail at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year.			Total daily average number of prisoners.		
	Central Jail.	District Jail.	Subordinate Jails and lock-ups.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Zhob	...	...	Fort Sandeman	37	3	40	210	20	230	247	23	270	220	22	242	27	1	28	33·07	2·62	35·69
			Loralai	36	4	40	291	18	309	327	22	349	297	21	318	30	1	31	36·41	3	39·41
			Hindubagh	21	3	24	58	16	74	79	19	98	74	17	91	5	2	7	14·13	2·84	16·97
			Killa Saifulla	14	4	18	104	20	124	118	24	142	104	22	126	14	2	16	5·96	1·6	7·56
			Musakhel	41	1	42	83	8	91	124	9	133	108	9	117	16	...	16	27·69	1	28·69
			Total	149	15	164	746	82	828	895	97	992	803	91	894	92	6	98	117·26	11·06	128·32

STUART H. GODFREY, *Major,*
Political Agent in Zhob.

G

Statement showing the details of prisoners received in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Zhob District during 1900-1901.

District.	Direct Admission.					By Transfer from other Jails.				
	Convicts, male.	Convicts, female.	Civil prisoners.	Political prisoners.	Under-trial prisoners not convicted.	Convicts, male.	Convicts, female.	Civil prisoners.	Political prisoners.	Under-trial prisoners not convicted.
Zhob	82	5	6	482	217	...	...	...	13	18

H

Expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Lock-ups and Subsidiary Jails of the Zhob District during the year 1900-1901 (excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations or repairs).

District.	Daily average number of prisoners.				Establishment.			Dieting charges.			
	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Permanent.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Rations.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Cost per head of average strength (excluding civil prisoners).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					R	R	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Zhob	28·31	99·28	·73	128·32	879*	879	6 13 7	798 2 7	4,806 13 2	5,604 15 9	43 14 10

District.	Hospital charges.				Clothing and bedding of prisoners.		Sanitation charges.			Charges for moving prisoners.		
	Sick diet and extras for patients.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength (excluding civil prisoners).	Conservancy, cleansing, etc.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Transfer charges, etc.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Zhob	822 10 11	822 10 11	6 6 6	161 5 0	622 4 3	4 14 0	395 6 4	395 6 4	3 1 3	368 13 4	368 13 4	2 14 0

District.	Charges for other miscellaneous services and supplies.						Contingencies.			Grand total of expenditure.	Total cost per head of average strength.
	For bedding.	Uniform of warders.	Execution charges.	Other miscellaneous charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Registers and stationery.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.		
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
	R a. p.	R	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R	R	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Zhob	257 15 8	50	0 9 0	179 10 3	488 2 11	3 12 10	56	56	0 7 0	9,237 5 6	71 15 9

* Includes R75 only on account of allowance for dearness of provisions.

I

Statement showing the income, expenditure and balance of all the Excluded Local Funds in the Zhob District for the year 1900-1901.

Name of Fund.	Opening balance of the year.	Income of the year.	Total.	Expenditure of the year.	Closing balance.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund	4,386 5 8	22,762 4 10	27,148 10 6	25,751 5 9	1,397 4 9
Loralai Town Fund	721 13 2	13,537 12 3	14,259 9 5	11,011 3 3	3,248 6 2
Zhob Police Fund	7,902 12 11	7,349 2 9	15,251 15 8	7,314 2 7	7,937 13 1
Zhob Levy Corps Fund	26,410 15 4	1,64,178 15 9	1,90,589 15 1	1,83,482 11 2	7,107 3 11
Total	39,421 15 1	2,07,828 3 7	2,47,250 2 8	2,27,559 6 9	19,690 11 11

STUART H. GODFREY, *Major*,
Political Agent in Zhob.

L

Return of Schools and Education in the Zhob District for the year 1900-1901.

Name and place of school.	Class of school.	Number of pupils in the school at the close of the year.								Income of school.				Cost of school.
		Christians.	Sikhs.	Hindus.	Indian Muhammadans.	Local Pathans.	Baluchis.	Afghans.	Total.	Contribution by Local Funds.	Grant-in-aid from Provincial Revenues.	Realised by fees and subscriptions.	Total.	
										R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Fort Sandeman	Upper Primary Anglo-Vernacular School.	...	3	11	8	3	2	...	27	235 5 7	100 0 0	20 5 0	355 10 7	355 10 7
Loralai	Primary	...	...	13	6	2	...	...	21	277 8 9	100 0 0	31 5 0	408 13 9	408 13 9
Hindubagh	Do.	...	...	...	2	10	...	...	12	12 2 0	804 0 0	...	816 2 0	816 2 0
Killa-Saifulla	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Girls' School, Fort Sandeman	Do.	...	3	14	...	...	...	...	17	240 0 0	...	353 0 0	593 0 0	491 14 3
Total		...	6	38	16	15	2	...	77	765 0 4	1,004 0 0	404 10 0	2,173 10 4	2,072 8 7

M

Statement showing the distribution of the Zhob Levy Corps corrected up to 31st March 1901.

Serial No.	Posts, etc.	Native Officers.	Mounted.	Foot.	Total.	Remarks.
1	Fort Sandeman	12	136	127	275	
2	Safi Towers	...	25	...	25	
3	Girdao	...	...	31	31	
4	Gul Kuch	1	42	1	44	
5	Chachobi	1	17	...	18	
6	Husein-Nikka	...	6	21	27	
7	Gastoi	1	33	1	35	
8	Kamaruddin Karez	...	...	36	36	
9	Keshitu	...	...	26	26	
10	Tirkhawar	1	...	28	29	
11	Loi Band	...	...	21	21	
12	Hindubagh	...	...	25	25	
13	Shinbaz	...	...	22	22	
14	Mir Ali Khel	...	15	...	15	
15	Purchase of rations	1	25	2	28	
16	Corps escort	...	35	10	45	
17	Civil escort	...	...	1	1	
18	Military Works Department escort	...	7	7	14	
19	Hurnai Agency	...	4	...	4	
20	Darya Khan Agency	...	4	...	4	
21	Furlough	4	29	25	58	
22	Leave	...	5	3	8	
	Total strength on 31st March 1901	21	383	387	791	

STUART H. GODFREY, *Major*,
Political Agent in Zhob.

N

Statement showing the details of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Zhob Levy Corps Excluded Local Fund for the year 1900-1901.

Heads of Receipts.	Amount.	Heads of Payments.	Amount.
	R a. p.		R a. p.
Government Fund.		Government Fund.	
Sub-Head Fines	.....	Sub-Head Fines	.....
„ Estate of deceased officers and men	496 2 9	„ Estate of deceased officers and men	664 3 2
Total Government Fund	496 2 9	Total Government Fund	664 3 2
Private Fund.		Private Fund.	
Sub-Head Amanat Khata	3,998 0 0	Sub-Head Amanat Khata	4,258 0 0
„ Chunda	16,146 9 0	„ Chunda	11,631 14 7
„ Forage	8,787 7 2	„ Forage	13,924 11 10
„ Musketry	294 2 9	„ Musketry	175 1 0
„ Hospital	400 0 0	„ Hospital	400 0 0
„ Clothing and Equipment	15,989 8 7	„ Clothing and Equipment	19,657 13 0
„ Store	26,722 4 1	„ Store	27,928 4 8
„ Transport Chunda	2,241 12 8	„ Transport Chunda	4,752 12 11
„ Regimental	* 6,198 6 7	„ Regimental	5,915 0 5
„ Treasury Deposit	7 10 0	„ Treasury Deposit	340 15 0
„ Advance	82,897 0 2	„ Advance	93,833 14 7
Total Private Fund	1,63,682 13 0	Total Private Fund	1,82,818 8 0
Total Receipts	1,64,178 15 9	Total payments	1,83,482 11 2
Opening balance	26,410 15 4	Closing balance	7,107 3 11*
Grand Total	1,90,589 15 1	Grand Total	1,90,589 15 1

	R a. p.
* Private Fund	6,476 14 6
Government Fund	630 5 5
	7,107 3 11

O

Statement showing the total strength, establishment, excess and deficiency of the Zhob Levy Corps Cavalry and Infantry on 31st March 1901.

	CAVALRY.												INFANTRY.									
Particulars.	Ressaldar-Major.	Ressaldar.	Ressaldar.	Jemadars, 1st class.	Ditto, 2nd class.	Kote-Duffadars.	Duffadars, 1st class	Ditto, 2nd class.	Sowars. Lance Duffadars.	Sowars. Sowars.	Salutris.	Total.	Particulars.	Subedar-Major.	Subedars.	Jemadars.	Kote-Havildars.	Havildars.	Naiks.	Sepoys. Lance Naiks.	Sepoys. Sepoys.	Total.
1st Squadron	1	...	1	...	1	1	4	3	2	87	...	100	1st Company	...	1	1	1	4	5	8	87	107
2nd Ditto	...	...	1	2	...	1	4	4	8	77	1	98	2nd Ditto	...	1	1	1	3	2	5	81	94
3rd Ditto	...	...	1	...	2	1	3	2	8	70	1	88	3rd Ditto	1	1	1	1	4	4	7	82	101
4th Ditto	...	1	...	2	...	1	4	4	8	89	...	109	4th Ditto	...	1	1	1	4	4	6	77	94
Total Strength	1	1	3	4	3	4	15	13	26	323	2	395	Total Strength	1	4	4	4	15	15	26	327	396
Total Establishment	1	1	3	4	4	4	16	16	32	340	2	423	Total Establishment	1	4	4	4	16	20	32	340	421
Excess	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Excess	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deficient	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	6	17	...	28	Deficient	...	...	...	...	1	5	6	13	25

STUART H. GODFREY, *Major,*
Political Agent in Zhob.

APPENDIX VI.

Extract from the Administration Report of the Kalat Agency for the year 1900-1901.

See Appendix I.

Personnel.

Changes in the Agency. The control of the Bakhra Thana (Jamali Service) was transferred during the year to the Political Agent, Southern Baluchistan, and the management of the Ex-Khan's affairs to the Assistant Political Agent, Loralai.

Revenue and crops. The statement marked A appended shows the total collections of land revenue in cash and in kind of the Bolan District.

There has been a considerable decrease in the receipts from all sources of land revenue which is chiefly due to the damage done to the Kharif crops by the excessive rainfall during the year. No difficulty was experienced in realizing the revenue. The amount collected was credited into the Quetta Treasury during the year.

Revenue receipts and expenditure. The total receipts during the year under report amounted to R11,228-6-11 against the sanctioned estimate of R11,470, and the expenditure amounted to R1,56,637-12-2 against the sanctioned estimates of R1,53,012.

Local funds. Statement B is the abstract of the Bolan Bazar Fund receipts and expenditure for the year under report. The fund is self-supporting—the receipts being slightly in excess of the expenditure.

Judicial work. Statement C shows the judicial work done by the courts in the Kalat District during the year.

Jirgas. Statement D shows the number of cases tried by Jirga. The total for the year was 1,160 against 867 decided in 1899-1900.

Minerals. The coal export returns show that 39,876 maunds 3 seers of coal and 20,747 maunds 14 seers of coal dust were exported to Sibi and Quetta from the Mach coal mines during the past year.

Registration. Statement E shows the Registration work done by the Bolan Sub-Registrar during the year.

Public health. The health of the people of the Agency was generally good. Cholera broke out in one or two places in Mekran, as also at Jhal in Kachi, but it soon disappeared and no deaths were reported as being due to the disease. There was no cattle disease in the district, but owing to the want of rain, scarcity of fodder prevailed in the early part of the year.

Public works. In April 1900 His Highness the Khan set aside a lakh of rupees for certain improvements in the Kalat State to be carried out with the advice of the Political Agent. Accordingly the following works were projected and commenced:—

1. Construction of a new Miri and a suitable residence for His Highness the Khan at Mustung.
2. Metalled road from Kalat Kotal to Kalat (12 miles).
3. Gazak Karez.

Work No. 1 though practically completed during the past year has been found to require some further attention, and the Miri will not be finally ready for occupation before next autumn.

Work No. 2. A "kutcha" road has been made and the metalling is in progress. When this is finished the cart road from Quetta to Kalat will be metalled throughout.

The work of the Gazak Karez is still proceeding. A sum of R55,500 has so far been expended on these works and the balance will be spent in the current year.

Census. The census of the Kalat Agency, including Jhallawan but excluding Makran and Kharan, was commenced at the end of August 1900 and completed in March 1901. The total expenditure on this account has amounted to R2,430-9-11, which sum was met from the Kalat State Funds. The inhabitants according to the census numbered 354,926.

His Highness the Khan. His Highness Mir Mahmud Khan, G.C.I.E., Beglar Begi, was present in Quetta in April 1900 on the occasion of His Excellency the Viceroy's visit to Baluchistan. His Highness also made a tour last winter in the Bhag Niabat, returning to his capital in February 1901. Responding to the needs of his subjects for assistance during the scarcity that prevailed in Kachi last year, His Highness gave taccavi advances to the extent of R26,879 to the Zamindars of the Bhag, Nasirabad and Lehri Niabats. He has also advanced a sum of R2,000 for the construction of the Gadi Band, an irrigation work connected with His Highness's lands in the Bhag Niabat.

His Highness has contributed a sum of R20,000 towards the Queen Victoria Memorial Fund.

Employment of Muhammadans. No permanent vacancies occurred in the establishments under this Agency and no Muhammadans were consequently appointed. An acting vacancy occurred for nine and a half months in this office and a Muhammadan candidate was employed, but after serving for two and a half months he left to take up a better appointment in the office of the Political Adviser to His Highness the Khan of Kalat.

Political. The behaviour of the tribes and the political condition of the country were, on the whole, satisfactory during the past year.

Apart from Makran affairs, which will be referred to further on, only two cases call for notice. These are (1) the threatened disturbances at Sohrab, (2) the attitude of Sirdar Rustam Khan Muhammad Hasani. The first case is connected with a dispute between Sir Nauroz Khan and Sirdar Sultan Muhammad Harooni regarding the possession of a portion of the Gurgit Karez at Sohrab in Jhallawan. A report was received that Sir Nauroz Khan intended attacking Sirdar Sultan Muhammad, and the Jhallawan Chiefs, to repel the threatened attack, assembled a band of some 350 armed men. It does not appear that the Kharan Chief made any move towards putting his threat into execution, and the Jhallawans on the arrival of the Political Agent at Sohrab were induced to disband the force they had collected. Sirdar Sultan Muhammad was supported in this affair by representatives from the Zarakzai, Moosiani, Sasoli, Bajoi, Jhattak and the Mardoi Mengal tribes.

The Muhammad Hasani Sirdar has long had a dispute with the Magasi Sirdar as to which should take precedence in Darbar. In February 1900 a decision was given by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan in favour of Sirdar Kaisar Khan, Magasi. This decision Sirdar Rustam Khan declines to accept, and he has since, in spite of endeavours to conciliate him, maintained a semi-rebellious attitude. He is supported in his claim by Sirdar Pasand Khan and other Chiefs.

In Makran, after an unwonted period of peace under Mir Mehrulla Khan's successful administration, a renewal of trouble was caused by the unlawful proceedings of the notorious Sher Muhammad Gichki. Having set at defiance the Nizam's authority, he was killed on the 25th July 1900 in a fight with Mir Mehrab Khan Gichki who had been sent to bring him to account. This event led to the flight to Persia of Mir Muhammad Umar Nausherwani, Sher Muhammad's son-in-law, and who, with the assistance of Persian subjects, has since committed 9 separate raids into Makran. In one of the raids the number of his followers was over 600 and the large village of Kantdar in the Dasht District was attacked and pillaged. In connection with these disturbances and the Nazim's intention to proceed to Dizak to meet the Sartip of Bampur for the purpose of effecting Muhammad Umar's capture, it was considered desirable for the Political Agent to be on the spot, and Captain Showers accordingly proceeded to the country in January 1901 with a military escort of 10 Cavalry and 200 Infantry. He marched to Dizak and meeting the Sirtip of Bampur assisted him in reducing to obedience Mirs Bairam Khan and Ali Muhammad who were supporters of Muhammad Umar and who had shut themselves up in the strong forts of Surjo and Shustun and opposed a successful resistance to the Sirtip's forces. In submitting they bound themselves to restore all property carried off by their adherents in the raids of Muhammad Umar. The weakness of the Sirtip's control over the country on the Persian side of the border prevented any effective action being taken for Muhammad Umar's capture, but before leaving Makran the Political Agent made such arrangements for strengthening the Nazim's position as should serve to put it beyond Muhammad Umar's force to further disturb the peace of the country.

H. L. SHOWERS, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Kalat.

A

Return of Land Revenue collections in kind and in cash in the Bolan Sub-Division for 1900-1901.

Description.	Maunds collected.	Rate at which sold per annum	Cash realized.	Total.
	Mds. s. ch.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*
I.—Collections in kind—				
Wheat	560 21 0	3 6 0	1,891 12 5	
Barley	1 25 0	3 0 0	4 14 0	
Bhoosa	562 6 0	0 6 3	219 9 5	
Cheena	0 5 0	2 12 0	0 5 6	
Jowari	2 0 0	1 11 3	3 6 6	
Do.	5 28 0	1 9 0	8 14 6	
Karbi	12 8 0	0 5 0	3 13 0	
Do.	0 20 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	
Til	0 12 0	5 5 0	1 9 6	
				2,134 8 10
II.—Collections in Cash—Cash Assessments—				
Khasil	...	...	55 2 8	
Vegetables	...	...	2 14 9	
Green moth	...	...	0 2 0	
Palezat	...	...	50 9 0	
Green Jowari	...	...	14 8 11	
Fruits	...	...	0 12 0	
Contracts	...	...	75 0 0	
Miscellaneous	...	...	138 12 11	
Royalty on coal	...	...	745 10 3	
Record Fund fee	...	...	3 11 9	
				1,087 4 3
				3,221 13 1

H. L. SHOWERS, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Kalat.

B

Annual Account of the Bolan Bazar Excluded Local Fund for the year 1900-1901.

Heads of receipts.	Actuals of 1900-1901.	Remarks.	Heads of disbursement.	Actuals of 1900-1901.	Remarks.
Assessed Taxes.	₹ a. p.		*Charges of collection of Revenue.*	₹ a. p.	
Taxes upon Houses . .	242 4 0		Rate and cess collecting establishment.	80 12 0	
Minor Departments.					
Agriculture—			*Police.*		
Public gardens . .	83 4 8		Executive Force . .	107 8 0	
Sanitation—			*Medical.*		
Conservancy Tax and Fees.	260 8 0		Professional Establishment.	60 0 0	
Deposits and Advances.			Hospitals and dispensaries	8 9 9	
Other deposits and advances.	791 7 10		*Minor Departments.*		
			Public gardens . .	163 5 2	
			Conservancy	108 0 0	
			Miscellaneous.		
			Miscellaneous . .	44 0 5	
			Deposits and Advances.		
			Other deposits and advances.	791 7 10	
Receipts . .	1,377 8 6		Expenditure .	1,363 11 2	
Opening balance . .	2,550 12 7		Closing balance . .	2,564 9 11	
TOTAL . .	3,928 5 1		TOTAL .	3,928 5 1	

C

Statement of the Judicial work of the officers in the Kalat District for the year 1900-1901.

Officers.	Civil suits disposed of.		Execution of decree cases.	Total.	Criminal trials disposed of.		Total.	Miscellaneous revenue cases.	Grand total.	Grand total of 1899-1900.	Remarks.
	Original.	Appellate.			Original.	Appellate.					
Political Agent, Kalat.	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	4	
Native Assistant to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Bolan Pass.	104	...	46	150	30	...	30	52	232	177	
Total . .	104	...	46	150	31	1	32	52	234	181	

H. L. SHOWERS, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Kalat.

D

Statement showing the number and classification of Political cases in the Kalat District tried by Jirgas during 1900-1901.

Name of Jirga Sittings.	Local cases.									Inter Provincial cases between Baluchistan, Sind and Punjab.			
	Murder.	Robbery.	Adultery.	Adultery with murder.	Land Revenue.	Betrothal and other cases connected with marriages.	Cattle lifting.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	With Sind.	With Punjab.	Total.	Grand Total.
Local Jirgas.													
Quetta, Mastung, Kalat, Mungochar, Rindli, Dandor, Dhador and Mach.	47	111	16	...	194	7	85	676	1,136	...	...	...	1,136
Shahi Jirgas.													
Quetta	1	2	...	2	5	...	...	2	12	...	...	...	12
[illegible]	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	7	12	...	...	...	12
Total	49	113	16	4	201	7	85	685	1,160	...	...	...	1,160

E

Statement showing the Registration work of the Bolan Sub-Division for the year 1900-1901.

Station.	Documents registered.			Total realizations including copying fees.	Expenditure inclusive of that paid out of copying fees.				Remarks.
		Optional.			Fees to Sub-Registrars.		Fees to Copyist.		
	Compulsory.	Relating to immoveable property.	Other.		Amount paid from the receipts before amount being credited into the Treasury.	Amount drawn from the Treasury in 1900-1901.	Amount paid from the receipts before amount being credited into the Treasury.	Amount drawn from the Treasury in 1900-1901.	
				...	...	..			
			...	...		...			
				R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.	
Mach	2	...	1	4 8 0	...	2 0 0	...	1 0 0	

H. L. SHOWERS, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Kalat.

APPENDIX VII.

Extract from the Administration Report of the Southern Baluchistan Agency for the year 1900-1901.

Personnel.

1. See Appendix I.

LAS BELA STATE.

2. Khan Bahadur Haji Ahmed Yar Khan continued as Wazir throughout the year.

3. The relationship between the Jam and his Wazir continued to be of a satisfactory nature. The Jam's attitude towards the British Government has been loyal. His health has been good.

The Jam's younger son, Mir Muhammad Khan, was betrothed to the daughter of Sirdar Nadir Shah Gitchki, brother of the Jam's Begum, on the 31st March.

In April he proceeded to Quetta accompanied by the Political Agent, to meet His Excellency the Viceroy.

4. In October last it was alleged by the Jam that an attempt had been made to poison him by putting arsenic in some food that was being prepared. All endeavours to prove the allegation failed. It however transpired that the suspected food was not meant for the Jam but for some of his servants.

5. It was mentioned in last year's report that owing to the prevalence of famine, arrangements were made for relief of the distressed and destitute people pending their emigration to other parts. The distress went on increasing and owing to the continued drought fodder became scarce and food-grains were selling at prohibitive prices. The rate of *juwari*, the common staple food, was 5 to 7 seers per rupee. The cultivators abandoned their homes and fled to Sind to save themselves from starvation. The Jamotes and Shaheeks who mainly lived by cattle grazing were reduced to a far worse condition in consequence of the heavy mortality of cattle. They maintained themselves on forest produce for a time but ultimately came in large numbers to live on the charity of the State. The State came to the rescue by giving food and clothes at every thana and did their utmost to relieve the sufferings. The number of persons in receipt of State relief went on increasing until 1,600 persons were being fed on the bounty of the State.

6. Such was the state of affairs at the beginning of the year, and matters did not begin to improve until July. The seasonable rain that then fell saved the situation. The outlook became hopeful and the people began to return to their homes in the State by October and November. They were however without agricultural implements, plough cattle and seed grain. The State tided over this difficulty by granting taccavi advances in cash and grain.

7. The public health was endangered in consequence of plague breaking out in Karachi. Precautionary measures were taken and observation camps were established at Hab Chowki under the charge of an Hospital Assistant. Inspections were also held at Naka Kharri and Sonmiani. There were no indigenous cases but two imported cases of plague occurred during the year, one proving fatal.

8. There was a severe outbreak of cholera which swept away about 400 persons.

Small pox appeared at the end of the year, but in a very mild form.

9. The Runjas are paying by instalments the "*phor*" taxation referred to in the report for the previous year.

10. The number of judicial cases disposed of by the Wazir and the subordinate courts during the year is given below :—

Civil cases	257
Criminal cases	276
Revenue cases	83

11. A good many cases of old standing between the people of the Levy Tracts and of Sind were disposed of on the occasion of the Political Agent's tour along the border.

12. The financial condition of the State can be judged from the following figures extracted from the Wazir's budget :—

	R	a.	p.
Balance on 1st April 1900	1,20,716	15	8
Revenue including the price of grain in store	1,72,176	0	0
Loans and Advances	41,876	11	6
Government Promissory notes	80,000	0	0
Balance of land revenue and fines (recoverable) 36,474 10-4 + 4,045-13-9.	40,520	8	1
	4,55,290	3	3
Expenditure	1,96 379	10	7
Deposits to be paid	2,927	14	6
	1,99 307	9	1
Probable balance at credit of the State on the 1st April 1901	2,55,982	10	2
	4,55,290	3	3

13. Owing to the above mentioned vicissitudes the revenue fell short of the estimates by about R40,874, the deficiency under land revenue amounting to R20,000 and that under "sung" to R15,000. The expenditure for various reasons increased by R5,704.

14. There was no change in the Las Bela Military Police which was maintained at a strength of 150 throughout the year.

15. Mirs Ayub Khan and Makbul Khan, sons of Jam Mir Khan, were until lately studying at the Aitchison College. They have now joined the Sind Madrasseh-tul-Islam where the sons of the late Mirs of Sind are being educated.

16. Mir Yakub Khan, their eldest brother, is now at Kharan where he has married the daughter of Sirdar Sir Nawroz Khan.

17. No vacancies occurred in the establishment during the year and consequently no Muhammadans were appointed.

THE LAS BELA FRONTIER LEVIES AND LEVY TRACTS.

18. The present distribution not being found suitable the levies have been re-organised, but the new scheme did not come into force until the 1st April 1901. Under the new scheme there are three head-quarter thanas and out-posts have been established under each of the thanas. A camel sowar is maintained at each of the out-posts. The service to the Khedranis has been reduced as they were found to be a very small and insignificant tribe and continued to misbehave and give trouble.

19. The remarks regarding scarcity, drought and famine apply to the Levy tracts. The people who emigrated to Sind are now returning to their homes.

THE NIABAT AND TAHSIL AT NASIRABAD.

20. Mulla Gous Baksh remained as His Highness the Khan's Naib and Munshi Amar Singh as Tahsildar throughout the year.

21. The area under cultivation during the past three years is as given below :—

	Kharif. Mds. srs.	Rabi. Mds. srs.	Total Mds. srs.
1898-99	65,581-17	15,388-28	80,970-5
1899-1900	72,348-20	14,823-10	87,171-30
1900-1901	80,659-38	19,062-25	99,722-23

22. The assessment on account of water rate and cess for the past three years is as shown below :—

	1898-99. R a. p.	1899-1900. R a. p.	1900-1901. R a. p.
Water rate at Rupee 1 per acre . .	80,974 12 0	87,176 0 0	1,01,522 5 0
Water cess at ½ anna per acre . . .	2,530 5 11	2,724 2 11	3,115 13 10

23. The collection on account of water rate and cess including the arrears for the past years amounted respectively to R92,944-12-2 and R2,603-7-8.

24. It was mentioned in the last report that the question of remissions on Rabi crops was under consideration. A remission of R461-11 was eventually allowed on Rabi crops.

25. The new Frontier Rajwah has been completed.

26. In consequence of the improvement to the Desert Canal and the opening of the new Frontier Rajwah the assessment on all lands coming under the improvement has been raised from R2 to R2-8 an acre, the British Government and the Khan's share being respectively R1-8 and R1. The enhanced assessment was paid by a portion of the zemindars during the year under report, whose lands were benefitted from the water.

Miscellaneous.

27. Owing to the recrudescence of plague in Karachi precautionary measures have again been adopted by establishing inspection and segregation camps at the principal stages on the Karachi-Las Bela main road.

28. The Census of this Agency was taken according to the Tribal area system which required the enumeration to be done through the Sirdars and headmen of tribes. The result is given below :—

	Kalat Lands.	Las Bela.
Number of persons	34,941	56,109
Number of houses	6,055	13,112
Area in square miles	2,500	6,475
Number of tribes	4	5
Number of sections of tribes	25	115

M. C. TIGHE, *Captain,*

Political Agent in Southern Baluchistan.

APPENDIX VIII.

Extract from the Administration Report of the Chagai Political Assistancy (Nushki, Chagai and Western Sinjerani) for the year 1900-1901.

See Appendix I.

Personnel.

1. The revenue derived from Nushki, during the year 1900-1901, amounted, in all, to ₹10,751-5-7, divided as follows:— Revenue and Crops.

	₹ a. p.
I.—Land Revenue	9,553 15 1
V.—Excise	891 15 0
X.—Law and Justice	305 7 6
TOTAL	10,751 5 7

The estimated revenue for the year having been ₹8,000, the receipts have exceeded the estimate by no less than ₹2,751-5-7, a figure which is satisfactory when taken in connection with the fact that a visitation of locusts was responsible for almost the entire destruction of the autumn crops. The expenditure incurred on the administration of Nushki amounted to ₹12,918-14-8; thus the deficiency between receipts and expenditure was ₹2,167-9-1. Having due regard to the fact that the past year was the first year that the Nushki District has been administered the results which have been attained are satisfactory. It is anticipated that the finahcial results, next year, will prove still better.

2. The Chagai District has remained unassessed to revenue throughout the year. The question of establishing a Tahsil in Chagai is now occupying the attention of the Local Government.

3. The assafœtida crop was only a fair one. This crop is wholly dependent on rains falling on certain days in the year and if these rains fail the plants either do not come up at all or, if they do, the individual yield per plant is small. It is worthy of note that the Babars and Kakars of the Zhob Valley who collect this crop have extended their field of operations so as to include within it Sarhad and the Palang Koh, two districts which lie on the Persian side of the Frontier. The drug which the Western Sinjerani District produces is of a peculiar quality and commands a ready sale in the Multan and Delhi markets.

4. The experiment of planting trees in Nushki and date trees in Chagai, met only with a partial measure of success. The experiment made was a modest one as the funds applicable to the purpose were slender. The date trees have done fairly well but the larger number of the trees planted in Nushki have died. While many ascribe the death of these trees to the presence of saltpetre in the soil yet it appears likely that the fiery winds which blow in summer from across the sandy Registan desert have also contributed to this cause.

5. Six Persian water wheels were introduced, last year, into the Chagai district with a view to testing a means of cultivation to which the district appears to be eminently suited. The friable nature of the soil, where the experiment was tried, militated against success. Arrangements are now being made to line wells with pucca brick, and next year will see this system of cultivation given a more exhaustive trial. Should the experiment be attended by the success anticipated, there appears to be no valid reason why the larger portion of the rich waste lands in the Chagai District should not be brought into cultivation.

6. A statement showing the number of political cases decided by the Quetta Shahi Jirga and the local Jirgas is attached to the report and marked Appendix A. Law and Justice.

7. The constitution of the Nushki Police Force remains unaltered. Police.

8. The Nushki Dispensary continues to grow in popularity. The average daily attendance, as shown by the Hospital registers, was 36·17. Patients are coming in freely to be treated from Garmsel, Registan and Shorawak. Hospital.

9. In the course of the year no additions were made to the tribal levies of the district. Tribal.

10. The following is a list of the public works which were carried out, during the year, under the direct supervision of the Political Assistant, Chagai. Public Works.

(a) NUSHKI TAHSIL.

11. A tahsil block complete with post and telegraph offices.

12. A district officer's bungalow, containing six large rooms, overlooking Nushki.

13. A strong levy post, attached to which is a musafirkhana, has been built at Murad Khan Killa, the new stage which divides the distance between Kishingi and Kanak. The combined Chappar Khana and levy post at Kishingi has been completed.

(*b*) CARAVAN ROUTE.

14. Chappar Khanas of large size have been erected at Dalbandin, Merui and Killa Robat, and buildings of the same type, but of medium size, will shortly be completed at Mall, Kuchaki Chah, Padag, Yadgar Chah, Sotag and Chah Sandan. In addition to the buildings just enumerated the erection of Chappar Khanas at Chakal, Tratoh, Mashki Chah, Saindak, Kirtaka and Chah Muhammad-Raza have been taken in hand. It is anticipated that these buildings will be finished before the close of the coming year.

15. The following petty works were also carried out in the course of the year. Additions were made to the Mall, Yadgar-Chah and Karodak Chowkies which have resulted in nearly doubling their accommodation. Two rooms have been added to the Dalbandin thana. The Tratoh Mashki Chah and Mukak Karez Chowkies have all three been enlarged and strengthened. The Saindak thana has been finished and certain very necessary additions and alterations have been made to the Killa Robat thana. Lastly a small dâk shelter has been built at Hurmak. The Vice-Consul in Seistan, on his side, has erected travellers' shelters at Nawar Chah, Girdi Talab, and Chah Muhammad Raza, thus continuing the line of travellers' shelters as far as inhabited Seistan.

16. The system in vogue in Northern India of drawing water by means of Persian wheels has been introduced, experimentally, at Kishingi, Padag, Yadgar Chah and Merui. Additional wells have been sunk at Mall, Kuchaki Chah, Padag, Karodak, Tratoh and Kirtaka and attempts which unfortunately did not prove successful, were made to improve the water supply between Mushki Chah and Mukak Karez, the most trying section of the trade route. To improve the facilities for watering large numbers of camels and horses, small karezes have been opened at Tratoh and Mashki Chah.

Post Offices.

17. The number of post offices in the district remains unchanged. The bi-weekly dâk service which links Quetta to Seistan was quickened in the course of the year. The postal system, as at present constituted, is unable to cope with the large number of parcels which are being received for despatch to Persia. The question of establishing a separate parcel post is now engaging the attention of the Local Government.

The Nushki Telegraph office is progressing satisfactorily.

Geological Survey.

18. Mr. Vredenburg, Geological Survey of India, was deputed, in winter, to examine the mountain range, which separates Kharan from Chagai, with instructions to ascertain whether any economic minerals were to be found in these hills. Mr. Vredenburg's report has not yet been received.

Irrigation.

19. The increase in the number of small irrigation bunds thrown across the Lora river, where it traverses the dâk, which was noted in last year's administration report, has resulted in nearly doubling the area brought under cultivation.

Public health.

20. During the year under report the general health of the district was bad. An unhealthy hot weather attended by much fever and ague was followed by a winter which will long be remembered in the district for an epidemic of pneumonia of singular virulence.

Census.

21. The result of the recent census operations in Chagai and Nushki showed that the population of two out of the three districts of the Chagai Political Assistancy, amounted to 15,689. This number would appear to fall somewhat short of the usual total of the two districts, for it is estimated that many hundreds of nomads have been driven by the recent drought across the frontier into Koh-i-Pusht. It was judged inexpedient to take any census in the Western Sinjerani district.

Political.

22. The Political events of the year worthy of record are few. Two bands of Samalani badmashes who had been wandering about the Nushki-Registan Frontier for months, came in and surrendered in March. As neither of these bands had committed any actual outrage, heavy security was taken for their future good behaviour and they were dismissed to their homes.

23. In June last year a party of trans-frontier raiders carried off nine camels from near Mall. The Political Assistant having had reason to anticipate that some such a raid was likely to occur had previously taken the precaution of stationing a few selected levies at a favourable point on the dâk. Immediately news of the raid reached this post the levies started in pursuit and, after a forced march, the camels were recovered and the raiders were put to flight with the loss of two men killed. The Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General was pleased to recognize the services which had been rendered by conferring rewards on all the levies who had taken part in the fight.

24. This incident occurring, as it did, some weeks after the annihilation of a band of raiders at the hands of the Nushki Rustamzai levies, appears to have had a discouraging effect on would-be raiders, for throughout the year the 365 miles of Baluch-Afghan and the 180 miles of Baluch-Persian Frontier, which fall under the charge of the Chagai Political Assistancy, remained undisturbed.

25. In January last a man named Murad Khan, who posed as being a naib in the employ of Sardar Naoroz Khan, the Kharan Chief, appeared at Kundani, near Washki Nullah,

with a following of some fifty men and attempted to assert a forcible claim to some lands near there. On the Duffadar in charge of the Padag post arriving on the scene with a few armed levies Murad Khan took to his heels.

26. Sartip Mir Mahsum Khan, son of the Amir Hashmat-ul-mulk, Governor of Seistan, paid India a brief visit during the cold weather. Mir Mahsum Khan was suffering from a painful affection of the eyes which threatened to destroy his eyesight. The young Chief has now returned to Seistan much benefitted by the expert medical treatment which he underwent at Lahore.

27. Sardar Mahmud, the head of the trans-frontier Mengals, has given very little trouble this year. This is no doubt due to the fact that the Governor of Kandahar, under orders from Kabul, has stationed preventative posts at selected points, on the Nushki-Shorawak and Nushki-Registan Frontier.

F. C. WEBB-WARE, *Captain*,
Political Assistant, Chagai.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the number and classification of the Political Cases in the Nushki, Chagai and Western Sinjerani districts, tried by the Quetta Shahi Jirga, and local Jirgas, during the year 1900-1901.

	Murder.	Robbery.	Adultery.	Marriage cases.	Cattle stealing.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
			Nushki.				
Political Assistant, Chagai	7	17	...	4	16	150	194
			Chagai.				
Do. do.	...	2	...	2	24	15	43
			Western Sinjerani.				
Do. do.	4	7	...	1	19	20	51
					Total		288

F. C. WEBB-WARE, *Captain*,
Political Assistant, Chagai.

APPENDIX IX.

Extract from the Administration Report of the Public Works Department in Baluchistan for the year ending 1900-1901.

Civil Works.

The original grant for the year was R2,32,000 but this was subsequently increased by the addition of R21,833 received as follows:—

Rupees 17,333 were granted by the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan, *viz.*, R11,333 for Civil Works contribution to the Chaman water supply scheme and R6,000 for constructing Tahsil building at Nushki; and at the close of the year R4,500 were received from the Government of India for making accommodation for Seistan Traders at Quetta from the Imperial funds.

These additions made a total grant of R2,53,833 available for expenditure during the year.

Nearly whole of this amount was expended.

Civil Buildings.

During the year the following works which were in progress during 1899-1900 were completed:—

1. Constructing new Sudder Thana at Quetta.
2. Constructing Levy Post at Girdi Taloo.
3. Constructing a Levy Post and Officers' Rest Room at Kanak.

The following works were sanctioned during the year and completed:—

4. Constructing Dispensary and Hospital Assistant's quarters at Duki.
5. Increasing Tahsil and Thana accommodation for Native Officers at Duki.
6. Constructing Lock-up for prisoners at Loralai.
7. Additions to Sudder Thana for accommodation of Seistan traders at Quetta.

Communications.

1. Construction of the road from Musa Khel to Drug was in hand during the year and work was carried out to the extent of the funds provided. It is hoped that this road will be completed by the end of 1901-1902.

2. The construction of Dâk Bungalow at Fort Sandeman was put in hand. The whole structure has been completed.

Miscellaneous Public improvements.

1. Water supply.—The new Silezai water channel used for irrigation purposes at Fort Sandeman was improved. A sum of R6,600 was paid as compensation for the same.

2. In accordance with the decision of the Government of India, a contribution of R23,333 on account of the first instalment from Civil Works funds of this Agency was paid to the Military Works Services for the water supply scheme, Chaman.

Minor Original Works.

Expenditure under this head was advantageously utilized in improving and making additions, etc., to existing buildings as far as the funds for this head were available.

45—Civil Works under Civil Officers.

In accordance with Baluchistan Agency Public Works Department Circular No. I of 1899 a sum of R10,500 was placed at the disposal of the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan for the following works sanctioned by him to be carried out by the Civil Officers:—

	R
1. Constructing a road between Saifulla Killa and Kundar Niganji *vid* the Tiri Pass and Rud Jogozai.	1,500
2. Improvements to Tazi Karez	3,000
3. Constructing Tahsil Building at Nushki	6,000
TOTAL .	10,500

The above works were completed. Item (1) was in progress last year and has now been completed.

33—Famine Relief Works.

Owing to the continuance of agricultural distress in certain parts of Baluchistan from the last year, Government of India were pleased to sanction a grant of R1,40,000 from Imperial funds for public works to be carried out for the benefit of the affected people. The following works were accordingly put in hand and with the exception of item 9 all were carried out during the year under report:—

1. Constructing a cart track from Hanna to Sor Range Coal Mines.
2. Constructing a road through Tangi leading to Degari mines over the Sharan Kotal.
3. Improvements to the bridle path from Baber Kach to Thal *vid* Quat Mandi and Gamboli.

4. Making a road from the 10th Mile on the Mull road to Trathani.
5. Constructing a road from Fort Sandeman to Gul Kach.
6. Bridle path from Loralai to Gwal Haiderzai *viâ* Torkhezi.
7. Metalling road from Fort Sandeman to Lakabund.
8. Constructing fair weather cart road from Mir-Ali-Khel to Hussain Nika.
9. Bridle path from Thalli towards Kahan in the Marri country.
10. Special repairs to Loralai-Fort Sandeman Road.
11. Improvements to Spintangi-Sambhar-Thall road.
12. Preliminary expenditure on Killa Saifulla-Chinjan road, the work on which was however abandoned as it was found unnecessary.
13. Improving road from Ziarat to Chotair.
14. Karam Manda Irrigation Scheme.

The last two items *viz*: (13) and (14) were carried out under the agency of the Civil Officers; and (14) was one of the works in progress during 1899-1900.

Irrigation.

The original grant amounted to ₹20,000 the whole of which was spent on maintenance and improvements of the Pishin Irrigation Works.

The winter rains have been fairly abundant and there is no apparent reason why the next year's revenue should not show improvement over that of the year 1900-1901. During the year under report, there was a marked improvement in the revenue over that of the last year, the figures being ₹35,226 against ₹18,136.

In addition to above there are some arrears of revenue which remain to be realized during 1901-1902 as follows:—

	₹
Shebo Canal	833
Khushdil Khan Reservoir	176

Certain reports having been received about the probable success of irrigation schemes in the Zhob Valley, and after carefully going into the question, the Government of India was urged to depute an irrigation officer of experience to make investigations and researches in the scheme. Mr. C. B. Nellor, temporary Engineer, was sent who arrived in this Agency in the end of February 1901. He is going on with his work but his reports so far do not seem to be favourable. A sum of ₹12,000 has been provided for in the next year's Civil Works budget estimate for Zhob Irrigation Establishment.

Collieries.

An establishment consisting of one Mining overseer and Khalasi was kept up as before during the year at a cost of ₹2,053.

Messrs. Essajee & Company continued their operations at the Sor range, Khan Bahadur Patel continued work at Mach and Sardar Bahawal Khan and Messrs. Sorabji & Son at the Digari mines. In addition to his previous mining concessions a further mining lease to the extent of one quarter of a mile on the Sor Range was granted to Khan Bahadur B. D. Patel.

The Mining overseer Ahmed Din paid frequent visits to the above mines; he has made out plans of the workings of each mine and gives instructions and advice to each owner for the ventilation and safe and economical progress of the work. But as none of the owners have signed legal leases yet the Mining overseer cannot take action nor get any orders promptly attended to. The form to be adopted for this purpose is however under discussion and will soon be settled.

The mines at Khost continued to be worked by the North-Western Railway. Practically very little work was done at Shahrig. A few accidents to miners and other workmen caused through their own neglect were reported during the year of which three were fatal.

The table below shows the out-put from the various mines for the year 1899-1900:—

Year.	Khost and Shahrig.	Mach.	Sor Range.	Digari.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1899	11,955	2,618	1,152	805	16,530
1900	17,894	2,201	2,145	839	23,079

Burial Grounds.

The various burial grounds throughout the province have been kept in repairs.

Administration Law and Justice, Jails, Police, Medical, Miscellaneous.

Under the marginal and various other heads minor improvements have been carried out.

Postal.

The following is a brief report on Postal Operations in Baluchistan during the year 1900-1901:—

The District Dâk Post Office at Amirchah was closed and a new Post Office was opened at Saindak to meet the convenience of the Political Authorities. The Nushki Branch Office was raised to the status of a Sub-office. The total number of Post Offices of all classes existing on the 31st March 1901 was 53 or in other words the same as last year (1899-1900).

2. The aggregate length of the Mail Lines in Baluchistan has decreased from 1,855 to 1,814½ miles during the year under report. The decrease of 40½ miles is due to the opening and closing of the following mail lines and also to the revision of the distance of old lines.

NEW LINES OPENED.

	Miles.
Kach-Ziarat	+33

LINES CLOSED.

	Miles.
Hindubagh-Khanai	—45

3. A new combined Post and Telegraph Office was opened at Nushki. The number of combined offices which stood at 23 on the 31st March 1900 now stands at 24 during the year under report.

4. On the night of the 24th July 1900 the three mail bags despatched from Mir Ali Khel for Fort Sandeman in charge of three Sowars were robbed by the Waziris. The Sowar who carried the mails was shot in the leg and had his horse killed. One of the missing mail bags was found on the road intact. The missing bags contained no cash.

5. A sum of R67-7-3 was stolen from the Killa Saifulla Post Office during the day-time on 22nd April 1900. The matter was reported to the Police Authorities who failed to trace the thieves.

Telegraph.

At request of the Political Department, the Telegraph Line was extended from Panjpai to Nushki in May 1900, a distance of 45 miles, and a Postal Telegraph Office opened at Nushki on the 12th May 1900. From the date of opening up to 31st March 1901 about one thousand messages have been sent from and received at that office, of which however many were on Postal or Telegraph service. The office has proved of use and although the receipts have not been equal to the cost of maintenance, they have been, I think, as much as, if not more than, expected.

2. For assistance in the Blockade operations on the Waziristan frontier the Girdao Postal Telegraph office was converted into a Field Office and a light line of 18 miles erected to Hussain Nika where another Field Office was opened.

This line was worked well except that in January 1901 it was cut in 8 places about 10 miles from Girdao on one occasion; and in 60 places between 5 and 12 miles from Girdao on a second occasion.

It was found that this was done at the instigation of a discontented Afghan and steps were taken to prevent any future occurrence as far as possible.

3. In addition to these cases of wire cutting five interruptions on permanent lines, lasting 91 hours in all, were caused by persons wilfully damaging the lines.

4. The following offices in the Baluchistan Agency were open at the close of the official year:—

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES.	FIELD OFFICES.
Quetta.	Girdoo.
Sibi.	Hussainnika.

COMBINED OFFICES.

Barkhan.	Loralai.
Chaman.	Mustung.
Duki.	Moktor.
Fort Sandeman.	Mir Ali Khel.
Gamabaz.	Moghal Kot.
Gulkach.	Murgha.
Harnai.	Musakhel (Zhob).
Hindubagh.	Nushki.
Kalat.	Panjpai.
Killa Saifulla.	Pishin.
Kingri.	Sharigh.
Kohlu.	

5. Chaman combined office remained a meteorological observation station as before.

6. The Telegraph System in Baluchistan has worked very well throughout the year.

Railways.

Both the Sind-Pishin and Mushkaf-Bolan branches of the North-Western Railway have been worked regularly throughout the year. There was a slight interruption to traffic on the Sind-Pishin Railway due to a breach at mile 461 where a culvert is now being put in.

General.

Owing to the completion of the Indus Bridge at Kotri and the Shadipali-Balotra Railway British Section and transfer of accounts of these railway projects to examiners of other railways, the office of the Examiner Public Works and Railway Accounts, Baluchistan, was, in accordance with the orders of the Government of India, abolished and the audit of the accounts of the Civil and Irrigation Works in Baluchistan was transferred to the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services, Simla, as the Revenue and Expenditure of Public Works in this Agency would not allow the retention of an independent audit office in Baluchistan.

E. GLENNIE, *Colonel.*

Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent, Governor-General, Baluchistan,
Public Works Department.

APPENDIX X.

Extract from the General Health, Dispensary, and Sanitary Report of the Agency Surgeon for the Province of Baluchistan for the year 1900.

General Health.

The general health of the civil population in the different districts in the province was, on the whole, not so good as in the previous two years. Three years of almost continuous drought was followed in 1900 by a heavy rainfall, and in most of the districts a decided increase of malarial fevers is reported in consequence. Although the increased rainfall has had little effect in the way of increasing the sub-soil water-supply in the springs and *karezes* which are still abnormally low, the surface of the ground has been watered by the rain, and there has been more standing and running surface water—conditions which favour the development of malaria. In the earlier months of the year the health of a considerable portion of the population suffered from scarcity of food due to failure of the grain and grazing crops. Besides this several hundreds of half-starved beggars from the different famine areas in India flocked into the larger towns in Baluchistan furnishing patients to the Civil Dispensaries in considerable numbers. The general scarcity and dearness of food was, I think, undoubtedly instrumental in lowering the standard of health, and rendering certain classes of the people more susceptible of disease.

Dispensaries and Inspections.

The following is a list of the dispensaries in Baluchistan the returns of which are embodied in my annual returns, and classified in accordance with the most recent orders of the Government of India :—

Class.	Name.	Total attendance of patients.
	(A).—*General Hospitals and Dispensaries.*	
State.	Pishin	6,506
,,	Chaman	6,079
,,	Gulistan	8,088
,,	Thal Chotiali Duki	5,570
,,	Shahrig at Hurnai	9,307
,,	Sinjawi	5,843
,,	Barkhan	4,168
,,	Loralai	12,654
,,	Fort Sandeman	9,344
,,	Hindubagh	8,105
,,	Killa Saifulla	9,468
,,	Musa Khel	5,250
,,	Kalat	6,239
,,	Nushki	3,547
	TOTAL	100,168
State-aided.	Quetta	23,549
,,	Sibi	13,109
	TOTAL	36,658
	GRAND TOTAL	136,826
	Private Dispensaries.	
	Las Bela	4,303
	H. H. the Khan of Kalat's Dispensary at Mastung	5,173
	Countess of Dufferin Hospital at Fort Sandeman	1,736
	Ditto ditto at Quetta	5,396
	TOTAL	16,611
	Police.	
	Quetta	601
	TOTAL	601
	Railway.	
	Shelabagh	4,405
	Bostan	9,563
	Khost Colliery Works	6,629
	Shahrig	12,218
	Mudgorge	2,276
	Mach and Shirok	4,320
	TOTAL	39,411
	Total of all Dispensaries	193,449

The great majority of these dispensaries were regularly inspected by the Agency Surgeon, or by the Civil Surgeons of the different districts. The work done at the Dispensaries was very satisfactory and creditable, and the conduct of the subordinate medical staff generally was excellent. An ample supply of medical stores was maintained at all the dispensaries.

A new dispensary.

A Civil dispensary was opened at Nushki on the 5th February 1900.

Attendance of patients.

The total number of patients both in-door and out-door treated at the hospitals and dispensaries in Baluchistan, excluding the Countess of Dufferin Fund Hospitals at Quetta and Fort Sandeman, was 186,317 as against 165,011 in the previous year. Of the total treated 137,075 were men, 22,399 were women and 26,843 were children; or 49,242 women and children as against 40,199 in 1899. It will be seen from these figures that of a total increase of about 20,000 patients for the year under report about half of the number is made up of women and children. This is a further undoubted proof that the women of the country do find the ordinary District Branch Dispensaries useful and that they do very largely seek medical aid at these dispensaries both for themselves and for their children in decidedly increasing numbers year by year. The total number of women and children treated at the Fort Sandeman Dufferin Dispensary was 1,736 and at the Quetta Dufferin Dispensary 5,896.

The total population of British Baluchistan by the recent census is computed to be 810,811 as against 548,900 in 1891. And the ratio per *mille* of population treated at all the dispensaries, as in and out-door patients, amounts to 238·59.

The most common diseases.

Of the total number (186,317) of in and out-door patients treated at all the dispensaries the following are the commonest causes of sickness:—

	1900.	1899.
Malarial fever	46,715	32,310
Rheumatic affections	5,612	5,680
Dysentery	5,008	4,815
Debility and Anæmia	3,710	3,447
Scurvy	2,836	3,226

The commonest local diseases were:—

	1900.	1899.
Affecting the digestive system	17,853	32,869
Ulcers	15,787	16,230
Respiratory system	14,959	13,483
Eye affections	14,409	13,945
Dyspepsia	13,430	12,256

Surgical Operations.

There were 4,834 Surgical operations performed in the dispensaries during the year as against 5,081 in the previous year.

Small-pox and Vaccination.

Small-pox was generally prevalent in all the Districts in the course of the year. Severe outbreaks of the disease occurred at Saifulla Killa and Musa Khel in the months of May and June. It also occurred in a severe form in the villages near Loralai and Duki in the autumn and also in Quetta. It appears that the practice of inoculation has become more common in many places in the last twelve months, and is carried on by the village *Mullahs*. Political and Medical Officers and subordinates have done their best to discourage the practice, and vaccination has been energetically and extensively conducted in all the tahsils. It is most difficult to induce any of the people to submit to re-vaccination, or to persuade them of its necessity. They trust to one vaccination and if that fails they take to inoculation.

The following statement shows the number of vaccinators employed, and the number of successful operations performed by them in the different districts respectively during the year 1900:—

	Vaccinators.	Successful Vaccinations.
Quetta-Pishin District	2	6,777
Thal-Chotiali „	1	4,899
Zhob District	2	8,109
Quetta Municipality	1	940
„ Cantonment	1	361
TOTAL	7	21,086

The total number of successful vaccinations performed during the previous year was 6,525 or less than one-third of the number for the year under report. The large number of vaccine operations for the year 1900 is due to the general prevalence of small-pox among the people inducing them to seek protection against the disease. The demand for vaccinators was so great in April and May that two temporary vaccinators had to be called in to assist the permanent vaccinators with the work.

Cholera.

Cholera appeared in the Zhob District in June, and spread to Thal Chotiali in July and August reaching Sibi in September. There is no doubt that the disease was introduced from India and from Afghanistan by travellers who chiefly belonged to the Pawindah class from Ghazni and the Punjab. The Pawindah traffic by the different trade routes in the Zhob District is large and regular, and with cholera prevailing in Afghanistan and the Punjab its introduction into Baluchistan by these travellers is rendered almost certain. The travellers carried the infection from place to place spreading the disease through the water supply. The country being dry, and the streams being few and small, the infection of the water supply was made easy and certain. The disease having been introduced in this way it was carried from village to village by the people of the country themselves.

The severest visitations of cholera were experienced at Fort Sandeman and the neighbouring villages; Saifulla Killa, Rodh Joghezai, Loralai and neighbouring villages; the villages in the Duki and Barkhan Tehsils, Sinjawi and Sibi. There were three indigenous cases of the disease at Shahrig, but with this single exception the disease did not appear in Shahrig, Hurnai, Pishin, Quetta, Ziarat or Hindubagh. There is no doubt whatever that these places were saved from a visitation of cholera by the timely measures that were adopted to prevent the introduction of infection by human agency. The traffic by rail and road from infected areas was kept under strict supervision and regulation. The measures applied were of the simplest and least irksome nature, and were only rendered possible and effective by conditions which are peculiar to Baluchistan and which do not exist in more open and more thickly populated districts.

I have not got a complete list of the seizures and deaths from cholera in all the different places where the disease prevailed. But the following are a few of the numbers available:—

Name of place.	Number attacked.	Number died.
Fort Sandeman	13	11
Apazai village	42	38
Loralai	65	59 per cent.
Sibi and neighbourhood	58	32
Barkhan	37	23
Saifulla Killa and Rodh Joghezai	86	59
Duki Tahsil	415	238

Of the medical establishment employed on cholera duty during the outbreak the following names are deserving of mention for excellent work undertaken and carried out at the different centres where the disease was severest:—

Captain Hutchenson, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Fort Sandeman.
„ Baines and Lieutenant Sergent, I.M.S., Loralai.
Assistant Surgeon Purushotam Dass, Sibi.
Hospital Assistant Makhan Singh, Civil Dispensary, Loralai.
„ „ Lachman Dass „ „ Duki.
„ „ Ralla Singh „ „ Barkhan.
„ „ Ihsanullah „ „ Sibi.

Cholera was prevalent throughout the Las Bela State in epidemic form from August till the beginning of October 1900. The number attacked by the disease is estimated at 622 and the deaths at 400.

Typhoid fever. There was a severe outbreak of typhoid fever among the British troops at Quetta in the autumn and early winter which is a sad proof that the source of typhoid infection has not been entirely disposed of by the new method of filth disposal. The question of whether typhoid infection could be traced to the native town of Quetta was considered by a committee of military and civil medical officers; no trace of typhoid infection was demonstrated, but the committee made a number of suggestions for sanitary improvements in the town which the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General is much interested in, and which will doubtless be carried out under his orders.

Sanitation. No constructive sanitary work of any importance was carried out or started in the course of the year.

Plague and plague precautions. Two cases of plague are reported to have proved fatal at Naka Khari in Las Bela State in the persons of two men who were travelling by road from Karachi to Sonmiani. These men had contracted the disease in Karachi. With these two exceptions there was no plague in Baluchistan in the course of the year 1900.

The plague inspection camp was maintained throughout the year. It was kept at Sibi from 1st January till 15th April and again from 29th October till the 31st December, and at Shahrig from 16th April till 28th October.

No cases of plague occurred in the camp or at the train inspections.

Two thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight passengers were admitted into camp under observation, and 29,755 were disinfected only. The general health in the camp was excellent.

J. C. FULLERTON, *Lieutenant-Colonel, I.M.S.,*
Agency Surgeon, Baluchistan.

QUETTA;
The 7th May 1901.

APPENDIX XI.

Extract from the Annual Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department for the official year 1900-01.

PART I.—IMPERIAL REPORT.

(A) MILITARY SECTION.

I.—Horse Breeding.

(1)—Government Horse Stallions.

In the beginning of the year under report the number of stallions was as follows, *vide* table I, enclosed herewith— Number present at commencement of year.

Class.	Number.
T. B. E.	7
Australian	10
Arabs	25
Total	42

Eight horses were received by transfer which raised the register number up to 50. Number added to register.

Out of the 50 horses shown above, 15 horses were removed from the register. Number removed from register.

The number of horses present in Baluchistan on the 31st March 1901 was 35 as below :— Number present at close of year.

Class.	Number.
T. B. E.	6
Australian	9
Arabs	20
Total	35

The following shows the number of horses at stud work during the year as compared with the previous one. Number at stud work.

Class.	Percentage 1899-1900.	Percentage 1900-1901.
T. B. E.	9·28	10·00
H. B.	1·27	...
¾ B. E.	0·92	...
Hackney	1·07	...
N. T.	1·41	...
Australian	8·09	10·00
Arab	20·20	25·00
Stud Bred	0·80	...
Total	43·04	45·00

The above 45·00 horses covered 2,109 mares during the year under report as against 2,092 in 1899-1900, showing an increase of 17 mares. Number of mares covered.

The detail below shows the coverings of the horses at stud work during the last three years :—

Class.	Covering 1900-1901.	Covering 1899-1900.	Covering 1898-1899.
T. B. E.	448	491	487
H. B.	...	80	110
¾ B. E.	...	18	30
Hackney	...	48	158
N. T.	...	89	116
Roadster	...	...	30
Australian	512	405	329
Arab	1,149	927	1,354
Stud Bred	...	34	59
Total	2,109	2,092	2,673

Demand for stallions.

The demand for stallions is quite constant.

General remarks on Remounts.

As previously remarked, matured remounts have been very scarce during the year throughout Baluchistan.

The past three or four years of scarcity have obliged all owners of marketable horses to part with them; it is, however, satisfactory to know that most of them have been able to keep their brood mares.

The young stock bought during the year by the Remount Department were a very good lot.

II.—Mule Breeding.

Government Donkey Stallions.

Number present at the commencement of the year.

At the commencement of the year, three donkey stallions were present in the Agency.

Number present at the close of year.

Only one donkey was present in the agency at the close of the year.

Number at stud work.

2·33 donkey stallions have been at stud work in the agency during the year as against three last year.

Number of pony and donkey mares covered.

The above 2·33 donkey stallions covered 56 mares during the year under report as against 90 in 1899-1900.

Stands.

During the year under report no new stands were opened in this agency.

Demand for stallions.

In such a good horse-breeding country as Baluchistan I am of opinion that it would be a mistake to push mule-breeding; moreover, the people are averse to it and I do not recommend any increase in our number of donkey stallions.

(B) REVENUE SECTION.

I.—Horse Breeding.

(*1*) *Government Horse Stallions.*

Cost of feed and keep.

During the year unde report the cost of feed and keep of the horse stallions was R23,599-14-6 showing an average of R487-9-8 per stallion as against R460-1-1 for the preceding year.

There is an increase of R2,764-9-4 over last year. This increase is due to famine and the prevailing scarcity.

Branded mares. Number present at the commencement of year.

At the commencement of the year 2,654 branded mares were present.

Number added to register.

One hundred and forty-one mares were branded during the year against 140 last year and eight were received from other provinces, thus raising the register number up to 2,803.

Number present at close of year.

The number remaining at the end of the year was 2,742 as against 2,654 last year.

Number served by Government stallions.

Two thousand one hundred and nine mares were covered by Government stallions during the year under report against 2,092 during previous year.

Number foaled, showing average of mares covered per stallion.

Out of 2,092 mares covered during the previous year, 663 foals have been verified in the year under report, showing an average of 15·40 against 8·78 for the previous year. One thousand one hundred and eighty-two mares have been returned as "not held" and the results of 247 are unknown owing to their being untraceable.

Number of colts castrated.

During the year under report an average of four salutris worked in the Agency. Two hundred and forty-nine animals were castrated—

Horses	243
Mules	6
Total	249

as against 176 last year, showing an increase of 73.

II.—Mule Breeding.

(*1*) *Government Donkey Stallions.*

Cost of feed and keep.

During the year under report the cost of feed and keep of three Government donkey stallions in the Agency was Rs. 715-3-2, showing an average of R305-6-1 per stallion as against R336-0-3 for the previous year.

Out of 90 mares covered last year, 23 foals have been verified, giving an average of 7·67 against 2·05 last year. Forty-eight were returned as "not held" the result of 19 being not known. Number of mules foaled, showing average to mares covered and per stallion employed.

Only two Fairs are held in the Agency, *i.e.*, Quetta and Sibi; the following is a brief review of each. Horse Fairs and shows: review on each one held.

Held at Quetta and commenced on the 24th September 1900. The total number of animals exhibited amounted to 449 against 538 the previous year. The total decrease over last year was 89, but 86 of these are accounted for by the decrease in class X "Miscellaneous." Quetta.

This show commenced at Sibi on the 11th February 1901. The total number of animals exhibited amounted to 830 against 648 the previous year. Sibi.

The cost of the Department in Baluchistan during the year under report, is R53,766-11-8 against R49,528-1-2 the preceding year. General cost of the Department.

During the year under report I visited the following places in Baluchistan on horse and mule-breeding duties. Tours of Superintendent.

Month	Places.
April	Mastung and Pishin.
May	Pishin, Mastung, Chaman, Gulistan and Killa Abdulla.
June	Mastung.
July	Do.
August	Mastung, Pishin, Sibi and Chaman.
September	*Nil.*
October	Sapungli.
November	Loralai, Sibi, Lindsay, Lehri, Belput, Bhag, Jalal Khan, Gundawa and Jhal.
December	Mirpur and Nuttah.
January	Sibi.
February	Do.
March	Rindli.

Miles travelled by road 847 and by rail 2,938, total 3,785.

The effects of prolonged scarcity in Baluchistan have still been very visible throughout the year, although it is satisfactory to notice that much of our lost ground has been regained. Only one case of glanders has occurred at Hurnai during the year under report. General Remarks.

H. M. MAXWELL, *Veterinary Captain,*

Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department,

Baluchistan and Sind.

APPENDIX XII.

Extract from a report on the police of the Quetta-Pishin District by F. M. A. Beaty, Esq., the District Superintendent of Police, Quetta-Pishin and Thal-Chotiali, for the year 1900-1901.

Under the recent instructions of the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General the returns of the year under review include the working of the first three months of the year 1899-1900, because the Crime Return under review has been made out for the Calendar year commencing from the 1st January and ending with the 31st December 1900.

The returns also include the working of the District Police in the Bolan and the length of Railway from Mushkaff to Chaman.

The latter returns have been made out separately in order to give a fair idea of the distribution of Crime in the Bolan and Quetta-Pishin Districts.

Part I.—Crime and Criminals.

1. The number of cognizable cases of all kinds, classes I to VI, which occurred during the year was 886 against 1,126 in 1899-1900, showing a decrease of 240 cases.

2. Eliminating class VI the number of cases was 376 against 371 during the previous year, showing an increase of 5 cases.

3. Class VI is only made up of petty cases within Municipal limits under Section 34 of the Police Act, of which there were 447 against 665 in the preceding year. In other words, eliminating this class it will be seen that there has been a slight increase in the year under review.

4. This slight increase does not call for any special remarks.

5. Every case included in these returns was dealt with by the Police. None were dealt with direct by Magistrates.

6. With the exception of the Saddar thana with a record of 87 cases against 66 in the previous year, crime was fairly proportionately distributed over the remaining thanas of the District.

7. The following is a distribution of cases in each thana :—

	1899-1900.	1900.
City Quetta	145	132
Sadar Quetta	66	87
Chaman	29	33
Pishin	67	64
Railway Quetta	24	23
Railway Mach	7	2
District Mach	30	28
Killa Abdulla	26	26

8. With the exception of the Saddar and Chaman thanas there has been a decrease in the remaining thanas.

9. The increase in both thanas is under the head of theft (Sections 379, 380 and 381, Indian Penal Code) and the only motive I can furnish is the high prices which prevailed at the beginning of the year in regard to the staple food of the poorer classes.

10. The offences in which the greatest differences occur are (1) Class I—Rioting, decrease of 7 cases, (2) Class II—Murder, decrease of 2 cases, and Grievous hurt, decrease of 14 cases, and (3) Theft, showing an increase of 13 cases.

11. The number of burglaries during the year under review was 112 against 131 in the preceding year.

12. The *modus operandi* in burglaries was as follows :—

(1) By breaking or picking locks	30
(2) By opening doors or windows	27
(3) By making holes through walls	46
(4) By entry through roof	1
(5) By climbing over walls	8
(6) By other methods	...
TOTAL	112

13. There has been a marked decrease under the first head of 41 cases, while there has been an increase under the minor heads 2, 3, 4 and 5. The nett result, however, shows an appreciable decrease of 19 cases.

14. The number of murders was 4, a decrease of one from the preceding year.

15. Of these cases one occurred in the City thana, one in the Pishin thana, one in the Chaman thana and one in the Mach Railway thana.

16. Two of these cases have already been described in the Administration Report for 1899-1900.

17. The murder at Chaman was committed by Kalati Beluchis, the one at Pishin by local Pathans, the one in the City by some unknown person and the one at Railway Mach by a Sindhi and three Musalman Punjabis.

18. The motives actuating to murder were—

(1) Arising out of the relation of sexes	1
(2) Enmity	3
TOTAL	4

19. The number of persons murdered was four. Of these three were adult males and one adult female.

20. The number of cognizable cases which occurred during the year 1899-1900 and 1900; the number convicted, and the percentage the latter bear to the former are given below with the same information regarding persons arrested and convicted :— **Working and Measures of Detection.**

CASES.

Year.	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage.
1899-1900	1,036	784	89
1900	820	568	69

PERSONS.

Year.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.
1899-1900	1,145	886	77
1900	867	648	75

21. The value of property stolen and recovered was :—

Year.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
	R	R	
1899-1900	25,235	11,260	45
1900	19,384	9,549	49

22. A comparison of these figures will show that while there has been a decrease in the total number of cases, the percentages are appreciable and the working of the Police may be regarded as satisfactory.

23. The best results in working are shown as follows :—

The figures represent percentages only in regard to offences under the Indian Penal Code—

	Cases.	Person.	Property.
City thana	43	50	54
Railway thana	42	80	69
Killa Abdulla thana	39	52	74
Saddar thana	35	54	40
Chaman thana	33	84	40
Pishin thana	33	47	42
Railway Mach thana	33	11	100
Mach District thana	29	55	40

24. The Police are gradually becoming cleverer at the profession of shadowing bad characters and the Magistrates have also given a helping hand in weeding out such bad characters. **Preventive Measures.**

The District Magistrate has personally interested himself in the matter and if the Magistrates subordinate to him will continue to exact security from men of bad livelihood the town and District of Quetta will soon be rid of such men.

25. The following are the Honorary Magistrates in Quetta :— **Aids to the Police.**

2nd Class.—K. B. Burjorji Patel.

3rd Class.—Seth Bikh Chand.

3rd Class.—Seth Muhammad Ali.

3rd Class.—Mr. Ardeshair.

26. The number of cases disposed of by these Magistrates is given below:—

Khan Bahadur Burjorji D. Patel—21 cases under the Indian Penal Code.

Seth Muhammad Ali—121 cases under Section 34, Police Act, and 1 under the Indian Penal Code.

Seth Bhik Chand—67 cases under Section 34, Police Act.

Mr. Ardeshair—225 cases under Section 34, Police Act, and 2 cases under the Indian Penal Code.

Extract from a report on the Police of the Thal-Chotiali District by F. M. A. Beaty, Esq., the District Superintendent of Police, Quetta-Pishin and Thal-Chotiali, for the year 1900-1901.

There has been a departure from previous years in consequence of the recent orders of the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General directing that the calendar year in future be reckoned as beginning from the 1st January and ending with the 31st December.

This report therefore will include the working for the first three months of the return for 1899-1900 and the remaining nine months of the current year.

The working of the Railway Police from Jhatpat to Kach is also included in this report.

Part I.—Crime and Criminals.

1. The number of cases of all kinds, classes (i) to (vi), which occurred during the year under review, was 428 against 354 during 1899-1900, thus showing an increase of 74 cases.

2. Eliminating class (vi) the number of cases was 360 against 347 during the preceding year, showing an increase of 13. This increase is most probably due to the scarcity which prevailed at the beginning of the year when prices of grain and fodder were exorbitant, and the poorer classes were driven to dishonest livelihood.

3. Every case included in these returns was investigated by the Police. None were dealt with direct by Magistrates.

4. With the exception of Sibi the figures below show that crime was fairly proportionately distributed over the District.

The police stations of Sibi, Barkhan and Duki again head the list, but this is to be expected, because the jurisdiction in each case is an extensive one.

Sibi	138
Barkhan	71
Duki	91
Sibi Railway	33
Harnai	57
Shahrig	38
TOTAL	428

Eliminating offences under Section 34 of the Police Act, Gambling, and Security for good behaviour, the figures stand thus:—

Sibi	114
Barkhan	71
Duki	74
Sibi Railway	30
Harnai	35
Shahrig	36
TOTAL	360

5. A comparison of these figures with the previous year's working, shows an increase of 46 cases at Sibi and 18 at Shahrig, against a decrease of 17 at Barkhan, 10 at Duki, 18 Sibi Railway and 6 at Harnai, which when cancelled out show a net increase of 13.

6. The crime in the Sinjawi and Kohlu Tahsils has been included in the figures of the Duki and Barkhan thanas, respectively, and the new arrangement has brought about an improvement in regard to the investigation of Crime.

7. From a comparison of the figures in the various Classes, I find that there is a great difference in the number of cases under the head of theft (Sections 379, 380 and 381, Indian Penal Code) and house-breaking (Sections 454, 456 and 457, Indian Penal Code).

8. The number of Murder cases has decreased by two.

9. As regards "Robbery" I find that there has been a decrease under Section 392, Indian Penal Code, of four cases, whereas the more serious form of this offence (Section 394, Indian Penal Code) has increased by two.

I notice that Duki is again prominent with a record of four cases.

The remaining three were proportionately distributed at Sibi, Shahrig and Barkhan.

The number of riot cases has been 21 against 22 in the previous year. The decrease, though small, is satisfactory. It is also satisfactory to find that in the year under review there have been no cases of mischief under Section 428, Indian Penal Code.

10. The number of burglaries was 98 against 85 in the previous year, showing an increase of 13.

11. The *modus operandi* in burglaries was as follows:—

	Cases.
(1) By breaking or picking locks	25
(2) By making holes through walls	23
(3) By opening doors or windows	7
(4) By entry through roof	6
(5) By breaking open doors or windows	3
(6) By other methods	34
TOTAL	98

12. Of these, 10 cases were on investigation found to be false and have since been cancelled, so that in reality there has only been an increase of three.

This increase is not very serious and is therefore not worthy of further discussion.

13. I have however again to draw attention to my remarks in the previous year's report regarding thefts from Railway Landis, and would ask that this question be specially taken up with a view to providing more suitable protection.

In the year under review 16 cases under sections 454 and 457 have been reported, of which two have been declared false. These figures alone need looking into because a comparison shows that this nature of crime is on the increase. The police are unable to cope with it because the scene of such thefts is as a general rule at Landis situated at "out of the way" places and the offenders as a rule are Beluchis who get away into the hills and set aside all chances of detection.

14. There were 12 cases of murder during the year.

They were distributed as follows:—

	Cases.
Barkhan	5
Duki	3
Sibi	2
Hurnai	2
TOTAL	12

15. Of the above one case was proved to be false and has been cancelled.

Of the eleven cases, four were committed by Pathans of the district, two by Marris, and five by unknown persons.

16. The motives which actuated the murders were as follows:—

	Cases.
(1) Arising out of the relation of sexes	4
(2) Feud	3
(3) Fanaticism	1
(4) Other Motives	3
TOTAL	11

17. The number of persons murdered was 11, of whom seven were adult males, and four adult females.

18. The only case which calls for remarks is the fanatical outrage in the Sibi bazar by a Marri. The man, however, was arrested in good time and has been sentenced to transportation. Of the four arising out of the relation of sexes, one has ended in conviction, two are pending in courts and one is still under investigation.

The three under the head of "other motives" do not call for any special remark.

Working and measures of detection.

The number of cognizable cases of all kinds, Classes I to VI, which occurred during the year 1899-1900 and 1900, the number convicted and the percentage the latter bear to the former, are given below, with information regarding the number of persons arrested and convicted and the value of property stolen and recovered.

Cases.

Year.	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage.
1899-1900	354	126	36
1900	428	225	45

Persons.

Year.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.
1899-1900	716	282	39
1900	644	309	48

Property.

Year.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
	R	R	
1899-1900	22,417	12,822	57
1900	16,211	8,943	55

20. The above figures will show that while there has been a slight increase in crime the working of the police has greatly improved and the percentages in regard to cases and persons have appreciably increased. At the end of the year 121 persons were *sub-judice* in Courts, and 24 persons were under police custody awaiting further investigation. In the same way 24 cases were pending in Courts and 32 with the police.

21. Crime was best detected in the Sibi thana with a percentage of 57 in cases, 68 in persons and 66 in property. Barkhan and Duki don't show up at all well.

APPENDIX XIII.

Extract from a report on the police of the Zhob District by Major Stuart H. Godfrey, I.S.C., Deputy Inspector General, Police, in Zhob for the year 1900-1901.

The proportion of the police of all grades including clerks and servants works out during the year 1900-1901 to the following :—

The population of the whole district of Zhob is according to the recent census 103,492 souls as follows :—

	Souls.
Rural	94,581
Urban	8,911

To the whole population one policeman to 429 souls.

To the rural population one policeman to 392 souls.

To the urban population one policeman to 37 souls.

Compared with the area* of the whole district, the strength of the police represents one policeman to 71 square miles. The number of police employed on purely police duty during 1900-1901 (*i.e.*, excluding one clerk and 12 servants) was one policeman to 458 souls and 75 square miles.

*The area of the Zhob district has been roughly taken at 17,000 square miles.

The total number of cognizable cases for the period under review which are admitted to have occurred is 141 against 260 admitted last year, showing a decrease of 119. Cognizable cases.

There has been a decrease of 12, 20 and 92 cases under the heads "Offences against the person," "Minor offences against property" and "Other offences not specified above," respectively, and an increase of two and three under the heads "Offences against the State, public tranquility safety and justice" and "Serious offences against person and property or against property only," respectively, as compared with the last year's figures.

The percentage of cases in which convictions were obtained to total cases admitted is :—

1899-1900	50·66
1900-1901	60·92

Percentage of persons convicted to arrested is :—

1899-1900	59·31
1900-1901	86·36

Percentage of property recovered to stolen is :—

1899-1900	21·89
1900-1901	39·89

It will be seen from the above figures that there has been a considerable increase in the number of cases in which convictions were obtained, convictions as compared with arrests and recoveries of stolen property. The police working in these appears to be creditable.

There have been five cases of murder and one of attempt at murder during the year under report, all of which have been traced except one. Serious offences.

APPENDIX XIV.

Statement showing the outward and inward Rail-borne traffic of Baluchistan for the year 1900-1901.

Number.	Names of articles.	GENERAL MERCHANDISE.	
		Outward.	Inward.
		Maunds.	Maunds.
1	Apparel including drapery, haberdashery, etc.	2,064	5,772
2	Coal and coke for the Public and Foreign Railways	86,490	82,002
3	Cotton, Raw	287	730
4	Twist and yarn, European	129	779
5	Do do., Indian	14	354
6	Piece-goods, European	1,078	40,104
7	Do., Indian	2,363	30,443
8	Other cotton manufactures	31	188
9	Chemicals, excepting saltpetre	3	100
10	Intoxicating drugs other than opium	...	132
11	Medicinal Preparations	92	106
12	Other Drugs	13,201	5,228
13	Al (morinda citrifolia)	...	...
14	Alizarine and aniline dyes	8	321
15	Cutch	...	7
16	Indigo	7	2,772
17	Myrabolams	1	305
18	Tanning barks	...	943
19	Turmeric	6	878
20	Other Dyes	295	8,771
21	Oil cake	1,939	4,802
22	Hay, Straw and grass	102,041	99,262
23	Fruits and vegetables, fresh	9,862	22,233
24	Gram and Pulse	11,786	70,805
25	Jawar and Bajra	64,520	69,788
26	Rice in the husk	313	3,062
27	Rice not in the husk	3,557	67,601
28	Wheat	93,667	133,940
29	Wheat flour	29,590	26,859
30	Other grains	37,685	36,277
31	Dressed Hides	90	1,475
32	Raw Hides	1,769	202
33	Dressed skins	74	32
34	Raw skins	4,089	576
35	Horns	2	...
36	Hemp and other fibres	51	156
37	Jute, raw	...	12
38	Gunny bags and cloth	6,097	12,593
39	Lac	...	27
40	Leather, unwrought	...	39
41	Do., wrought, excepting boots and shoes	1,107	1,916
42	Ale and Beer	935	5,724
43	Spirits of all kinds	256	1,168
44	Wines	634	2,991
45	All other sorts of liquor	226	194
46	Brass, unwrought	2	2
47	Do., wrought	324	194
48	Copper, unwrought	2	22
49	Do., wrought	345	210
50	Iron, cast	19	312
51	Do., unwrought	2	84
52	Do., wrought	3,759	19,819
53	Manufactures of iron and steel	1,853	8,278
54	Other metals	584	732
55	Kerosine Oil	294	13,432

Statement showing the outward and inward Rail-borne traffic of Baluchistan for the year 1900-1901—contd.

Number.	Names of articles.	General merchandise.	
		Outward.	Inward.
		Maunds.	Maunds.
56	Castor oil	...	14
57	Cocoanut oil	88	826
58	Mustard and Rape Oil	...	213
59	Other Oils	281	5,236
60	Castor seed	...	14
61	Cotton seed	820	1,765
62	Earth-nuts	...	9
63	Linseed	...	333
64	Poppy seed	4	15
65	Rape and Mustard	4,029	923
66	Til or Jingili	2,370	331
67	Other oil seeds	11,521	343
68	Opium	...	...
69	Paper and Pasteboard	171	217
70	Dried fruits and nuts	87,759	15,871
71	Ghee	12,543	11,707
72	Other Provisions	8,135	16,680
73	Locomotive Engines and Tenders	...	...
74	Carriages and Trucks	...	...
75	Steel rails and fish plates	...	...
76	Sleepers, Keys of steel, etc.	...	20
77	Other Railway materials	6,329	884
78	Salt	1,669	4,025
79	Saltpetre	...	...
80	Other saline substances	29,318	2,132
81	Silk, raw, foreign	...	4
82	Do., do., Indian	...	10
83	Do., piece-goods, foreign	...	4
84	Do., do., Indian	...	6
85	Betelnuts	2	34
86	Cardamoms	6	92
87	Chillies	50	545
88	Ginger	17	50
89	Pepper	15	420
90	Other spices	2,867	1,011
91	Stone and lime	50,557	61,013
92	Sugar, refined	723	50,993
93	Sugar, unrefined	183	2,603
94	Gur, rab, jaggree, etc., etc.	1,414	40,203
95	Tea, foreign	17	3,384
96	Do., Indian	30	2,178
97	Tobacco, raw	16,485	10,984
98	Cigars	3	321
99	Tobacco, manufactured	54	747
100	Timber, unwrought	3,970	61,110
101	Do., wrought	798	3,923
102	Wool, raw	112,380	5,892
103	Woollen carpets and rugs	118	135
104	Do. piece-goods, European	...	129
105	Do. do., Indian	757	766
106	Do. other manufactures	620	63
107	Firewood	8,489	63,074
108	Manures	7,925	1,816
109	Lucifer matches	...	1,452
110	All other articles of general merchandise	278,691	453,050
	Total	1,134,251	1,621,384

C. C. FINK,
for *Examiner of Accounts,*
North-Western Railway.

Lahore;
Dated June 1901.

G. I. C. P. O.—No. 111 F. D.—9-9-1901.—184—J. E. F.

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

FOR

1901-1902.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page(s)
General Summary	1—6
Administration Reports—	
I. Revenue and Judicial	7—13
II. Quetta-Pishin District	14—15
III. Thal-Chotiali District	16—17
IV. Zhob Agency	18—20
V. Kalat Agency	21—22
VI. Southern Baluchistan Agency	23—24
VII. Chagai Agency	25—27
VIII. Public Works Department	28—29
IX. Medical Department	30—32
X. Civil Veterinary Department	33—34
XI. Police Department	35—39
Appendices—	
Return No. 1 Personnel	40—42
„ „ 2 Provincial Receipts and Expenditure under Major Heads	43
„ „ 3 Ditto, ditto, ditto, by Districts	43
„ „ 4 Revenue and Expenditure (Imperial)	44
„ „ 5 Excise Receipts and Expenditure	44
„ „ 6 Imports and Sales of Opium, Poppy-heads and Intoxicating drugs	45
„ „ 7 Receipts and Expenditure of Excluded Local Funds	46
„ „ 8 Civil Divisions	46
„ „ 9 Land Revenue	47
„ „ 10 Revenue from Irrigation Works under the Public Works Department	47
„ „ 11 Remissions and Assignments	48
„ „ 12 Distribution of Prisoners	48
„ „ 13 Expenditure in Guarding and maintaining Prisoners	49
„ „ 14 Prisoners admitted during the year	50
„ „ 15 Return of Schools and Scholars	50
„ „ 16 Judicial work, Civil, Criminal, Revenue and Miscellaneous	51
„ „ 17 Political cases	52
„ „ 18 Registration work	53
„ „ 19 Distribution of Zhob Levy Corps	54
„ „ 20 Strength of Zhob Levy Corps	54
„ „ 21 Rail-borne Statistics	55—56

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

FOR THE YEAR

1901-1902.

I.—Personnel.

Appendix I of this report shows how the principal Civil offices in the Agency were held during the year under report.

II.—Movements of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General.

The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General visited among others the following places :—

Chaman, Pishin, Khushdil Khan, Mastung, Hanna, Hindubagh, Killa Saifulla, Kej-Makran and the Ports on the Makran Coast, Las Bela, the Khan's lands, Rindli, Mach, Hirok and Shelabagh.

III.—Land Revenue.

The total receipts of British Baluchistan and Agency territories were approximately R5,98,465, being R41,535 less than the estimated amount.

The total suspensions amounted to R1,118-9-9, and were all in the Quetta-Pishin District. The total remissions amounted to R3,791-5-8 in the Quetta-Pishin and Thal-Chotiali Districts. Grazing tax amounting to R1,516-14-4 was remitted in Zhob.

The Rabi harvest was good throughout the country but the Kharif was very poor and suffered much from drought and unseasonable rain. Locusts also caused great loss. The endeavours of Major J. Ramsay, the Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin, to destroy these pests proved wonderfully successful and the experience gained by him will be of great use in future campaigns against locusts.

IV.—Irrigation.

The services of Mr. Mellor, an irrigation engineer from the Punjab, were lent to the Agency during the year.

In the Quetta-Pishin District a scheme for a new feeder cut to the Khushdil Khan reservoir was prepared.

In the Chagai District Mr. Mellor made a report on the feasibility of a scheme for bringing under cultivation the large tract of land north of Nushki termed the dak lands.

The system of well-cultivation with Persian wheels was also tried in this district. The trial was not altogether satisfactory, but at the same time it is considered that given better conditions it will be a success, and that the agricultural future of the country depends largely on the adoption of the system.

The construction of the Uch and Manoutie branches from the Desert Canal in the Khan's lands near Jacobabad was commenced during the year and almost reached completion.

V.—Finance.

The total approximate Receipts under all heads including the allotment of R12,88,000 was R22,59,927 ; the actual approximate Civil and Public Works Departments revenue being R9,75,927. There was a deficit of R6,682 from the previous year ; leaving an actual approximate balance of R22,53,245.

The total Expenditure was R22,68,761 ; giving a Deficit of R15,516. A number of items remain to be adjusted and this deficit will no doubt be increased. It is chiefly due to the losses referred to under the heading of Land Revenue.

The year 1901-1902 was the last of the first quinquennial contract sanctioned by the Government of India.

VI.—Settlement Operations. Settlement Operations were carried out in the Sinjawi, Shahrig, and Sibi Tahsils of the Thal-Chotiali District and in the Hindubagh Tahsil of the Zhob District.

VII.—Survey. With the exception of traversing for settlement purposes in the Hindubagh and Bori valleys and a preliminary triangulation of fifty square miles on the Khojak-Khwaja Amran Range, no detailed survey operations were carried out in Baluchistan.

VIII.—Judicial. The number of cases disposed of during the year was :—

Civil	7,718
Criminal	4,134
Revenue	1,600
Miscellaneous	3,667
Total	17,119

Jirga cases :—

Local	3,733
Inter-provincial	250
Total	3,623

IX.—Registration. Total receipts from Registration amounted to R1,701-12-0 approximately, being an increase of R157-8-0 on last year.

X.—Police. The number of cognizable cases during the year was 1830, an increase of 441 on last year. This, however, is due to the large increase of cases under section 34 of the Police Act. Eliminating cases under this section, the figures read 681, against 877 in the previous year, showing a marked improvement, which the District Superintendent of Police considers to be due to the number of bad characters who were put on security.

The chief difficulty in maintaining the efficiency of the Baluchistan Police is to get educated men qualified to fill the appointments, as local men have not the educational abilities necessary for filling the higher posts.

XI.—Jails. The number of prisoners received in the Jails was :—

Males	2,103
Females	94
Total	2,197

	R	a.	p.
Total expenditure	23,151	1	9
Average cost of a prisoner	79	5	10

The health of the prisoners was good.

XII.—Fanatical Outrages. There were two fanatical outrages during the year, both however without resulting in any harm—

(i) In July 1901, Mohanda, Kurd, a Kalat subject, attacked a company of Royal Garrison Artillery when out route-marching. Mohanda was armed with a sword but was disabled before he had succeeded in doing any damage. The tribal responsibility was dealt with by the Shahi Jirga at Sibi, and suitable punishment was inflicted.

(ii) In October 1901, a Brahui Mengal entered the Nuttal railway station, with the intention of attacking the railway officials. He was, however, shot dead by Lal Singh, the constable on duty, before effecting his object.

XIII.—Forests (1900-1901). The area of reserved forests stood at 203 square miles ; as against 205 square miles during the past year. The decrease is due to the disforesting of the Gadibar forest reserve.

The cases of fire decreased from 18 to 5. Natural reproduction was retarded owing to the appearance of large swarms of locusts, which infested the province during the summer. Plantation work and sowings also suffered.

The outturn of timber and firewood was as under:—

	Timber.	Firewood.
	c. ft.	c. ft.
Reserved forests	2,255	26,088
Unclassed forests	10,898	3,60,924
Total	13,153	3,87,012

The supply of firewood in unclassed forests diminished, the outturn having been 63,000 cubic feet less than in the previous year. The same cause accounts for an increase of R675 in the yearly deficit.

The income of the year was R16,557 and the expenditure R28,738; the deficit being R12,181. A substantial reduction in the yearly deficit is anticipated during the year 1902-1903.

XIV.—Public Works.

The total outlay on works in the province amounted to R2,52,514, approximately. The most important work with which progress was made was the construction of the road from Musa Khel to Drug. No famine relief works were undertaken during the year.

XV.—Railways.

Appendix 21 shows the outward and inward rail-borne traffic of the Baluchistan Agency for the year 1901-1902.

XVI.—Medical and Sanitary (1901).

The year was generally speaking a healthy one. There was an outbreak of small-pox in the Sibi Sub-division and the Khan's lands Tahsil, and of measles in a good many villages, but the diseases did not assume an epidemic form. There was no epidemic of cholera. The total number of indoor and outdoor patients treated at all the dispensaries and hospitals in Baluchistan shows an increase of 12,412 on the previous year.

Arrangements for laying down water-pipes at Sibi and Loralai are in progress. The plague inspection camps at Sibi and Shahrig were kept up and 35,443 people were examined and disinfected. Owing to the wide-spread character of plague in the Punjab and other provinces, the system of medical inspection was strictly enforced against all arrivals from infected areas. Only one imported case of plague occurred in Quetta town and that was not fatal.

XVII.—Veterinary.

The cost of the Veterinary Department during the year was R53,840-9-1, as against R53,766-11-8 last year; and 2,032 mares were covered. There is work for at least 3 or 4 more Arab stallions and it is hoped that these may be supplied. The donkey stallions have been removed from Baluchistan, as it has been decided that in so good a horse-breeding country mule breeding is a mistake. The usual fairs were held, one at Sibi and the other at Quetta. Both showed an increase in the number of animals present.

The cattle show held at Sibi, in conjunction with the horse show, also showed an increase in the number of entries.

XVIII.—Education.

There has been an increase of 3 primary schools, raising the total to 24—with a total number of 1,057 pupils; being an increase of 156 on last year.

	R
Total income	29,344
Total cost	28,480

XIX.—Census.

The results of the census of Baluchistan taken in March 1901 have been published. Special interest attaches to these figures as the 1901 Census was the first comprehensive one that has been taken in Baluchistan. The only places the census of which was not taken were Western Sinjerani (9,407 square miles) and Makran and Kharan (45,931 square miles). For purposes of the Census, Baluchistan, which has been computed to contain a total area of 132,315 square miles, was divided into:—

(1) *British and Administered Agency territory*, comprising the districts of Quetta-Pishin, Thal-Chotiali, Zhob, Bolan and Chagai (excluding Western Sinjerani), and,

(2) *Native States territory*, comprising Kalat (excluding Kharan and Makran, but including the areas inhabited by the Domkis, Kaheris and Umranis, and the Nasirabad Niabat and the Marri and Bugti country) and Las Bela.

The total population under the above two headings was found to be 445,520 males and 365,226 females or a total of 810,746, made up as under :—

Religion.	British and administered territory.	Agency.
Mussalmans	279,154	486,214
Hindus	21,897	16,261
Sikhs	2,947	25
Christians	4,026	...
Other religions	222	...
TOTAL	308,246	502,500

Of the total under Mussalmans, the Baluchis number 80,552, Brahuis 292,879, and miscellaneous Pathan tribes 199,457. If the population of Makran, Kharan and Western Sinjerani be added to the census numbers, the total population of Baluchistan will probably be roughly about a million.

XX.—Volunteering in Baluchistan.

Captain A. M. Anscomb, V.D., was in command of the Baluchistan Volunteer Rifle Corps throughout the year.

The annual inspection of the Corps took place on the 11th November 1901 under Colonel C. R. Townley, Commanding 2nd Suffolk Regiment, who gave a satisfactory report.

To encourage the Parsi members to take more interest in rifle shooting, Honorary Lieutenant Patel presented prizes, aggregating Rs100 in value, which were competed for during the year exclusively by Parsis.

On the 25th May 1901 the Hon'ble Colonel C. E. Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G., was appointed Honorary Colonel in succession to Honorary Colonel H. S. Barnes, resigned.

The year opened with 122 members and closed with 116, of whom 89 qualified as extra-efficients and 5 as efficients.

XXI.—Native States.

Kalat.—Nothing particularly worthy of note occurred.

The Khan resided at Kalat continuously throughout the year. The new Miri at Mastung, which had been faultily constructed at first and threatened to collapse, was repaired, re-roofed and completed; but so far His Highness has shewn no intention of occupying it.

The inter-tribal feuds amongst the various Sarawan and Jhallawan tribes and the attitude of certain Jhallawan Sirdars were a cause of anxiety at times, and measures are being taken to give the Political Agent more assistance in the control of the Sarawan and Jhallawan country.

The retransfer of the charge of the Bolan to the Kurd Sirdar, Yar Muhammad Khan, was eventually effected by the Political Agent without the family disturbance that at one time threatened, and things have gone on quietly there since. The coal industry at Mach continues to hold its own.

The Khan's lands near Jacobabad suffered from locusts. The question of the future control of these lands, irrigated by canals from British territory, is under the consideration of the Government of India.

Las Bela.—The relations between the Jam, Mir Kamal Khan, and his Wazir, Khan Bahadur Haji Ahmad Yar Khan, continued satisfactory.

In January the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General visited Las Bela and formally invested the Jam Mir Kamal Khan with full powers of administration, on certain conditions, approved of by the Government of India.

XXII.—The Frontiers.

Afghan Frontier.—The Afghan frontier remained quiet throughout the year.

Mahsud Frontier.—The Mahsud Blockade continued throughout the year and was finally raised on the 12th March 1902.

In Zhob, the 23rd Bombay Rifles and the Zhob Levy Corps were employed in guarding the Northern frontier and did excellent service there. The powindah route through the Gomal pass as far as Toikhula was guarded and every arrangement made for the safety of the Kirris.

The 23rd Bombay Rifles made a mule-path six feet wide through the most difficult part of the Kanjuri pass and various other military roads through the country about Waziri Bagh, which was their head-quarters during the summer. Colonel Scallon, C.I.E., D.S.O., 23rd Bombay Rifles, in command of the troops, on several occasions referred in commendatory terms to the excellent work done by parties of the Zhob Levy Corps, some of whom received the special commendation of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Bombay Forces.

The services of Colonel Scallon and the officers and men serving under him were brought to the notice of Government.

North-West Province Frontier.—The only trouble on the North-West Frontier Province border was in connection with the disturbances in the Largha Shirani country in the North-West Frontier Province.

Ahmad Khan Shirani, a Khankhel of local importance, after murdering Arbab Farid Khan, the Extra-Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Largha Shirani country, attempted to escape by way of Zhob but was prevented, and it is believed he finally made his way into Afghanistan through Punjab territory.

Some Larghawals raided a bunnia's shop at Dhanasar in Zhob, killed the bunnia and made off towards the hills occupied by Ahmad Khan, but were attacked by a party of the 23rd Bombay Rifles, who annihilated the gang.

The Bargha Shiranis on the Baluchistan side of the border not only remained perfectly quiet throughout the disturbance in the Largha territory, but afforded every aid possible to the British officers and men who held the various passes along the border.

Chagai Frontier.—There was a raid on some pilgrim travellers by the Nushki-Seistan trade route, made by Damanis from Sarhad in Persia.

Makran Frontier.—After the raid of Kuntadar, reported in last year's report, the Government of India entered into correspondence with the Persian Government, through His Majesty's Minister at Tehran, on the subject of various losses caused to Kej by Mir Muhammad Umar, Nausherwani, and his Persian confederates. It was decided that the British and Persian frontier authorities should co-operate in obtaining compensation from those responsible for the raids. Accordingly, Major Showers, Political Agent of Kalat, with an escort of some 400 men and a couple of guns, together with 15 Kalat and Kej Sardars, started for the Persian frontier. Major Showers, after a tour through the Jhallawan country, reached Turbat in Kej on the 16th December 1901, and joined my camp at that place. I had proceeded by sea from Karachi to Gwadar in the Indian Government Telegraph Steam Ship "Patrick Stewart," and had marched up from Gwadar to Turbat with 250 men of the 27th Baluchis under Major Tighe, D.S.O. On arrival at Turbat, I found that the fort of Nodiz in the Kej valley, which had been seized and garrisoned by Muhammad Ali, brother of Muhammad Umar, and a band of outlaws and others, many of them Persian subjects, was still besieged by Mir Mehrulla Khan, the Nazim of Makran, with a force of Makran Sardars and men numbering in all over a thousand. I at once advanced on Nodiz and on the 20th December 1901, the 53rd day of the investment, on which date all the troops were concentrated there, the fort was stormed and captured by my orders. Muhammad Umar's brother and 17 others were killed in the attack, the loss on our side being 2 British officers wounded and 3 men killed and 5 wounded. Seventy-six prisoners were taken, tried by jirga and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. I subsequently held a Durbar at Turbat when the award of the jirga detailing the sentences passed on the prisoners was read out, and I addressed the assembled Chiefs on the subject of the future administration of their country, rewarding those who had done well and cautioning the doubtful characters; after which I marched down to Pasni and embarked from there for Sonmiani en route to Las Bela. Major Showers continued his march through Kej, Boleda and Mand to Sarbaz in Persia, which was reached on the 23rd January 1902, and finally to Magas, which was reached on the 29th January 1902, where he met the Farman Farma, Saiyad Mahmud Khan, Ala-ul-Mulk, the Governor-General of Kirman, who had with him an escort of 700 infantry, 300 cavalry, 300 camel sowars and 2 mountain battery guns.

The result of the joint operations, by the British and Persian troops operating together in Persia, was that Sardar Shah Jahan's fort at Magas, probably

the strongest fort in Persian Baluchistan, was demolished as well as forts at Sarjo, Shastun, Guhst in Dizak, Hoshaf in Jalk, Gazo and two others in Sarhad. The fort at Irafshan was attacked and captured by a British force, and the fort there, and also the fort at Bampusht, was occupied by Persian troops.

Sardar Shah Jehan, Kurd, of Magas, who was largely concerned in the raids, was held responsible for R17,966 of the indemnities, and Sardar Jhiand Khan, Damani, another prominent leader, was also adjudged responsible for R17,472, as compensation for property plundered and men killed. The other Sardars concerned were also similarly punished.

A useful arrangement was come to with the Governor General of Kirman for an annual meeting on the Border between the Nazim of Makran and the Deputy Governor of Bampur for the settlement of border cases. An agreement was also made to check the importation of breech-loading and magazine rifles into Persian Baluchistan.

The friendly way in which the British and Persian troops acted together and the fact that throughout the whole time the British troops were in Persian territory not a single complaint was made against any member of the British forces, speaks of itself for the excellent behaviour of the detachment.

After marching through Sarhad to Mirjawa, Major Showers and his escort returned to Quetta by the Nushki-Seistan road.

XXIII.—Employment of Muhammadans.

Wherever vacancies in the Provincial Service have occurred, Muhammadans have, as far as possible, been selected for the posts and they now hold 44·7 per cent. of the total appointments. Baluchistan proper, as I mentioned in last year's report, is a Muhammadan country with hardly a single Hindu in it with the exception of our own officials and the traders in the bazars. This applies to British Baluchistan and administered agency territories. In Kalat territory, in the Kachi plains at the foot of the hills and all along the borders of Sind, in country which is not directly under British administration, there are considerable settlements of bunnias, and this largely accounts for the number of Hindus which appear in the census of Baluchistan. The numbers shewn in British districts include the Sikh and Hindu sepoys and followers, who are not indigenous to the country.

XXIV.—Weather.

The weather in Baluchistan and throughout Eastern Persia was abnormal throughout the year. In place of the normal rainfall of 10·68 inches there was only a total fall of 2·92 inches throughout the year, with the result that drought has prevailed everywhere. No snow fell at all in the winter, with the result that streams have run dry and karezes have either given half their usual supply or have failed altogether. In the early spring, lambs were sold for a few annas or killed for food, as owing to the want of fodder they could not even be suckled by their mothers.

Mutton has become dear and difficult to obtain and sheep have been brought down to Baluchistan not only from Kandahar but from distant places near Herat and Balkh.

One noticeable result of the drought has been that the chakor or hill partridges have neither paired nor bred this year. The old birds are to be seen everywhere in coveys and there is hardly a young bird in the country.

CHARLES E. YATE, *Colonel*,
Agent to the Governor-General and
Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

APPENDIX I.

Extract from the Administration Report of the Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan for the year 1901-1902.

I.—Personnel.

See Appendix I.

II.—Inspections and Tours.

The annual inspection of the Quetta Treasury was made on the 27th May and the result was satisfactory.

In July the Commissioner went on his summer tour to Ziarat and from there inspected the Hindubagh and Killa Saifulla Tahsils.

Bori, Duki, Sinjawi and Pishin Tahsils were also inspected in August, September and October, respectively.

In February 1902 the inspection of the Sibi Tahsil, Sub-Treasury and the Munsiff's Court was made by the Commissioner.

III.—Revenue and Economic conditions.

The Rabi harvest was a good one throughout Baluchistan, but the same cannot be said of the Kharif harvest, which suffered generally owing to deficient and unseasonable rains. In the Quetta-Pishin District several springs dried up and in the Thal-Chotiali District the streams diminished in volume.

The greatest misfortune affecting the revenue of the year under report was the appearance in all the districts of locusts, which caused immense damage.

Prices of food supplies were lower than those of the preceding year.

The services of an irrigation engineer were given to the administration for the construction of irrigation works.

Suspensions and remissions granted during the year are shown in the following table :—

District and Tahsil.	Suspended.		Remitted.		Remarks.
	Land Revenue.	Grazing tax.	Land Revenue.	Grazing tax.	
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	
Quetta-Pishin.					
Quetta	100 0 0	...	1,089 1 3	...	(a) (1) Owing to decrease of water. ₹ 718 9 9
Pishin	1,018 9 9	...	1,861 5 11	...	(2) Owing to expense of irrigation work . 400 0 0
Toba Achakzai	...	...	532 8 0	...	
	(a) 1,118 9 9	....	(b) 3,482 15 2	...	(b) (1) Due to damage by locusts . 597 6 2
					(2) Due to decrease of water . 2,885 9 0
Thal-Chotiali.					
Sinjawi	...	...	38 1 3	...	Due to floods, locusts, storm, and indifferent water-supply.
Shahrig	...	...	30 0 0	...	
Duki	...	...	187 2 9	...	
Barkhan	...	...	53 2 6	...	
Kohlu	...	...	...	...	* Assessment of grazing tax for the year 1900-1901 on certain sections of Marris was postponed till 31st July 1901, as no satisfactory contracts could be made.
	...	...	308 6 6	...	
Zhob.					
Musakhel	...	...	...	1,516 14 4	₹341-9-4, owing to a doubt whether the Punjab Bozdars had grazed in Zhob.
Fort Sandeman	...	...†	...	...	₹1,175-5, owing to drought.
					† The assessment of cattle tax for the year 1901-1902, in certain villages was suspended till the Rabi of 1902-1903, owing to the absence of owners.

IV.—Provincial Accounts.

The budget estimates for the year 1901-1902 were sanctioned by the Government of India for the sums noted below :—

		₹
Opening balance		1,70,661
Civil Revenue		9,24,080
Revenue in the Public Works Department—		
	₹	
Irrigation	50,000	
Public Works	23,000	
		73,000
	₹	
Allotment	12,85,000	
Less—Tirni payable to the Punjab	1,000	
		12,84,000
TOTAL		24,51,741
		₹
Civil expenditure		19,29,700
Expenditure in Public Works Department—		
	₹	
Irrigation	76,000	
Public Works	2,36,630	
		3,12,630
Closing balance		2,09,411
TOTAL		24,51,741

But the revised estimates, as framed by the Comptroller, India Treasuries, were as follows :—

		₹
Opening balance—Deficit		—6,681
Civil Revenue		9,11,570
Revenue in the Public Works Department—		
	₹	
Irrigation	50,000	
Public Works	23,000	
		73,000
Allotment	12,85,000	
Less—Tirni payable to the Punjab	4,000	
		12,81,000
TOTAL		22,58,889
		₹
Civil Expenditure		19,67,020
Expenditure * in Public Works Department—		
	₹	
Irrigation	50,000	
Public Works	2,34,000	
		2,84,000
Closing balance		7,869
TOTAL		22,58,889

The actual accounts of the year approximately are :—

		₹
Opening balance—Deficit		—6,682
Civil Revenue		8,98,788
Revenue in the Public Works Department—		
	₹	
Irrigation	50,000	
Public Works	27,139	
		77,139
Allotment	12,85,000	
Additional allotment for Bampur Agency	3,000	
	12,88,000	
Less—Tirni payable to the Punjab	4,000	
		12,84,000
TOTAL		22,53,245

* These figures are taken as revised by the Public Works Department.

Civil Expenditure			19,57,610
Expenditure in the Public Works Department—			
		₹	
Irrigation		58,403	
Public Works		2,49,748	
			3,08,151
Closing balance—Deficit			—15,516
Charges on account of the Bampur Agency			3,000
		TOTAL	22,53,245

It will thus be seen that the year opened with a deficit of ₹6,682, and closed with a deficit of ₹15,516, approximately. The actuals as shown are only approximate, as a large number of items still remains to be adjusted and it is expected that the deficit will be still greater than the figure now arrived at.

The following table briefly explains the variations between the budget estimates and the approximate actuals :—

Head.	Budget estimates.	Actual approximate.	Remarks.
REVENUE.			
	₹	₹	
Opening balance	1,70,661	(*a*)6,682 (deficit).	(*a*) The estimated balance is large, as Imperial grants for famine works, aggregating ₹1,65,000, were erroneously included therein.
Civil	9,24,080	(*b*)8,98,788	(*b*) Land revenue alone shows a deficiency of ₹42,000, due to deficient rainfall in Zhob, fall in prices in Thal-Chotiali and damages to crops by locusts in Chagai. The year was a good one as regards the Quetta-Pishin District, where the land revenue shows an increase.
Public Works Department.	73,000	(*c*)77,139	(*c*) No remarks.
Allotment	12,84,000	(*d*)12,84,000	(*d*) No remarks.
EXPENDITURE.			
	₹	₹	
Civil	19,29,700	19,57,610	The estimates were pitched rather low and increased provision was made in the revised budget.
Public Works Department.	3,13,000	3,08,151	No remarks.

The variations will be dealt with in detail in the review when the accounts are finally closed.

The year 1901-1902 was the last year of the quinquennial contract sanctioned by the Government of India in their Foreign Department letters noted in the margin.

No. 1286-E.A., dated the 12th August 1897.
No. 1891-E.A., dated the 20th December 1897.

Fresh proposals for a new settlement were therefore submitted in the Revenue Commissioner's letter No. 2968, dated the 26th August 1901. It was shown that the assignment was inadequate and that public works and especially roads had suffered for want of funds.

The orders of the Government of India sanctioning the new quinquennial settlement were received before the close of the year. As, however, the new contract does not concern the year under report, it will be referred to in greater detail in the report for 1902-1903.

Foreign Department letter No. 512-E.A., dated the 6th March 1902.

V.—Settlement Operations.

Sinjawi Tahsil.—The final orders of the Local Government relative to Revenue-free-holdings and Government lands were carried out in the Settlement records and all the records in question were completed and handed over to the Thal-Chotiali District authorities.

Shahrig Tahsil.—Further enquiry regarding Government lands was instituted and the final orders of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General concerning them were embodied in the records of rights. Some miscellaneous work in connection with the completion of the records was also carried out.

Sibi Tahsil.—During the summer session, the survey of the Sailaba Mauzas was finished, about 100,000 acres of land being measured and duplicate copies were prepared of the Settlement records of all the 34 mauzas.

Hindubagh Tahsil.—The survey of nineteen mauzas was completed. Of these seventeen are comprised in the Murgha-Mehtarzai Circle and both *Part-i-patwar* and *Part-i-Sarkar* copies of the Settlement records thereof as well as the *Milan Rakha* Register of the circle were prepared. The total area measured up to 31st March 1902 amounts to 10,270 acres.

VI.—Summary Cash Assessments.

The following table shows the summary cash assessments (ijaras) settled during the year :—

District and Tahsil.	Land Revenue.	Water-mills.	Grazing tax.	Period.
QUETTA-PESHIN.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	
Pishin Tahsil	...	...	140	10 years.
THAL-CHOTIALI.				
Duki Tahsil	...	71 10 8	...	3 ditto.
Kohlu Sub-Tahsil	...	...	4,830 0 0	1 & 2 ditto.
Sibi Tahsil	...	...	900 0 0	3 ditto.
ZHOB.				
Fort Sandeman Tahsil	2,708 0 0	...	...	3 ditto.
Bori Tahsil	75 0 0	...	...	5 ditto.
TOTAL	2,783 0 0	71 10 8	5,870 0 0	

VII.—Judicial.

(1) The Civil and Criminal work of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner during the year 1901-1902 is shown in the following statement :—

Serial No.	Details.	Pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Remarks.
	A.—Civil.					
1	Appeals	...	7	6	1	
2	Revisions	10	92	97	5	
3	Reviews	...	5	5	...	
	Total	10	104	108	6	
	B.—Criminal.					
4	Appeals	...	18	17	1	
5	Revisions	8	48	55	1	
	Total	8	66	72	2	
	GRAND TOTAL	18	170	180	8	

(2) The table below shows the total number of cases disposed of in each district during the years 1900-1901 and 1901-1902 :—

Court or District.	Total number of judicial and miscellaneous cases disposed of during		Remarks.
	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	
1. Court of the Judicial Commissioner	189	180	
2. Quetta-Pishin	9,939	9,972	
3. Thal-Chotiali	2,696	3,816	
4. Zhob	1,031	2,967	
5. Bolan Pass	234	184	
TOTAL	14,089	17,119	

VIII.—Excise.

The total receipts amounted to ₹1,45,052-14-3, against ₹1,47,236-3-6 realised in 1900-1901. The slight decrease is due to the contractors of opium and drugs in Quetta-Pishin

and Thal-Chotiali Districts having suffered some little loss in the previous year and hence lower bids for the year under report.

The following table shows the number of licenses granted for the retail and wholesale vend of foreign liquors:—

District.	Retail.	Wholesale.
Quetta-Pishin	11	7
Thal-Chotiali	12	...
Zhob	4	1
Bolan	1	...
TOTAL	28	8

The opium revenue (fees for the right to sell) amounted to ₹14,322.

The drafts of notifications and rules regarding the control and taxation of hemp drugs in British Baluchistan and the Agency territories, which were stated in the previous report to be before the Government of India, were sanctioned, with certain modifications, in Foreign Department letter No. 2145-E. A., dated the 28th December 1901, and were issued by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner before the close of the year.

IX.—Registration.

The total receipts from registration during 1901-1902 amounted to ₹1,701-12-0, against ₹1,544-4-0 realised in 1900-1901; shewing an increase of ₹157-8-0.

X.—Levies.

The only increase in the cost of Levies that was sanctioned during the year under review was one of ₹400, in order to provide the following additional Levies for employment on the Nushki-Seistan trade route:—

Mushki Chah.

	₹
1 Jemadar on	45
6 Sowars on ₹20 each	120
1 Munshi	30

Padaha.

1 Dafadar	35
7 Sowars at ₹20 each	140
1 Munshi	30
TOTAL	400

Re-distributions made among sanctioned services did not involve any increase of cost.

The sanctioned monthly cost of the Levy services debitable to "25.—Political" stood on the 31st March 1902 at ₹70,722-5-4, as follows:—

	₹	a.	p.
Head-Quarters Levies attached to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General's Office.	330	0	0
Zhob Levy Corps	20,194	1	4
Zhob Agency	12,156	10	8
Thal-Chotiali District	18,613	1	5
Quetta-Pishin District	8,625	0	0
Kalat Agency	5,588	5	4
Southern Baluchistan Agency	899	2	8
Chagai Agency	3,816	0	0
TOTAL	70,722	5	5

In addition to the above, the following was the monthly cost of Levies paid from "15.—Post Offices":—

	₹	a.	p.
Zhob Agency	486	0	0
Thal-Chotiali District	1,156*	0	0
Kalat Agency	483	5	4

XI.—Jails.

During the year under report, a revised and less expensive scale of rations was sanctioned for the Sibi Jail and the Subsidiary jails and lock-ups throughout the Thal-Chotiali District, the revised Bombay rules for the transfer to British prisons nearest their homes, prior to the expiration of their sentences, of convicts who are likely to revert to crime on release, were adopted for Baluchistan; and the Kohlu Lock-up was declared a Subsidiary jail.

* Rupees 241 for about six months during Ziarat season.

XII.—Taccavi Advances.

The following figures show the transactions of the Taccavi account in Baluchistan during the year 1901-1902 :—

	R	a.	p.
1. Advances outstanding on the 31st March 1901	2,32,629	13	4
2. Advances made during the year 1901-1902	39,776	0	0
TOTAL	2,72,405	13	4
3. Realized on account of principal during the year 1901-1902	70,807	12	6
4. Balance outstanding on the 31st March 1902	2,01,598	0	10

A sum of R3,885-12-7 was also realized on account of interest.

XIII.—Local Funds and Municipalities.

In modification of the rules sanctioned in the Foreign Department letter No. 658-I.A., dated the 3rd February 1900, for the audit of the account of Excluded Local Funds, rules were issued with Foreign Department letter No. 2127-E.A., dated the 23rd December 1901.

The contracts for the collection of octroi in places where the farming system is still in vogue were sold for the following sums :—

	R
Pishin	4,000
Lower Zhob	12,000
Upper Zhob	8,395
Thal-Chotiali	18,825
TOTAL	43,220

With regard to the general question of Octroi in various places in the Agency, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General decided (letter No. 11,020, dated 21st December 1901) that there should be uniformity in the Schedules as regards articles taxed, and that the rates at those places should in no case exceed those in the Quetta Schedule.

The Municipal Committe of Quetta was re-appointed for a term of one year by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General's Notification No. 10349, dated the 3rd December 1901, the only addition being the appointment of Nala Larain Das as a new member. The name of Lieutenant-Colonel H. Appleton, R.E., Commanding Royal Engineer, Quetta-Pishin Sub-District, was subsequently added to the Committee by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General's Notification No. 2351, dated the 15th March 1902.

XIV.—Education.

The number of schools at work in Baluchistan was as follows :—

	1901-1902	1900-1901.
High School (Quetta)	1	1
Middle School (Quetta European School and Barnes' School, Sibi)	2	2
Primary (including a European School at Sibi)	21	18
TOTAL	24	21

The number of pupils and the income and cost of schools were 1,057, R29,344, and R28,480, respectively; against 901, R27,576-3-9 and R25,180 in the year preceding.

An increased scale of tuition fees as approved by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General was introduced with effect from the 1st September 1901 in all the schools.

A proposal to open a school at Nushki is under consideration.

XV.—Plague.

The plague precautions adopted in 1900-1901 were continued during the year under report, and the camp of inspection was maintained in summer at Shabrig from 11th April to 31st October 1901, and during the winter at Sibi from 1st November 1901 to the close of the year. The number of persons passed at the railway station was 6,372; 31,282 were disinfected, and those from infected areas segregated from 7 to 10 days 4,626.

One case of plague and 6 cases of small-pox occurred in the camp during the year.

The pilgrim's observation camp was opened at Sibi from 15th December 1901 to the close of the year; only 31 pilgrims were admitted into camp.

The net expenditure incurred in connection with the maintenance of these camps amounted to R5,971-3-3, which was apportioned amongst the Civil and Military Excluded Local Funds of the Agency.

Captain P. R. Barrett, I.S.M.D., was in charge of the plague inspection camp throughout the year.

XVI.—Employment of Muhammadans.

From the periodical reports that I have received from District Officers, it appears that the orders of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in the matter of the employment of Muhammadans in Government service received due attention. On the 30th June 1901 there were 209 Muhammadan employés against 308 Hindus, which gives a percentage of 40·4. This percentage increased to 44·7 on the 31st December 1901, when the number of Muhammadan employés stood at 236, against 292 Hindus. These figures go to prove that vacancies were generally filled by Muhammadans, wherever possible.

XVII.—Census Operations.

Mr. R. Hughes Buller, I.C.S., was appointed on the 19th October 1901 to write the final report on the census and to revise the Imperial Gazetteer of Baluchistan.

XVIII.—Locusts.

In paragraph III of this report mention has been made of the loss caused to Revenue by the appearance of locusts in Baluchistan.

These pests invaded Baluchistan from Persia in vast swarms and visited every part of the country, inflicting damage everywhere. They were more formidable however in the Quetta-Pishin District than elsewhere and, but for the success of the campaign against them, conducted by Major J. Ramsay, C.I.E., Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin, would have again caused the damage to gardens and crops and loss to revenue which they have done in former years. The use of strips of American oilcloth sewn on cloth, or matting was found most effective in saving gardens, orchards and crops, and in guiding locusts to places where they could be easily destroyed. The success of operations conducted by Major Ramsay against this plague was so marked that he has at the suggestion of the Revenue Commissioner described the methods adopted in a memorandum, which has been forwarded to the Government of India with a view to its publication and general circulation.

A. H. McMAHON, *Major*,
Revenue and Judical Commissioner in Baluchistan.

APPENDIX II.

Administration Report of the Quetta-Pishin District for 1901-1902.

Personnel.

See Appendix I.

Revenue and Crops.

The winter rains were unusually good and the year was on the whole a very favourable one. With few exceptions the revenue was recovered without difficulty. Remissions had to be given on account of the water in six mahals having been deficient, *viz.*, (1) Kulalzai, (2) Garanjawi karez, (3) Sher Muhammad karez, (4) Nur Muhammad karez, (5) Gadazai springs, (6) Semli springs.

For some reason which is not apparent the springs that watered the Kulalzai Mahal have dried up, and, as they were at the bottom of a deep ravine, no remedy suggests itself. The Garanjawi karez will probably be repaired. The Sher Muhammad karez has been given up as a failure. For the Nur Muhammad karez a Taccavi advance has been given and work is in progress. The springs at Gadazai and Semli have been improved with the help of a Taccavi advance and a fair supply of water has been obtained. ₹1,215 have been remitted on account of damage done by locusts, and some money remains outstanding due from the Achakzai of Toba and from contractors who brought revenue grain. It is hoped that the money due from the contractors will soon be recovered.

Though a portion of the revenue is taken in kind and the harvest was a good one, the revenue receipts are not largely in excess of the receipts of last year. The reason for this is that the prices at which revenue grain sold were lower than last year. However, as showing that the year was a prosperous one, it may be mentioned that the Government share of wheat and barley came to 6,492 maunds against 3,997 maunds the previous year.

Locusts.

The district was attacked by innumerable swarms of flying locusts, which first appeared in March and which laid eggs in almost every circle. The crawling locusts appeared in most places early in May. In spite of a sceptical population, persistent efforts were made to destroy the locusts and with considerable success. The main facts that are claimed to have been established are: first, that locusts are not invincible except in places where there is practically no population; second, that American oilcloth is the essential aid that is required to ensure victory, but that where running water is intelligently made use of, it should be made an impassable barrier to crawling locusts; third, that nothing protected by a walled enclosure need ever be damaged by crawling locusts; fourth, that, in the absence of a wall, a ditch having the inner side perpendicular, makes a very good substitute; fifth, that the labour spent on digging up locusts' eggs is well rewarded.

Health and Sanitation.

The health of the town and the station of Quetta has on the whole been good. One case of plague was imported by rail. Fortunately the Hospital Assistant who was called in by the patient was clever enough to at once detect the nature of the disease. The patient was a Muhammadan and at the suggestion of the Medical and District authorities, the Anjumani-Islamia at once made arrangements to segregate the patient, to vacate his and the adjoining houses and to take all other measures which were suggested by Medical officers who had been on special plague duty in other parts of India. At the same time committees were formed from among the various sections of the civil community for the purpose of watching all new arrivals, and reporting any suspicious cases of sickness. Some credit is due to the general public for the readiness they showed to adopt precautionary measures. The patient recovered and there have been no further cases.

Education.

A new school called the "Gaisford Memorial School" has been built in the middle of the town, to accommodate the three Lower Primary classes which used to be taught at the Sandeman High School. This will remove the defect of overcrowding which has been noticed by the Inspector in his last report. The question of the staff has also been thoroughly examined. The head and second masters are men of good qualifications, and arrangements have been made to enable two other members of the teaching staff to obtain the qualifications recommended by the Inspector. The scale of fees charged has been raised to the Punjab scale. Hitherto the teachers in the village schools have received a fixed pay, but a proposal has been made to give them pay rising by annual increments, which it is hoped will attract well qualified men from the Punjab. The experiment of having a Pathan of good family as a teacher in the Sandeman Girls' School promises to be successful. The number of Muhammadan girls has risen from 8 to 39 and already there are 4 Pathan and Brahui girls reading in the school.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has been asked to agree to a proposal that the Quetta schools shall be annually inspected by an officer of the Punjab Educational Department.

External Land Trade.

The following figures show the imports and exports registered during the year under report and during the preceding year:—

	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Imports	18,01,120	14,82,863	...	3,18,257
Exports	10,43,443	7,13,164	...	3,30,279

The decrease is due to a change in the system of registration, by which trade going through Nushki is not now included in these returns.

₹10,000 has been given in ordinary Taccavi advances and ₹21,093 has been recovered on this account. A considerable proportion of the ₹10,000 has been given to Malik Pakur Khan of Khudadadzai to enable him to continue work on his scheme for raising water from the Pishin Lora (river). Taccavi.

An unusual advance of ₹10,000 has also been taken to be expended under the direct orders of the Deputy Commissioner for the purpose of making artesian borings in various parts of the district. There may be some delay in spending the whole of this money as there is a difficulty in obtaining the best class of pipes.

The Levies have continued to do good work, and their local knowledge and influence have proved most useful aids to investigating police officers. The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General has for some time been considering the desirability of restricting police work to the town and sub-division of Quetta and of putting upon the Levies the whole responsibility of preventing and detecting crime and of arresting offenders. Levies.

I have lost no opportunity of trying to impress on all classes with whom I come in contact the advantages that accrue to them from settling their disputes out of Court, and I think that an examination of the judicial returns for the year under report and the year preceding it will show that the people are beginning to appreciate the wisdom of the advice given. With the class of people who mostly frequent the courts of the Cantonment Magistrate and Munsiff I have little direct dealing. If the figures of these two courts are eliminated and a comparison made between the figures for the two years in the remaining courts, it will be found that the number of civil suits disposed of has fallen by about twenty-five per cent. This, I think, shows that litigation in the Civil courts among the trading classes and among the people of the district is appreciably decreasing. The number of civil appeals has fallen from 78 to 47. Judicial.

The statistics of the Criminal courts show that the total number of criminal cases decided is 290 greater than it was last year. The explanation for this is that the police have been more energetic in dealing with petty offences against sanitary rules, with the result that the number of cases decided by Honorary Magistrates has exceeded last year's totals by 617.

Five permanent vacancies occurred during the year and all five were given to Muhammadans; of these two were Pathans of the district and one was the son of a Muhammadzai Sardar, who is a refugee at Quetta. Employment of Muhammadans.

The Levy reorganisation scheme is dependent on a scheme for reorganising the Police. The matter is still under the consideration of the Local Government. On the whole I consider that the work of the Quetta-Pishin police throughout the year has been highly efficient and satisfactory. Police.

After much discussion a scheme has now been carried out to improve the arrangements for leading water to the Kushdil Khan reservoir. Irrigation.

On the Shebo Canal there are several mills for grinding wheat. They are built after the fashion of ordinary country mills and are, I believe, capable of utilising a very small proportion of the power available. I am suggesting to the Irrigation Officer that he should put up turbines constructed on the latest scientific designs. The irrigation works are now under the charge of a professional irrigation engineer, and it may therefore be hoped that they will in future pay a better return than has been obtainable in the past.

J. RAMSAY, *Major*,
Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin.

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APPENDIX III.

Administration Report of the Thal-Chotiali District for the year 1901-1902.

Personnel.

1. See Appendix I.

Land Revenue.

2. The actual receipts under this head amounted to R2,44,230-14-4; being a net decrease of R22,244-1-11 as compared with the actual receipts of the past year.

The following table shows the actuals of 1900-1901 and 1901-1902 :—

Name of Tahsil.	Actual Land revenue receipts for 1900-1901.	Actual Land revenue receipts for 1901-1902.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Sibi	1,08,906 4 3	81,896 9 11	...	27,009 10 4	
Shahrig	26,051 3 1	30,579 12 8	4,528 9 7	...	
Duki	67,352 3 5	63,752 12 2	...	3,599 7 3	
Barkhan	42,195 2 11	36,395 8 5	...	5,799 10 6	
Kohlu	6,654 9 9	11,953 6 1	5,298 12 4	...	
Sinjawi	15,315 8 10	19,652 3 6	4,336 10 8	...	
TOTAL	2,66,475 0 3	2,44,230 4 9	14,164 0 7	36,408 12 1	
Royalty on coal	...	+ 0 9 7	0 9 7	...	
Net decrease		2,44,230 14 4	14,164 10 2	22,244 1 11	

The decrease under the Sibi, Duki, and Barkhan Tahsils is chiefly due to the fall in the price of grain and the consequent reduction of the rates at which the Government shares of grain were sold and also partly to the poor condition of the Kharif crops. The increase in the remaining tahsils is due to larger arears of Khushkaba lands having been brought under cultivation, and also to the fact that a portion of the grazing tax outstanding from the previous year was recovered and credited during the year under report.

3. The total net collections amounted to R2,44,230-14-4, as against 2,66,475-0-3 for the past year. In addition to this, a sum of R531-12-8, as detailed in the margin, was remitted, and a sum of R547-12-3 remained outstanding at the close of the year in the Sinjawi and Barkhan Tahsils.

	R a. p.
Shahrig	30 0 0
Duki	187 2 9
Barkhan	53 2 6
Sinjawi	261 7 5
	531 12 8

4. The actual grants made during the year under report amounted to R9-7-3.

Sibi Horse Show.

5. The annual Sibi Horse Show was held at Sibi on the 10th February 1902 and the three subsequent days. The total number of animals exhibited was 999, as against 830 shown during the previous year. This large increase was chiefly among the classes for fillies, foals and geldings, and is most satisfactory. Forty-five useful remounts were purchased for the native cavalry and 50 smaller horses for mounted infantry. A good batch of 6 young stock, all by Government sires, were purchased by the Remount Agent. It has been found that the introduction of donkey stallions in such a good horse-breeding country is likely to prove injurious to horse breeding, and the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department has accordingly, with the sanction of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, arranged for their removal to Sind.

The Cattle Show was also satisfactory, and 248 head of cattle were exhibited, as against 222 shown last year. Many of the above were of good quality and 37 bullocks were purchased for the Government Transport.

Jails.

6. The total number of prisoners at the close of the year was 142, as against 135 in the preceding year. The total expenditure incurred in guarding and maintaining the prisoners during the year amounted to R9,326-8-3 and the average cost per head to R71-11-10.

Local Funds.

7. The total amount to the credit of the funds on the 31st March 1902 was R26,060-1-4.

Public Health.

8. There were no serious epidemics during the year under report and the general health of the people of the district was good. Several cases of small-pox were, however, reported in the Sibi and Shahrig Tahsils and there was an outbreak of typhoid in Kohlu.

9. The precautionary measures to prevent the spread of plague were continued as heretofore during the year under report, and an inspection camp was maintained during the summer at Shahrig and in the winter at Sibi. The number of persons who were examined and disinfected was 31,282, and of those who came from infected areas and who were segregated from 7 to 10 days was 4,626.

One imported case of plague occurred in the camp during the year under report, which proved fatal.

An observation camp for pilgrims for Mecca was also opened at Sibi on the 15th December 1901 and closed on the 20th February 1902. The number of pilgrims detained in the camp was 31.

The arrangements made by Captain Barrett both at Sibi and Shahrig were excellent, and every endeavour was made by him to provide for the comfort of the *detenus*.

10. Advances amounting to ₹1,200 were made during the year under the Land Improvement and Agricultural Loans Act. Taccavi advances.

As mentioned in last year's report a sum or ₹95,161-9-2 * was still outstanding on the 31st March 1901. During the current year recoveries to the extent of ₹30,696-11-4 were effected and the outstanding balance at the close of the present year, including the ₹1,200 † cited above, amounts to ₹65,478-9-6. Owing to the large advances granted during the previous years the zamindars were not in a position to incur further liabilities, and hence the smallness of amount applied for during the present year.

* Should have been ₹95,227-6-1.

† Besides ₹107-1-0 on account of interest.

11. A new school was opened during the year at Kohlu and its cost, as a temporary measure, is being defrayed from private subscriptions. As no regular establishment was maintained, no particulars about this school have been included in Statement F. Education.

More primary schools are badly wanted in the district and it is hoped that the Local Government will be able to see its way to grant funds for this purpose.

12. In all 3,816 cases were decided against 2,696 in the previous year. Judicial.

13. The total number of cases tried was 800, as against 589 during the last year. Jirga.

14. The total number of document registered was 75, as against 100 in the previous year. The total receipts amounted to ₹209-0-0 and the expenditure to ₹107-12-0. Registration.

15. This district was visited by a serious plague of locusts during the year under report. Appearing first in the Sibi Tahsil early in Ferbruary they gradually spread in great numbers over the higher tracts of the district. No great harm was fortunately done to the Rabi crops but the fruit trees and palezat crops suffered severely, and much damage was also done to the grass in the hills. The effects of their poison on the fruit trees is still being felt, and there are no signs of any apricots in the Sinjawi and Shahrig Tahsils. Locusts.

The locust-destroying fungus was not successful, but towards autumn the locusts were attacked by a disease of maggots and died off in large numbers. Subsequent enquiries have shown that the flies from which these maggots were bred belong to a section of the genus "Sarcophaga," which contains species known to attack living locusts.

16. A fanatic, who was subsequently identified as a Brahui Mengal, invaded the railway station at Nuttal on the morning of the 16th October 1901, for the purpose of attacking the railway officials. He was, however, shot down by Lal Singh, the police constable on duty, before he could effect any mischief. As the fanatic did not belong to this district, the case has been transferred to the Political Agent, Kalat. Serious Crime.

Ten cases of homicide have been reported during the year under report, as against 16 in the previous year. Two of these murders were committed in tribal territory and the remainder within the limits of the administered district. In 1 instance the culprits are still at large and 1 case is still pending. The remaining 8 cases have been disposed of by tribal jirgas and no case was dealt with judicially.

17. The title of K.C.I.E., was conferred on Nawab Shahbaz Khan, the Bugti Chief, on the occasion of His Majesty the King, Emperor's birthday on the 9th November 1901, in recognition of his loyal and good services in the management of his tribe and general help to the administration. Political.

Nawab Mehrulla Khan, the Marri Sardar, died at Kahan on the 15th March 1902 and has been succeeded in the Chiefship of the tribe by his only surviving son Khan Bahadur Mir Khair Bakhsh.

Sardar Mehrab Khan, the Khetran Chief, was released from restraint on the 24th February 1902 and reinstated as the Sardar of his tribe on probation for one year.

The behaviour of the tribes has been good.

18. Four permanant vacancies occurred in the district staff during the year under report and were all given to Muhammadans. Employment of Muhammadans.

A. McCONAGHEY, *Captain*,
Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

APPENDIX IV.

Administration Report of the Zhob Political Agency for the year 1901-1902.

Personnel.

See Appendix I.

Revenue and crops.

The Rabi harvest was good; but the Kharif below the average owing to deficient rainfall in the autumn of 1901.

Much damage was done by locusts to vegetables and fruit trees with the result that the fruit crop of the year under report failed and that the Local Funds had to encounter some loss. Unfortunately further loss will accrue during 1901-1903 owing to the damaged trees not flowering in the spring. A large number of the better class fruit trees were killed by the insects and others permanently injured by the bark being eaten off.

A portion of the cultivation on the banks of the Zhob river was washed away when the river came down in flood in May 1901 after a record rainfall.

Since the 7th August 1901, however, there has been practically no rain and consequently the Rabi harvest must be very poor next year.

Fodder naturally became very scarce during the latter part of the year and a large number of animals died from starvation, while all flocks and herds are in very bad condition. The mothers cannot suckle their young and these have been killed off in numbers and used as food throughout large tracts of Upper and Lower Zhob. The flock owners who use the Khurasan highlands for grazing have been in some straits.

Revenue and expenditure.

The total net collections amounted to R1,75,330-8-5 against R1,76,581-14-8 of the past year. If the Rabi harvest have not been very good the receipts would have fallen considerably, as the palezats, etc., were totally destroyed by locusts and the Kharif harvest was bad owing to the deficient rainfall.

The total income of the district this year from all sources amounted to R2,16,813-2-0, against R2,07,878-10-3 * in the past year 1900-1901, and the expenditure to R5,92,492-15-10, against R6,07,396-10-11.*

* These are verified figures. The figures shown in the last year's report were unverified.

The revenue was collected throughout the district by the due date.

The total expenditure on account of the cost of food, etc., of the prisoners amounted to R5,694-7-7 and the average cost per head to R63-5-0, against R9,237-5-6 and R71-15-9 of the last year, respectively.

The fall is chiefly due to more speedy settlement of political cases by local jirgas.

Excluded Local Funds.

The receipts of the Excluded Local Funds and the Zhob police were well in excess of the expenditure.

The decline in the Zhob Levy Corps balance is chiefly due to advances. As these include purchases of grain on the sale of which a small working profit is subsequently made, the Corps funds may safely be said to be in good condition. It must, however, be added that owing to the drought now prevalent, the Fort Sandeman and Loralai Bazar Funds will have to face bad times during the coming year and careful economy will be required. The extension of the Fort Sandeman gardens lately under progress should somewhat increase the Fort Sandeman Local Fund's revenue.

Education.

A scheme is now in hand to start a presentable building for the Girls' School at Fort Sandeman, and subscriptions have been spontaneously offered to increase the small sum the Political Agent has been able to allot for the purpose from his Civil Works grant.

Judicial and Political cases.

The total number of judicial and political cases disposed of during 1901-1902 was 4,430, as against 2138 during 1900-1901.

The rise in the number of cases settled is due to the wiping off of many outstanding files, one of the objects in view being the saving in expense to Government in the matter of under-trial prisoners.

Queen Victoria Memorial Fund.

Zhob, though a very indigent country, subscribed a sum of R3,866-10-3 towards the fund. Of this sum the rank and file of the Zhob Levy Corps subscribed R732-0-0.

Of the amount collected, R2,500-0-0 were allotted back to Zhob by the Quetta Committee for the Countess of Dufferin Zenana Hospital Mission.

Public Health.

Small-pox and measles broke out in the district but not in epidemic form.

Small-pox and scurvy appeared at several of the Zhob Levy Corps outposts, and the men of the detachments suffered somewhat severely owing to the difficulty of relieving the garrisons of these posts. An application for an increase of personnel to this useful corps has been submitted. A stronger body of men at head-quarters would enable the District Administration to make reliefs with less difficulty than is the case at present.

Movement of Troops.

The 4th Bombay Rifles arrived at Fort Sandemen on the 28th March 1902, in relief of the 23rd Bombay Rifles under orders of transfer to Bombay. The latter regiment has done most useful service in protecting the Zhob border and the powinda trade passing along it throughout the year.

During the whole of the Mahsud Blockade, of which this regiment and the Zhob Levy Corps formed the Zhob section, the 23rd Bombay Rifles have been continually in camp, and thanks to the continued exertions of the officers and men of these corps, neither the Waziris nor the Punjab Shiranis did more than nominal harm to Zhob or the kafila traffic entrusted to their care. The 23rd Bombay Rifles have also done some very valuable road-making in the district and on the border, which will be of great advantage to the district and the powinda traffic.

Telegraph Department.

The field telegraph office at Hussain Nikka was closed on the 23rd July 1901 and the line from Girdao to Hussain Nikka dismantled.

Taccavi Advances.

On the 1st April 1901 ₹33,818-8-4 * were outstanding. Advances made during the year amounted to ₹12,167 and recoveries (including a remission of ₹300) to ₹16,738-12-4. The balance outstanding on the 31st March 1902 thus amounted to ₹29,246-12-0.

* One anna was shown in excess in last year's report.

Local Tribes.

The behaviour of the local tribes has been very good throughout the year and no fanatical murders were committed. The fine of ₹10,000 imposed on the Hamzazais in the case of the murder of Captain Johnston, I.M.S., in March 1901, was recovered by the date fixed during the year under report without resort to any coercive measures, and credited to Government.

Fanatical murders in Zhob appear to be on the decline. During the years from 1890 to 1895 twenty-one occurred, but since that time and up to and including 1901-1902 only four have been committed.

The Border.

The northern borders of Zhob were somewhat unsettled on account of Waziri and Shirani raids. Owing to the system of escorts organised between Afghan territory at the junction of the Kunder and Gumal rivers, down to the Punjab border, losses of life and property among the kafilas were few.

The Waziris, as usual, succeeded in sniping a few men of the Zhob troops. The outbreak of the Punjab Shiranis after the murder of Arbab Farid Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab Shiranis, was chiefly inconvenient on account of the temporary blocking of the main trade route between the Punjab and Zhob.

Ahmed Khan Shirani, a Khankhel of local importance and the murderer of the Arbab, appears to have escaped to Afghanistan through Punjab territory east of the Takht-i-Sulaiman, beyond the sphere of action of the Zhob troops.

The Afghan frontier has been quiet throughout the year.

General.

Arboriculture has considerable attention, and the Zenana Hospital and several roads have been planted with mulberry and tamarisk trees by transplantation, with over 90 per cent. of success. Cuttings alone have been a comparative failure, possibly because of the great drought. More money when available could be usefully spent on an object so important to Baluchistan as trees.

Employment of Muhammadans.

Four substantive vacancies occurred in the district in places held by Hindus during the year and these were given to Muhammadans. Three vacancies that occurred in posts held by Muhammadans were also filled by Muhammadans.

Zhob Levy Corps.

Recruiting.—(*a*) *Cavalry.*—There has been no difficulty in getting recruits during the year. The Brahui squadron was kept under strength pending a decision as to its retention in the corps, but now that it has been decided to keep the squadron and to appoint two new jemadars of good family, I anticipate no difficulty in getting recruits. The recruiting of refugees for the Ghilzai squadron is so far satisfactory.

(*b*) *Infantry.*—This branch of the corps is always up to strength and the supply is greater than the demand.

Native Officers.—The following appointments and discharges were made and sanctioned by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan:—

Cavalry.—Subadar Abdul Momin was transferred from the Ghilzai company to the Ghilzai squadron as a 1st class jemadar on 1st October 1901. Jemadar Dur Khan (Brahui), 3rd squadron was discharged on 8th June 1901. His vacancy has not yet been filled up.

Infantry.—A new post of Native Adjutant was created for the Infantry, and Kot-Havildar Sarfraz Khan, 1st company, was promoted to jemadar and appointed Native Adjutant on 1st December 1901.

Subadar Kaim Khan, 2nd company, was dismissed and Abdul Momin Khan, Tokhi, was appointed subadar in his place on 16th May 1901. Jemadar Baz Muhammad, Tarakhi, was transferred from the Ghilzai squadron to the Ghilzai company as a subadar, *vice* Abdul Momin Khan. Muhammad Sharif was appointed jemadar of the 2nd company on 1st September 1901, *vice* Muhammad Gul dismissed. Subadar-Major Noor Muhammad, Brahui, was reduced to the rank of subadar and the grade of Subadar-Major abolished from 1st September 1901.

Desertion.—With the exception of sowar Muhammad Gul, 1st squadron, who deserted on the night of 3rd July 1901 from the lines at Fort Sandeman with a snider carbine and twenty-six rounds of ammunition, and afterwards was apprehended at Badinzai, as he was on his way back to give himself up, there were no desertions from the corps during the year.

Services.—A large portion of the corps has been employed on the Waziri Blockade during the year. They have invariably done well and have been frequently commended by Lieutenant-Colonel Scallon, C.I.E., D.S.O., for their good work, and the corps has received the

commendations of the Government of India, *vide* No. 558-F., dated Fort William, the 25th February 1902, to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

The following are the principal occasions when parties of the corps have distinguished themselves :—

13th July 1901.—A party of Afghan Khasadars came across the border at Keshetu and carried off 380 camels, a lot of donkeys and one man who was in charge, belonging to the Nasirs who reside during the summer at Keshetu. Havildar Muhammad Baksh recovered them all and it is due to his prompt action in the matter that they were recovered.

30th August 1901.—A party of four sowars with Ressaidar Mitha Khan was attacked by Waziris in the Kanjuri Pass. Sowar Gul Muhammad was killed. Owing to the gallant behaviour of Ressaidar Mitha Khan and the other three sowars the Waziris were unable to do any more damage, and the party got back to Gul Kach with the body and also recovered Gul Muhammad's horse and weapons. For this they were thanked by the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay.

26th November 1901.—A band of Mahsud raiders carried off about 1,000 sheep from near Moghal Kote. Owing to the promptness of Ressaidar Diwan Khan, who turned out quickly with his men, all the sheep were recovered. Lieutenant-Colonel Scallon sent in a very favourable report about it.

Casualties.—There were only two casualties during the year at the hands of Waziris, *viz.*, a camel sowar was shot in the Girdani pass on the 10th April 1901 and a sowar in the Kanjuri pass on the 30th August 1901.

General.—The health of the corps detachments on outposts has not latterly been good. Some of the posts have suffered severely from scurvy and overwork.

The corps was inspected at Gul Kach and Girdao on the 23rd and at head-quarters on the 24th February 1902 by the General Officer Commanding, Quetta District. He has submitted a very favourable report on what he saw.

Zhob Levy Corps Fund.—The year opened with a balance of R7,107-3-11 in hand on the 1st April 1901. The total receipts during the year, both on account of Government and private fund, swhich constitute the Fund as a whole, have been R2,45,891-5-5, or a grand total of R2,52,998-9-4. The total expenditure during the year under all the sub-heads, both on account of Government and private funds, has amounted to R2,50,181-13-2. The closing balance on the 31st March 1902 was therefore R2,816-12-2, which was made up as follows :—

	R	a.	p.
Government Fund	986	14	4
Private Fund	1,829	13	10
TOTAL	2,816	12	2

STUART H. GODFREY, *Major,*
Political Agent in Zhob.

APPENDIX V.

Administration Report of the Kalat Agency for the year 1901-1902.

See Appendix I. — Personnel.

No changes in the jurisdiction of the Agency occurred during the year under report. — Changes in the District.

BOLAN SUB-DIVISION.

The figures of the year under report as compared with those of last year show an increase in the quantities of produce collected but a decrease in the sum realized for the produce, which is due to the fact that the market rates prevailing were lower than in the year before. — Revenue and Crops.

The expenditure has exceeded the receipts, owing to damage done to the Mach Garden by locusts and a consequent decline in the income derived from the garden. — Local Funds.

The coal export returns show that 36,266 maunds 8 seers of coal and 11,937 maunds 16 seers of coal dust were exported to Sibi and Quetta from the Mach coal mines during the year 1901-1902. — Minerals.

During the year the charge of the Bolan pass which, on Sirdar Yar Mohamed's flight to Afghanistan in 1899 had been entrusted to his brothers, was re-transferred to Sirdar Yar Mohamed. Owing to the animosity existing at the time between the two branches of the family, the transfer was not unattended with difficulty. — Political.

KALAT.

The health of the people of the district was generally good. — Public Health.

The works mentioned in last year's report have since been completed except the road from Kalat Kotal to Kalat. — Public Works.

The total cases for the year was 926, against 1,160 decided in the year 1900-1901. — Jirgas.

The behaviour of the tribes and the political condition of the country were on the whole satisfactory. — Political.

Apart from Makran affairs, which are dealt with in the report on my recent tour, there are five cases that require notice, *viz.*, (1) a feud between the Sasolis and Khidranis in Jhalawan; (2) a quarrel between Sirdar Rasul Bakhsh, Rodini, and the Naib of Sohrab aided by Sirdar Sultan Mohamed, Haruni; (3) the attitude of Mir Ahmad Khan, Shahwani; (4) the fanatical outrage at the Nuttal railway station; and (5) the fanatical attack on troops near Sariab.

(1) The case was taken up and disposed of during my Jhalawan tour.

(2) The Rodini-Haruni case was originally a petty dispute between the Rodinis and the Khan's Naib at Sohrab. The matter becoming worse, the Rodinis seized and mutilated (by cutting its ears off) a horse belonging to the Naib. The latter proceeded to avenge this insult, and being joined by Sirdar Sultan Mohamed Haruni, who happened to be in the neighbourhood, a combined attack was made on the Rodinis on the 17th September 1901. In the fight Sirdar Sultan Mohamed and three of his men were wounded, while the Rodinis lost three men killed and five wounded. The case was complicated by Sirdar Pasand Khan, Zarakzai, who went to put a stop to the feud, but finding that his friend Sirdar Sultan Mohamed had been wounded, either directed or permitted the killing, in cold blood, of Mir Atta Mohamed, brother of the Rodini Chief, as he lay wounded in his house. Sirdar Sultan Mohamed's wound was in the knee and he long remained in a precarious condition. The case will come for settlement before the next Quetta Shahi jirgas.

(3) For a year or more past the attitude of Mir Ahmad Khan, the head of the Hasil-Khanzai section of the Shahwani tribe (Sarawan), had been unsatisfactory, in connection with a jirga award which he declined to accept. It was considered that justice had been done him in the case and that his attitude was unreasonable. On the 17th September 1901, it was reported that he had armed his followers, some twenty in number, and declared the intention of opposing the authorities. His friends were sent to him to endeavour to bring him to reason but without effect. The Shahwani Sirdar (Rashid Khan) was then directed to proceed to Mastung and bring Ahmad Khan to Quetta, employing force if necessary. To lend moral support to Sirdar Rashid Khan, the various other Sarawan Sirdars who were in Quetta at the time for the Shahi jirgas were also sent out. These measures were successful and Ahmad Khan was brought in without any disturbance having occurred. Under the recommendation of the Sarawan Sirdars he has been fined ₹4,000, and he will remain under surveillance in Quetta until he gives satisfactory security to be of better behaviour in future.

(4) In the Nuttal case either a Brahui or Baluch tribesman (his name and tribe have not yet been ascertained) on the 18th October 1901 made an attack on the railway staff and was shot dead by the police constable on duty at the station. The case is still under enquiry.

(5) In July 1901, Mohanda, son of Phulan, Kurd, a Kalat subject, made a murderous attack with a sword on a party of British soldiers (of No. 8 Mountain Battery, R.A.) marching

along the Sirlab road. Mohanda was overpowered and disabled before he could do any harm. The attack having been made in the Quetta District, Mohanda was tried judicially by the Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin. As regards Mohanda's motives in making the attack and to determine the extent of tribal responsibility for the offence, the case was laid before the Shahi jirga at Sibi, in February 1902, whose award was to the effect that Mohanda committed the offence when in a state of mental excitement and with murderous intent, and that punishment should fall on certain sections of the Kurd tribe. A fine of ₹2,000 was imposed and nine men were sentenced to imprisonment, for periods varying from one to three years, and security was taken from the sections concerned for the sum of ₹5,000. The fine imposed is to be paid in two years, and satisfactory security for the payment has been obtained.

A satisfactory reconciliation was effected between Sirdar Yar Mohamed and his brothers. They had long maintained a bitter family dispute which was the source of much inconvenience in the management of the tribe.

The attitude of Sirdar Rustan Khan Mohamed Hasani (Jhalawan) in connection with his refusal to accept the settlement regarding the position of his seat in Durbar, is still unsatisfactory. His allowance of ₹300 a month from the Jhalawan subsidiary has now been withheld for twenty-five months.

There were two disputes between the Brahuis and the Khan's officials, in regard to which it need only be mentioned here that the Brahuis are evidently as ready as ever to combine and act together in any matter in which the interests of their class, however trifling, are opposed to the interests of the Khan.

Employment of Muhammadans.

During the year two acting vacancies occurred in the Kalat Agency: one Hindu and one Muhammadan were appointed.

H. L. SHOWERS, *Major*,
Political Agent, Kalat.

APPENDIX VI.

Administration Report of the Southern Baluchistan Agency for the year 1901-1902.

Personnel. 1. See Appendix I.

LAS BELA STATE.

2. Khan Bahadur Haji Ahmed Yar Khan continued to work as Wazir throughout the year.

3. The relations of the Jam with the Wazir were cordial. His attitude towards the British Government has been loyal. His health has mostly been good.

Law and Justice. 4. Only one murder case occurred during the year, in which the accused is on his trial before the Jam. The number of cases decided by the State Courts during the year was 1,409.

Public Health. 5. The latter half of the year was marked by malarial fever, small-pox, and measles.

Plague precautions. 6. Owing to the existence of bubonic plague in Karachi, necessary precautions for medical inspection and detention of suspicious cases were maintained at Habb, Naka and Sonmiani.

Political. 7. It was reported that some of the Mengal tribe intended to raid the Jamotes on the Kanraj border, in the Las Bela State, but a warning to their Sirdar proved sufficient to keep them in hand. Some of the Bizanjo tribe headed by one Mehrab Khan, a relation of Sirdar Aladina Khan, Bizanjo, have recently been giving trouble on the Bela-Bizanjo border. The matter has been referred to the Political Agent, Kalat, and it is hoped that matters will shortly be settled satisfactorily.

Miscellaneous. 8. In January last the Hon'ble Colonel C. E. Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G., I.S.C., the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, visited Las Bela, where he held a Darbar and formally invested Jam Mir Kamal Khan with full powers on certain conditions, duly approved of by the Government of India, regarding the administration of the State.

Public works. 9. The following works were provided for by the State on the Las Bela road :—

at Naka Khari—Rest house and Thana,
at Sonmiani—Rest house.

THE NIABAT AND THE TAHSIL AT NASIRABAD.

10. Mulla Ghous Baksh held the post of Naib to His Highness the Khan of Kalat, and Munshi Amar Singh remained as Tahsildar during the year under review.

Revenue. 11. The area under cultivation during the past three years has been as detailed below :—

	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.
	acres.	acres.	acres.
1899-1900 . . .	72,348—20 gathas	14,823—10 gathas	87,171—30 gathas.
(A) 1900-1901 . . .	81,028—25 „	19,077—10 „	100,105—35 „
(B) 1901-1902 . . .	68,065—30 „	12,307—37 „	80,373—27 „

(A) These are as per "pucca jamabandi" (checked assessment) figures. The figures shown in previous report were according to "kucha jamabandi" (unchecked assessment) figures.

(B) "Pucca" jamabandi not yet finished, hence "kucha" figures given.

12. The assessment on account of water rate and cess for the last three years is as shown below :—

	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p. (C)	₹ a. p. (E)
(i) Water rate at ₹1 per acre, except on 3,578 acres of cultivation under new frontier Rajwah which were assessed at ₹1-8 per acre.	87,176 0 0	1,01,917 0 0	82,263 14 0
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p. (D)	₹ a. p. (F)
(ii) Water cess at half anna per acre .	2,724 2 11	3,128 5 1	2,512 9 8

(C) and (D) same as in A above. (E) and (F) same as in B above.

13. The collection on account of water rate and cess, including the arrears for the past years, amounted to ₹86,065-5-11 and ₹2,811-10-10, respectively.

Remissions. 14. The remissions allowed during the year under report amounted to ₹319-12 on Rabi crops for 1900-1901.

15. Owing to the great damage caused by locusts and by the insect called Tiddi, in the vernacular, to the Kharif crops for 1901-1902, remissions of revenue to the extent of ₹11,196-8 were sanctioned by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, which will be adjusted in the accounts for 1902-1903.

16. The Rabi crops for 1901-1902 suffered greatly from drought, and the question of remissions is under consideration.

Canals. 17. The construction of the Uch and Manoutie rajwahs, which are two new branches from the Desert Canal, was commenced during the year, and has almost reached completion.

Settlement. 18. Similarly the survey work, which is being undertaken with a view towards a regular settlement later on, is progressing.

Public Health. 19. The public health was fair. Small-pox has been prevalent throughout the year.

Crops. 20. The crops have been poor during the year, and less land was brought under cultivation.

Owing to the insufficiency of fodder, due to the scanty rainfall, the condition of cattle has been bad throughout the year.

Miscellaneous. 21. The extension of canal irrigation has brought the question of the Khan's lands prominently into notice. A conference was held near Jacobabad between the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan and the Commissioner in Sind in February, at which all the local British officers of Baluchistan and Sind were present. The question was thoroughly discussed. The net result of the conference was to clearly establish the point, that the present somewhat haphazard administration obtaining in the Khan's land is most undesirable in view of the present extension of canal irrigation and the possibilities of still further extensions in the future. It was agreed, that the only remedy was to take over, at a quit-rent from His Highness the Khan of Kalat, the whole of that portion of the Khan's land which is irrigable from the Indus. The matter has been referred to the Government of India.

Employment of Muhammadans. 22. No permanent vacancy occurred during the year under report. In filling up temporary vacancies, consequent on the absence of permanent incumbents on leave, etc., preference was always given to Muhammadan candidates when available.

A. D. G. RAMSAY, *Captain*,
for *Political Agent in Southern Baluchistan*.

APPENDIX VII.

Administration Report of the Chagai Political Assistancy for the year 1901-1902.

1. See Appendix I. Personnel.

2. The revenue derived from the Chagai and Nushki Districts amounted to R22,531-11-0 divided as follows :— Revenue and Crops.

	R	a.	p.
I. Land Revenue	20,322	8	7
IV. Stamps	195	12	0
V. Excise	1,000	0	9
VIII. Assessed taxes	529	12	7
XVI. Law and Justice—Courts of Law	472	15	9
XVII. Police	10	9	4

The revenue receipts exceeded the estimates by no less than R15,451-11-0, a sum which would have been still larger had it not been for the loss caused by what is probably the worst visitation of locusts the country has experienced for upwards of a generation. The expenditure incurred in connection with the administration of the Assistancy under 3-A.—Land Revenue amounted in all to a sum of R10,133-2-2, leaving a credit of R12,398-8-10 in hand after meeting out-goings. The Rabi crop was a good one, but the frequent inroads of locusts resulted in the total loss of the Kharif.

3. The assafœtida crop can only be classified as a medium one. The revenue realized amounted to R390-0-9.

4. In addition to the damage the swarms of locusts caused the crops, these pests barked and killed nearly all the young trees which were planted out last year. Experts have declared themselves of opinion that the elevations of those portions of the Chagai District where soil and water suitable for date cultivation are found in conjunction, are too great to promise any hope of success. Upwards of two-thirds of the date harvest in the south-western portion of the district is reported to have been destroyed by locusts.

5. The Persian water-wheels which were introduced experimentally into Chagai did not prove quite the success anticipated. This resulted partly from the inexperience of the Baluch to whom the wheels were entrusted in this method of cultivation and partly from the fact that funds did not admit of the wells being lined with pucca brick, and the overflow from the buckets very soon eroded the sides of the wells so that the wells themselves silted up. Despite this the experiment proved to be an interesting and instructive one, and the Political Assistant is satisfied that, provided necessary conditions are complied with, there is a very great future in store for well-cultivation in Chagai; indeed he would go so far as to say that the future of the district depends in a large measure on this system of cultivation being introduced. Funds are much needed to put this system of cultivation to a more exhaustive test than has been done hitherto.

6. There has been a steady increase during the year in the number of the district irrigation channels. In Chagai the Zarala karez was the only new karez opened, but in Nushki the increase consists of no less than six, all of which appear to promise well. Several applications for Taccavi grants required to open other karezes have been received and are under consideration.

7. The number of cases decided during the year, as compared with those decided during the preceding twelve months, show an increase of 53 cases. Law and Justice.

8. There was no alteration during the year in the constitution or strength of the Nushki police force. Police.

The Nushki police force is so weak that it does not suffice to furnish a Treasury, bazaar and lock-up guards; an increase to the strength of the force is consequently a measure which might well be favourably considered. There are no police in the Chagai District, but when the Dalbandin Naib Tahsil block, which is designed to include a havalat, is built, which it is trusted will be the case a few months hence, the question of stationing police in Chagai is naturally one which will claim early attention.

9. Of the several institutions which have been introduced into Nushki, there is not one which is more popular or more highly appreciated than the Nushki hospital and dispensary. The patients who make use of the hospital are not limited to the inhabitants of the Nushki District; Afghans from Shorawak and Baluch and Brahuis from Garmsel and the Registan, all, alike, gladly avail themselves of the medical treatment which the hospital offers. During the year under review, which it is to be noted was a phenomenally healthy one, the average daily attendance amounted to 35·46. It is hoped that the question of opening a dispensary of the same type at Dalbandin will receive favourable consideration as soon as the Naib Tahsil block, which has been sanctioned, is finished. Hospital.

10. The strength of the district tribal Levies remains to all intents the same as it stood at the close of the year 1900-1901. Towards the middle of the year the robbery of a party of Tribal.

pilgrims, who were on their way to Meshed, necessitated the strengthening of some of the more westerly of the Levy posts which guard the trade route, but this increase only amounted to twenty men in all.

Forests.

11. No forest has hitherto been reserved. The question of reserving the upper stretches of the Khaisar forest is one, however, to which some little attention has recently been directed.

Education.

12. There are no schools throughout the Chagai Assistancy. The trading community of Nushki and the more advanced of the inhabitants have both approached the Political Assistant with a request that a school may be opened. In a district so backward it is satisfactory to perceive that the people are now beginning to realize the advantages of education. It is likely that the request which the inhabitants have made will be gratified in the early future.

Public Works.

13. The following is a brief list of the public works which were carried out in the course of the year, under the direct supervision of the Political Assistant. The trade route buildings at Mall, Padag, Yadgar Chah and Chah Sandan, which were noted as being under construction last year, were all completed, and the communications between Quetta and Nushki were improved by the addition of a caravanserai at Kishingi. Kishingi is much exposed in winter to scorching winds from the north; the shelter which the caravanserai affords is thus one which is likely to be fully appreciated. The accommodation provided for travellers, using the Nushki-Seistan trade route, was improved by the erection of Chapper khanas at Chakal, Tratoh, Mashki Chah, Saindak, Kirtaka and Chah Muhammad Raza. The materials for a Chappar Khana at Nok Kundi are *in situ* and when this building is completed, as will be the case very shortly, every stage between Quetta and the Persian frontier will have been provided with Chappar khanas with the sole exception of two. Steps are now being taken to re-align 65 miles of the route, and, as soon as this work is concluded, accommodation for travellers, of a type similar to that just noted, will be provided at the remaining two stages, to complete the chain of Chappar khanas which link the capital of Baluchishtan to the frontier. That important matter the water-supply received, as in previous years, full attention. The old halting place at Kundi was abandoned and a new one was made a little further on, where three wells were sunk. At the stages where the water-supply showed a tendency to run low in summer, new wells were sunk, with the result that no complaints have been received of late months.

Post Office.

14. The number of post offices in the district continues unchanged. Towards the middle of the year a parcel post service carried on lading camels was introduced. The new service has not proved wholly satisfactory and the question of reorganising it is now occupying attention. Steps have recently been taken to reduce the time the dâk takes in transit between Nushki and Killa Robat on the Persian frontier from 8 to 5½ days.

Geological Survey.

15. Nothing in the form of a geological survey was carried out during the year under review.

rrigation.

16. Mr. Mellor of the Public Works Department, the irrigation expert who is on special deputation to Baluchistan, paid Nushki a visit at the close of the year in order to examine and report on the feasibility of a scheme, which had been mooted, for bringing the extensive tract of land north of Nushki, termed the dâk, under cultivation. Mr. Mellor made an exhaustive inspection of these lands as well of the lands to the west which border the trade route, and he has drawn up an interesting report dealing with the subject, which has been submitted to the Revenue Commissioner for consideration.

Public Health.

17. The health enjoyed by the district was remarkably good throughout the year.

Political.

18. The political event of the year which attracted most attention, although possibly undeservedly so, was the robbery, referred to in paragraph 10 above, of a party of Kurram valley pilgrims who were on their way to Meshed to visit the shrine of the Imam Raza. Had this incident taken place in India, it would probably have been classified as a dacoity and would not have attracted more than passing attention, but occurring as it did on the trade route not far from the Persian frontier, an importance was assigned to it which it was far from deserving. A party of eight trans-frontier badmashes, two of whom hailed from Seistan and six from Sarhad, led by a notorious trans-frontier bad character named Saleh, Muhammad, attached themselves to the pilgrims, whom they met near Sahib Chah, informing them, in reply to questions the pilgrims put them, that they were Baluch who were on the way to a neighbouring thana where they had some business to transact with the Thanadar. Seizing the first favourable opportunity which offered, which happened when most of the men had loitered behind to smoke their pipes, the robbers fell on the women and children and stripped them of all their valuables. While thus engaged, the men who had remained behind came up and, unarmed although they were, pluckily attacked the robbers with sticks and stones and drove them off, but not unfortunately before the thieves had handled them so roughly that one of their number subsequently succumbed to injuries which he received in the struggle. Immediately the news reached the Saindak Thana, a party of sowars was despatched in pursuit. The sowars followed the thieves for seven days and eventually ran them to ground in the hills beyond the frontier. The capture of the band was not effected, as the tribe with which they took refuge turned out in force and declined point-blank to surrender them. The leader of the band, Saleh, Muhammad, fell into our hands a few weeks later on and was tried by jirga, convicted, and sentenced by the Political Assistant to undergo a long term of imprisonment. The most strenuous efforts have been made to effect the arrest of the other members of the gang but so far without success, and the latest information which the Political Assistant

has received would show that the band is now scattered all along the frontier. Those opposed to the trade route did not fail to make capital out of the occurrrence. The most astonishing reports were circulated in the Quetta bazar and from thence found their way into the native Press. It was reported that several caravans had not only been raided but that every soul accompanying them had been massacred. The incident narrated is the first of its kind which has occurred on the trade route during the past four and a half years; and it is to be remarked that the distance which separates the Persian frontier from Quetta is 460 miles and that the trade route passes through some of the wildest country in the Baluchistan Agency.

19. The establishment of a Naib Tahsil in Chagai has greatly contributed to strengthen our hold on the nomadic tribes inhabiting the district. Many disputes have been settled by the Naib Tahsildar, and the general feeling in the country regarding our administration is distinctly favourable.

20. Throughout the year under review our relations with the frontier tribes were all that could be desired and no incident arose to disturb them.

21. The winter rains proved a failure and the close of the year saw a tendency on the part of nomads to migrate across the frontier. Most of Chagai is populated by nomad tribes, whose movements are regulated by the grazing they find for their herds. The rains which fell a few months ago on the frontier and to the north of it held out a promise that better grazing was to be found without the district, and it is not therefore surprising that a large number of nomads accompanied by the flocks and herds made their way across the frontier. No great importance is attached to this migration, indeed, many owners of flock have already returned to the district and more are reported to be following.

22. The steady and progressive increase in the trade which passes to and fro between Nushki and Quetta has brought to notice the pressing necessity for increasing the facilities for the carriage of goods between these two places. Several means by which this might be effected have been proposed, discussed, and rejected. The Government of India issued orders that a survey of the country between Quetta and Nushki was to be undertaken. Mr. Johns of the Public Works Department was entrusted with the work.

F. C. WEBB-WARE, *Captain,*
Political Assistant, Chagai.

APPENDIX VIII.

Administration Report of the Public Works Department in Baluchistan for the year 1901-1902.

45.—Civil Works. The original grant for the year was ₹2,37,000, but this was subsequently increased by the addition of ₹15,514, received as follows:—

₹2,558 were transferred by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan, from Public Works Department to the Civil Budget, and a sum of ₹18,072 was re-appropriated from Irrigation to Civil Works Budget at the end of the year. These modifications made a total grant of ₹2,52,514 available for expenditure during the year.

Nearly the whole of this amount was expended.

Civil Buildings. During the year the following works were sanctioned and carried out:—

1. Putting up iron racks in Agent to the Governor-General's office at Quetta, completed.
2. New house for Political Agent, Kalat, at Mastung: materials to the extent of ₹5,041 collected.
3. Additions and alterations to the bungalow of the Superintendent of Post Offices at Quetta (partly completed).
4. Increasing accommodation in Tahsil and Thana for Native officials at Duki: completed (in progress from last year).
5. New Sub-Tahsil at Killa Saifulla completed.
6. Increasing accommodation in Tahsil and Thana at Barkhan (completed).
7. Office for the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General at Ziarat (in progress).
8. Quarters for officials and dispensary at Barkhan (completed).

Communications. 1. Construction of the road from Musakhel to Drug was in hand during the year, and work was carried out to the extent of the funds provided. It is hoped that this road will be completed during 1902-1903.

2. The construction of the Dâk Bungalow at Fort Sandeman, which was in hand since the last year, was completed during 1901-1902.

3. Widening of Smallan-Ziarat road was taken in hand and completed during the year.

4. A shelter for Seistan traders was built at Samungli.

5. The Railway Rest House at Yaru Karez was purchased.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements. *Water-Supply.*—In accordance with the decision of the Government of India, a contribution of ₹23,333, on account of the 2nd instalment from Civil Works Funds of this Agency, was paid to the Military Works Services for the Water-Supply Scheme, Chaman.

Minor Original Works.—The grant under this head was advantageously utilized in improving and making additions, etc., to the existing buildings as far as the funds for this head were available.

Repairs. The repairs to the buildings and roads, both ordinary and special, were maintained at a fair level and funds spent to the best advantage, but the annual grants were a good deal short of what is considered essentially necessary to do justice to both these services.

43.—Irrigation. 1. The original grant amounted to ₹20,000 for revenue works and ₹56,000 for capital works, total ₹76,000, of which a sum of ₹18,072 was transferred to 45.—Civil Works, and of the balance a sum of ₹18,270 was spent on revenue works and establishment, ₹23,255 on capital works and establishment in connection with Khushdil Khan reservoir and ₹6,403 was spent on special establishment employed on investigations and survey work of irrigation works in Zhob Thal, Chotiali, and Nushki Districts.

2. The revenue from irrigation works was estimated to amount to about ₹50,000 during the year under review, but owing to dryness of the season, caused by the absence of rain and snow, it is expected that the revenue realizations will be less than the estimated figure. They will probably amount to about ₹43,000.

35.—Protective Irrigation Works. A sum of ₹6,600 was allotted by the Government of India and spent on this account during the year on the special establishment employed under Mr. Mellor for survey and investigations in connection with these works. Mr. Mellor has submitted several valuable reports on the possibility of carrying out new irrigation schemes at certain places in the Thal-Chotiali and Chagai Districts. These are still under consideration.

Collieries. An establishment consisting of one mining overseer and khalassi was kept up, as before, during the year, at a cost of about ₹2,000.

Messrs. Essajee & Co. continued their operations at the Sor Range. Khan Bahadur Patel continued to work at Mach but he had to abandon the mine, as during a flood the water obtained access to his works and in spite of strenuous efforts to drain the mine he was not successful. Another prospecting license and coal mining lease was granted to Khan Bahadur Patel

to a mine in the vicinity of Mach. Sardar Bahawal Khan and Messrs. Sorabaji & Son worked at the Digari mines. Khan Bahadur B. D. Patel also worked his mines in the Sor Range.

With the consent of the Manager, North-Western Railway, it has been arranged with Mr. A. Mort, Manager, Collieries, that he will inspect the mines under the Public Works Department in this Agency every half-year, and for this extra work a remuneration of two mohurs a day for the days of inspection and usual travelling allowance was agreed upon.

The mines at Khost continued to be worked by the North-Western Railway. Practically very little work was done at Sharigh. A few accidents to miners and other workmen, caused through their own neglect, were reported during the year, of which four were fatal.

The table below shows the output from the various mines for the years 1900 and 1901:—

Year.	Khost and Sharigh.	Mach.	Sor Range.	Digari.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1900	17,894	2,201	2,145	839	23,079
1901	18,712	2,046	3,092	1,087	24,937

Railways.

Both the Sind-Pishin and Mushkaf-Bolan branches of the North-Western Railway have been worked regularly throughout the year. There was a slight interruption for 57½ hours to traffic on the Sind-Pishin branch, due to a landslip, at mile 473-P/11 and 12, caused by heavy rain on the 10th August 1901.

At about 6 P.M., on the 13th April 1901, a portion of arch of tunnel No. 22, at mile 614 between Shellabagh and Sanzal stations, collapsed, resulting in the tunnel being completely blocked from formation to roof for a length of 75 feet. Two men were slightly injured. The collapse was due to defective lining. Through communication was restored on the 8th of June 1901.

On the 14th May 1901, a piece of lining, about 5′ × 3′, of tunnel No. 23, at mile 615/Q between Shellabagh and Sanzal stations, fell in, and it was found that for a length of about 40′ there were longitudinal cracks and for 25 feet a serious distortion and bulging on the left side of the arch (looking towards Chaman), which had bulged out several inches below its proper level. The dangerous portion of the arch was immediately timbered and relining various lengths of arch completed. The failure of lining was most probably due to an earthquake. Passengers were transhipped till block was removed on 3rd September 1901.

General.

The want of an officer of experience able to advise the Baluchistan Local Government on all questions relating to irrigation has been greatly felt.

Mr. C. B. Mellor, who was temporarily sent here on deputation from the Punjab last year, having proved himself competent to fill this position, the Government of India were requested to place his services at the disposal of this Agency for an indefinite period. This the Government of India have been pleased to sanction.

H. APPLETON, *Lieutenant-Colonel, R.E.,*
Acting Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan, Public Works Department.

QUETTA;
The 12th June 1902.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

APPENDIX IX.

Extract from the General Health, Dispensary, and Sanitary Report of the Agency Surgeon for the Province of Baluchistan for the year 1901-1902.

General Health.

The general health of the province throughout the year may fairly be described as good. There was no serious outbreak of unusual or epidemic sickness at any time during the year.

The rainfall was again lower than normal, and not such as to encourage the development and spread of the localized and severe form of malaria as in the previous year, but the disease was generally prevalent and of a mild type. A timely fall of rain in the spring saved the crops and produced a plentiful supply of grazing, and thus saved the province from want and famine and the diseases usually arriving from scarcity of suitable and wholesome food.

Dispensaries and attendance of Patients.

The following is a list of the dispensaries in Baluchistan, with the total attendance of patients at each dispensary respectively. The returns of these dispensaries are embodied in my annual returns, and classified in accordance with the recent orders of the Government of India.

Class.	Name.	Total attendance of Patients.
	(A)—General Hospitals and Dispensaries.	
State.	Pishin	7,423
	Chaman	6,675
	Gulistan	6,891
	Thal-Chotiali (Duki)	5,339
	Sharigh (at Harnai)	9,385
	Sinjawi	6,274
	Barkhan	2,722
	Loralai	13,708
	Fort Sandeman	7,436
	Hindubagh	8,364
	Killa Saifulla	9,253
	Musa Khel	6,054
	Kalat	7,310
	Nushki	4,898
	Total	101,732
State-aided.	Quetta	24,102
	Sibi	14,599
	Total	38,701
	Private Dispensaries.	
Private.	Las Bela	11,986
	His Highness the Khan of Kalat's Dispensary at Mastung	4,738
	Countess of Dufferin Hospital at Fort Sandeman	2,396
	" " " at Quetta	6,409
	Total	25,529
	Police.	
Police.	Quetta	881
	Total	881
	Railway.	
Railway.	Shelabagh	4,411
	Bostan	8,910
	Khost Colliery Works	8,338
	Shahrig	12,715
	Mudgorge	2,357
	Mach and Hirok	3,960
	Total	40,691
	GRAND TOTAL	207,534

Inspection by the Agency Surgeon and Civil Surgeons.

The Agency Surgeon inspected 21 dispensaries in Las Bela, Kalat, Pishin, Thal-Chotiali and Zhob Districts in the course of the year.

The different Civil Surgeons also inspected all the remaining dispensaries once or oftener in addition to inspecting some of the dispensaries included in the Agency Surgeon's inspections. The records shew that the dispensaries were almost invariably found in excellent order and in useful working trim. The subordinate medical staff can fairly claim credit for consistent good and useful work done by them throughout the year. On the whole they have been very favourably reported on by Civil Surgeons and District Officers, and I have received only a few complaints. The dispensaries were all liberally supplied with medical stores.

The accommodation and the funds available for the district dispensaries being strictly limited, the dispensaries are organized so as to afford the greatest amount of medical aid possible, chiefly outdoor, with the most liberal supply of medical stores and the smallest outlay on establishment. A Hospital Assistant and one servant form the dispensary establishment in most cases. Compounders are, as a rule, not allowed.

Medical Subordinate's pay and allowances.

The question of improving the pay of a few of the Hospital Assistants serving in the Civil Department in this province with the object of inducing good 1st grade Hospital Assistants to continue to serve in Baluchistan, instead of returning to military employment for higher pay, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, in the autumn of 1901, sanctioned three new appointments of R60 per mensem for 1st grade Hospital Assistants, in place of three of the old appointments of R50 per mensem. Also, in order to afford some additional encouragement and compensation to Hospital Assistants holding dispensaries situated in backward and expensive localities, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General has granted a local allowance to the Hospital Assistants at Hindubagh, Killa Saifulla, Musa Khel, Duki, Barkhan, Sinjawi, and Nushki, at the rate of R5 per mensem each. These improvements in the pay and allowances of the Hospital Assistants are well deserved, and will have an excellent effect.

Additions and Improvements to Dispensary buildings.

The operation room of the Civil Hospital, Quetta, has been enlarged and refitted at considerable cost and with excellent effect. A new operation room has been added to the Civil Hospital, Fort Sandeman, from subscriptions obtained from the Sherani tribe by Major Godfrey, Political Agent, Zhob. A prisoners' ward has been built in the Civil Dispensary ground at Loralai.

The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General has ordered the addition of a room for the Hospital Assistant and a ward for military and police cases at Saifulla Killa, and new buildings for a hospital at Mastung. The question of additional accommodation at Ziarat and Chaman is receiving attention. Plans and estimates for an operation room for the Civil Hospital, Sibi, are being prepared.

Attendance of patients.

The total number of both indoor and outdoor patients treated at the hospitals and dispensaries in Baluchistan, excluding that of the Women's (Countess of Dufferin) Hospitals at Quetta and Fort Sandeman, was 198,729 as against 186,317 in 1900, and 165,011 in 1899, or an increase on last year of 12,412. Of the total treated, 150,654 were men and 48,075 were women and children. The number of women and children treated in 1900 was 49,242.

The total number of women and children treated at the female dispensaries (Quetta and Fort Sandeman) was 8,805, or between 1/5 and 1/6 of the total treated at the men's dispensaries. The women of Baluchistan would fare very poorly for medical aid if it were not for the ordinary district dispensaries, which they continue to attend freely; although I am very sorry to notice there has been a decrease of 1,167 in their number from the previous year, which I cannot account for at present.

Prevailing Diseases.

The following were the commonest complaints met with in the dispensaries :—

General Diseases.	1901.	1900.	1899.
Malarial fevers	51,680	46,715	32,310
Rheumatic affections	6,196	5,612	5,680
Dysentery	4,529	5,008	4,815
Debility and Anæmia	3,544	3,710	3,447
Scurvy	2,679	2,836	3,226

The commonest local diseases were :—

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Affections of the digestive system	19,840	17,853	32,869
Ulcers	17,581	15,787	16,230
Respiratory system	16,230	14,959	13,483
Eye affections	13,892	14,409	13,945
Dyspepsia	12,627	13,430	12,256

Surgical Operations.

There were 5,249 surgical operations performed at the different hospitals in the course of the year. Of these 268 are classed as important operations; of which 110 were performed at Quetta, 14 at Loralai, 9 at Fort Sandeman, 36 at Chaman, 1 at Pishin, 22 at Sibi, 52 at Kalat.

I am glad to find that many of the military members of my service stationed at Quetta now frequently visit the Civil Hospital, and lend a hand in, and frequently themselves perform, surgical operations, and bring native soldiers to the Civil Hospital for operation.

General diseases, Small-pox and Vaccination.

Small-pox continued to linger in most of the districts, but there were no severe or general outbreaks like those of the previous year. A severe outbreak did occur in the Sibi District and in the Khan's lands near the Sind border, and a vaccinator was sent to help the people.

The following statement shows the number of vaccinators employed in the different districts with the number of successful vaccinations performed in each district, respectively :—

	Vaccinators.	Successful Vaccinations.
Quetta-Pishin District	2	3,241
Thal Chotiali	1	278
Zhob	2	2,641
Quetta Municipality	1	501
„ Cantonment	1	296
Total	7	6,957

The number of successful vaccinations performed in 1900 was 21,086, but this was an exceptionally large number, as explained in my report of last year.

The practice of inoculation is still very common in certain localities, but most of the people still trust to vaccination for protection, and send frequently for the vaccinators whenever they find themselves threatened with small-pox. They have yet to learn the great protective value of re-vaccination, which is always practised when possible.

Cholera. I am glad to have nothing to record in this report in regard to cholera. Baluchistan was free from cholera throughout the year.

Measles. Measles has been prevalent in a large number of villages and widespread in distribution in most districts of the province. The disease has, so far as possible, been kept under control, and medical officer and hospital assistants have frequently been called upon to visit the infected areas and afford medical treatment to numerous cases at their own homes.

Typhoid fever. There was very little typhoid fever among the troops in Quetta during the year and, as usual, there were no cases at all reported or discovered in the city.

Local diseases, Ulcer, and Digestive derangements. Ulcers and diseases of the digestive system are the commonest local affections met with in Baluchistan. The commonest ulcers are those of the chronic non-infective varieties, the result of imperfect nutrition, dirt, and scurvy. The digestive complaints are due to coarse, improperly preserved and improperly cooked food, and to scarcity of vegetables. The so-called frontier sore is also met with in most localities in Baluchistan. Nothing new is known of its nature. Scraping and the application of solution of chloride of zinc or a strong mineral acid seem to be the measures most certain to cure these ulcers. Captain Whitcombe, I.M.S., informs me that he is now engaged in investigating these ulcers microscopically.

Sanitation. The sanitation of the town of Quetta is receiving practical attention, and the recommendation of the mixed medical committee, dated 2nd January 1901, are gradually, and as funds become available, being carried out. Portion of a deep drain to relieve the lower level surface drains and siphons has been completed, and will effect a great improvement to the drainage of the locality.

Arrangements are being matured for supplying Sibi with water, to be distributed in iron pipes to be laid down from the Nari river. Loralai also is shortly to have a similar supply from the large spring at Pathan Kote.

Plague. The plague inspection camp was maintained as usual throughout the year, with Captain Barrett, I.S.M.D. (retired), in charge. One doubtful case of plague was imported into the camp in the person of a native man who had recently arrived at the camp from Hoshiarpur. The case recovered.

The camp was located at Sibi from 1st January to 10th April and again from 1st November to 31st December, and at Sharigh from 11th April to 31st October. Three thousand four hundred and sixteen passengers were admitted into the inspection camp for observation, and 32,027 were detained for disinfection only.

The sudden increase of plague and rapidity of its spread in the Punjab, United Provinces, and other large areas has made it necessary for us to exercise greater watchfulness and care in the regulation of our passenger traffic from India, so as to avoid the risk of introducing the disease into Baluchistan.

J. C. FULLERTON, B.A., M.B., *Lieutenant-Colonel, I.M.S.,*
Agency Surgeon and A.M.O., Baluchistan.

APPENDIX X.

Baluchistan Annual Administration Report (Imperial) of the Civil Veterinary Department for the official year 1901-1902.

PART I.—IMPERIAL REPORT.

A.—MILITARY SECTION.

I.—Horse Breeding.

Government Horse Stallions.—In the beginning of the year under report the number of stallions was as follows :—

T. B. E.	6
Australian	9
Arab	20
TOTAL	35

Eighteen horses were received by transfer, which raised the register number up to 53.

Out of the 53 horses shown above, 12 horses were removed from the register.

The number of horses present in Baluchistan on the 31st March 1902 was 41, as below :—

T. B. E.	6
Australian	10
Arabs	25
TOTAL	41

The following shows the number of horses at stud work during the year, as compared with the previous one :—

Class.	Percentage, 1900-1901.	Percentage, 1901-1902.
T. B. E.	10·00	5·25
Australian	10·00	9·00
Arabs	25·00	27·50
TOTAL	45·00	41·75

The above 41·75 horses covered 2,032 mares during the year under report, as against 2,109 in 1900-1901 ; showing a decrease of only 77 mares. The detail below shows the covering of the horses at stud work during the last two years : —

Class.	Covering, 1901-1902.	Covering, 1900-1901.
T. B. E.	231	448
Australian	443	512
Arab	1,358	1,109
TOTAL	2,032	2,109

The demand for stallions is constant. There being work for at least 3 to 4 more Arabs.

The young stock bought during the year by the Remount Department was a very good lot..

II.—Mule Breeding.

Government Donkey Stallions.—Both the donkey stallions were removed as it was considered a mistake to push mule breeding in such a good horse-breeding country as Baluchistan.

B.—REVENUE SECTION.

I.—Horse Breeding.

Government Horse Stallions.—During the year under report the cost of feed and keep of the horse stallions was R22,479-0-10 against R23,599-14-6 the previous year, showing a decrease of R1,120-13-8.

At commencement of the year 2,742 branded mares were present.

135 mares were branded during the year, against 141 last year. Fourteen were received from other provinces, thus raising the register number up to 2,891.

Out of the above 2,891, 27 died and 26 were sold ; making a total decrease of 53 during the year.

The number remaining at the end of the year was 2,838, as against 2,742 last year.

2,032 mares were covered by Government stallions during the year under report, against 2,109 during previous year.

Out of 2,109 mares covered during the previous year, 463 foals have been verified in the year under report ; showing an average of 10·29, against 15·40 for the previous year.

One thousand two hundred and forty-four mares have been returned as "not held," and the results of 402 are unknown owing to their being untraceable.

During the year under report an average of three salutris worked in the Agency.

One hundred ninety-nine animals were castrated—

Horses	185
Mules	5
	190

—as against 249 last year. This decrease as already explained is due to the lack of foals in the present time of scarcity.

II—Mule Breeding.

Government Donkey Stallions.—Horse Fairs and Shows.—Two fairs are held in the Agency, *i.e.*, Quetta and Sibi. The following is a brief review of each :—

Quetta.—Held at Quetta and commenced on the 24th September 1901. The total number of animals exhibited amounted to 540, against 449 the previous year; showing an increase of 91, being chiefly in the classes for branded mares, fillies and geldings.

Sibi.—This Show commenced at Sibi on the 10th February 1902. The total number of animals exhibited amounted to 999, against 830 the previous year. The increases were chiefly in fillies and geldings.

General cost of the Department.—The cost of the department in Baluchistan during the year under report is R53,840-9-1, against R53,766-11-8 the previous year.

General remarks.—No case of glanders occurred during the year under report.

F. S. H. BALDREY, *Veterinary Lieutenant,*
Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department,
Baluchistan and Sind.

APPENDIX XI.

Report on the Police of the Quetta-Pishin District by F. M. A. Beaty, Esq., District Superintendent of Police, Quetta-Pishin and Thal-Chotiali, for the year 1901-1902.

Part I.—Crime and Criminals.

1. The number of cognizable cases of all kinds, classes I to VI, which occurred during the year was 1,387, against 820 in the previous year; showing an increase of 567 cases.

2. Eliminating class VI, the number of cases was 301, against 376 during the previous year; showing a decrease of 75 cases. Of these, 29 cases were cancelled by the courts owing to a mistake of fact.

3. Class VI is only made up of petty cases within Municipal limits under section 34 of the Police Act, of which there were 1,115, against 447 in the previous year; showing an increase of 668 cases.

In other words, eliminating this class it will be seen that there has been a marked decrease in crime in the year under review.

4. This marked decrease is due to the timely and invaluable assistance afforded to the police by the District Magistrate, and Subordinate Magistrates working under his orders, in demanding security from bad characters; and to better and more persevering methods having been adopted by the investigating officers in tracing out crime.

5. It is very gratifying to report that during the year under review a notorious gang of professional thieves was run down jointly by the Police and Levies and nearly every member captured. The leader of the gang was one Sher Ali, Barakzai, a trans-frontier Pathan. This individual had been implicated in several very serious offences, the most important one being the murder of constable Bahadur Khan of the Quetta-Pishin force while on beat duty on one of the roads in civil lines.

He was tried for this offence and was sentenced to transportation for life. The remaining members were dealt with separately by the District Magistrate.

6. Every case was dealt with by the police, none were dealt with direct by Magistrates.

7. With the exception of the Killa Abdulla Thana, there has been an appreciable decrease in each thana. The City and Sadar Thanas head the list but otherwise crime has been more or less proportionately distributed in the remaining thanas of the district.

8. The following is a distribution of the cases in each thana excluding those cancelled by the courts:—

	1900.	1901.
City Quetta	145	91
Sadar „	66	63
Chaman	29	26
Pishin	67	30
Killa Abdulla	26	32
Railway Quetta	24	14
Railway Mach	7	1
District Mach	30	15
TOTAL	394	272

9. The offences in which there has been a very marked decrease are class III "House-breaking" 48 cases, and class V "Theft" 47 cases; which may be regarded as a very creditable result.

There has also been a decrease of 3 cases under the head "Dacoity" and 6 under "Robbery."

10. The number of "Burglaries" during the year under review was 64, against 112 in the preceding year.

11. The *modus operandi* in burglaries was as follows:—

(1) By breaking or picking locks	28
(2) By opening doors or windows	12
(3) By making holes through walls	12
(4) By climbing over walls	3
(5) By other methods	9
TOTAL	64

It will thus be seen that there has been an appreciable decrease under each minor head.

12. The number of murders was 6, an increase of 2 from the preceding year. Of these, 2 occurred in the city thana, 2 in the Sadar Quetta, 1 in Pishin and 1 in Chaman.

13. A noteworthy case was the fanatical attack made by one Mohanda, Kurd, of Umardhar-Dasht, on the men of No. 18 Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery, while out route-marching on the Sariab road. The man has been sentenced by a jirga to transportation for life.

14. The motives actuating to murder were:—

(1) Arising out of the relation of sexes	2
(2) Enmity	1
(3) Robbery	3
TOTAL	6

15. The number of persons murdered was seven; of these four were adult males and three adult females.

Working and Measures of detection.

16. The number of cognizable cases which occurred during the years 1900 and 1901, the number convicted and the percentage the later bear to the former are given below with the same information regarding persons arrested and convicted.

Cases.

Year.	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage.
1900	820	568	69
1901	1,387	1,197	86

Persons.

Year.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.
1900	867	648	75
1901	1,377	1,227	89

Property.

Year.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
1900	19·384	9·549	49
1901	23·512	10·140	43

17. A comparison of the above figures will show that the percentages under "Cases" and "Persons" are appreciable, but there has been a slight "falling off" in the recovery of stolen property. It is just the failure in a few important cases that has brought down the percentages.

18. The best results in working are shown as follows; the figures represent percentages only in regard to offences under the Indian Penal Code:—

	Cases.	Persons.	Property.
City Thana	50	66	30
Railway Quetta	40	85	21
Railway Mach	50	50	100
District Mach	46	85	83
Sadar Quetta	37	66	61
Pishin	20	20	40
Chaman	37	73	53
Killa Abdulla	6	4	53

Preventive Measures.

19. The Police have kept up a systematic search after bad characters, with the result that the town and district of Quetta have almost been cleared of all such ruffians.

The Magistrates have demanded heavy security in the majority of cases, and the lawlessness which at one time prevailed in the town and district, owing to the deeds of bad characters and professional thieves, has now been almost stamped out, and practically perfect peace prevailed throughout the district during the concluding months of the year.

Aids to the Police.

20. The following are the Honorary Magistrates in Quetta:—

1st Class.—K. B. Burjoji Patel.
2nd Class.—Mr. Ardeshair.
3rd Class.—Seth Bik Chand and Seith Mahomed Aly.

21. The number of cases disposed of by these Magistrates are given below :—

(1) K. B. Burjoji Patel	14 under the Indian Penal Code.
(2) Mr. Ardeshair	2 under the Indian Penal Code. 649 under Section 34, Act V of 1861 (the Police Act).
(3) Seth Bik Chand	2 under the Indian Penal Code. 53 under Section 34 of Act V of 1861 (the Police Act).
(4) Seith Mahomed Aly	369 under Section 34 of Act V of 1861 (the Police Act).

F. M. A. BEATY, *District Superintendent of Police, Quetta-Pishin and Thal-Chotiali.*

Report on the Police of the Thal-Chotiali District by F. M. A. Beaty, Esq., District Superintendent of Police, Quetta-Pishin and Thal-Chotiali, for the year 1901-1902.

Part I.—Crime and Criminals.

1. The number of cases of all kinds, classes I to VI, which occurred during the year under review, was 328, against 428 during 1900 ; thus showing a decrease of 100 cases.

2. Eliminating class VI, the number of cases was 265, against 360 in the preceding year ; showing a decrease of 95. This decrease may firstly be attributed to the new arrangement in force in regard to dealing with political cases, and secondly to greater perseverance on the part of the Police and Levies in following up clues and tracing out crime.

3. Every case included in this return was investigated either by the Police or Levies, but none were dealt with direct by Magistrates.

4. With the exception of the Sibi District and Railway Thana, the figures below show that crime was more or less proportionately distributed over the district.

The police stations of Sibi (District), Barkhan and Duki again head the list, but, as I remarked before, this is to be expected because the jurisdiction in each case is an extensive one :—

Sibi District	127
Sibi Railway	18
Barkhan	58
Duki	58
Shahrig	33
Hurnai	34
TOTAL	328

Eliminating offences under section 34 of the Police Act, Gambling, and security for good behaviour, the figures stand thus :—

Sibi District	73
Sibi Railway	15
Barkhan	58
Duki	56
Shahrig	33
Hurnai	30
TOTAL	265

5. A comparison of these figures with the previous year's working shows a decrease of 41 cases at Sibi (District), 15 Sibi Railway, 13 Barkhan, 18 Duki, 3 Shahrig and 5 Hurnai, which, taking them all round, is a creditable result.

6. From a comparison of the figures in the previous classes, I find that there is an appreciable decrease of 44 cases under the head of "House-breaking" (Sections 454, 456, and 457) 15 cases under "Theft" (Sections 379, 380 and 381) and 15 under "Dishonestly receiving stolen property" (Section 411, Indian Penal Code).

7. I further find that there has been a decrease of 5 cases under the head of "Murder."

8. As regards "Robbery" (Section 392, India Penal Code,) the figures show a decrease of 7 cases. This also is a creditable result. The 8 cases of "Robbery" reported to the police were distributed as follows :—

Duki	3
Barkhan	1
Hurnai	1
Sibi	2
Shahrig	1
TOTAL	8

In 7 out of the 8 cases the Marris are alleged to have been the offenders. The eighth case (Shahrig Thana) will probably be cancelled from a point of fact.

9. The number of riot cases has been 19, against 21 in the previous year. The decrease is satisfactory.

10. The number of "burglaries" was 47, against 98 in the previous year; showing a decrease of 51 cases, which is more than half the number, and should be regarded as a very creditable result.

11. The "*modus operandi*" in burglary cases was as follows:—

(1) By breaking or picking locks	13
(2) By making holes through walls	11
(3) By opening doors or windows	7
(4) By entry through roofs	4
(5) By breaking open doors or windows	5
(6) By other methods	7
TOTAL	47

12. It is very satisfactory to be able to report that the theft from the Railway lands has decreased in a very marked manner, only 1 case having taken place in the year under review; the reason for this being that the police have had valuable assistance given them by Subordinate Magistrates in demanding compensation from the headmen of the tribes residing within reasonable distance of the scene of theft; and, if this procedure is rigidly observed, the same good results will very probably be attained each year.

13. There were 7 cases of murder during the year. They were distributed as follows:—

Barkhan	4
Sibi	1
Duki	1
Shahrig	1
TOTAL	7

14. Of the above, 2 cases have been traced and the accused convicted, 3 are pending trial in courts, 1 is under police investigation and 1 remains untraced. In all 7 cases the offence was committed by natives of the district, 1 by a Baluch policeman of the Thal-Chotiali police force, 2 by Zarkuns of the Duki Sub-division, 1 by Nahars of Barkhan, 1 by Marris, 1 by Sarans of the Shahrig Tahsil, and in 1 the tribe of the offenders was not known.

15. The motives which actuated murder were as follows:—

	Cases.
(1) Arising out of the relation of sexes	5
(2) Feud	2
TOTAL	7

16. There was 1 case of fanaticism during the year under report. The scene of occurrence was at the Nuttal railway station when a Baluch (identity unknown) contemplated an attack on the station staff. He was, however, intercepted and shot down by constable Lal Singh of the Railway Police. The Political Agent, Kalat, is now endeavouring to collect evidence as to the fanatic's identity.

17. The number of persons murdered was 10; of whom 5 were adult males, 3 females and 2 children.

Of the 5 cases arising out of the relation of sexes, 2 have ended in conviction, 2 are pending trial in courts and 1 is still under police investigation.

Of the 2 under the head "Feud," 1 is pending trial before the court and 1 remains untraced.

Working and Measures of detection.

18. The number of cognizable cases of all kinds, classes I to VI, which occurred during the years 1900 and 1901, the number convicted and the percentage the latter bear to the former are given below, with information regarding the number of persons arrested and convicted and the value of property stolen and recovered.

Cases.

Year.	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage.
1900	428	225	45
1901	328	172	52

Persons.

Year.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.
1900	644	309	48
1901	515	365	71

Property.

Year.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
1900	16,211	8,943	55
1901	9,763	4,052	41

19. The above figures will show that while there has been a marked decrease in crime, the working of the Police and Levies has been very satisfactory, and the percentages in regard to "Cases" and "Persons" is really creditable. The recovery of "Property" has not been as good as it might have been, but in this connection it is worthy of mention that a Levy Havildar absconded with Rl,221 of Government money and got across the Afghan border. This sum, therefore, has greatly affected the percentage under this head.

20. At the close of the year 41 persons were *sub judice* in courts, and 21 under police custody, awaiting further investigation.

In the same way 26 cases were pending in courts and 28 with the police.

21. Crime was again best detected in the Sibi District Thana; with a percentage of 65 in "Cases," 70 in "Persons" and 44 in "Property."

The working of the Duki and Barkhan Thanas has not improved in any way; but there is this to be said that the police there have many disadvantages to contend with in not being able to follow up a clue into the Marri country.

F. M. A. BEATY, *District Superintendent of Police, Quetta-Pishin and Thal-Chotiali.*

Report on the Police of the Zhob District by Major Stuart H. Godfrey, I.S.C., Deputy Inspector-General of Police, in Zhob, for the year 1901-1902.

The proportion of police of all grades, including clerks and servants, works out during the year under report as follows:—

To the whole population	1 Policeman to 433 souls.
To the rural population	1 Policeman to 396 souls.
To the urban population	1 Policeman to 37 souls.

Compared with the area of the whole district, the strength of the police represents one policeman to 71 square miles. The number of police employed on purely police duty during 1901-1902 (excluding one clerk and 11 servants) was one policeman to 460 souls and 76 square miles.

Cognizable cases.

The total number of cognizable cases of all kinds which occurred during the year 1901-1902 is 115, against 141 shown last year; or a decrease of 26.

There has been a decrease of 18, 8 and 2 under the heads "Serious offences against person and property or against property only," "Minor offences against property" and "Other offences not specified above," respectively, and an increase of 2 under the head "Serious offences against the person," as compared with the last year's figures.

The percentage of cases in which convictions were obtained to those admitted is as follows:—

1900-1901	60·92
1901-1902	72·00

Percentage of persons convicted to arrested is:—

1900-1901	86·36
1901-1902	88·42

Percentage of property recovered to stolen is:—

1900-1901	39·89
1901-1902	23·04

The decrease in the percentage of property recovered to stolen is due to the fact that a case of theft which occurred at the end of the year was still under the investigation of the Police at the end of the year. The greater portion of the money stolen has since been recovered.

Serious Offences.

There have been 4 cases of murder and 1 of attempt at murder during the year under report; of which 1 case has been transferred to the Court of the Political Agent, Quetta, 1 case to Political Department, 1 case abandoned as hopeless, and 2 cases are still pending in the police.

Strength and Distribution of the Police.

No change has occurred in the strength of police except that 1 sowar, second grade, and a bhisti have been reduced from the strength during the year 1901-1902.

The working of the police has, in the opinion of the Political Agent in Zhob, been satisfactory.

STUART H. GODFREY, *Major,*
Political Agent in Zhob.

No. 1.—*Statement showing how the principal Civil Offices in the Baluchistan Agency were held during the year 1901-1902.*

Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period. From	Period. To	Remarks.
The Hon'ble Colonel C. E. Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G.	Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner.	1st April 1901 .	31st March 1902.	
Major J. Ramsay, C.I.E.	Revenue and Judicial Commissioner.	1st April 1901 .	18th April 1901.	
Major A. H. McMahon, C.S.I., C.I.E.	Revenue and Judicial Commissioner.	19th April 1901 .	31st March 1902.	
Captain A. McConaghey . .	First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner.	1st April 1901 .	5th March 1902.	
Captain A. L. Jacob . . .	First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner.	6th March 1902 .	31st March 1902.	
Captain A. L. Jacob . . .	Second Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner.	1st April 1901 .	5th March 1902.	
	Second Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner.	6th March 1902 .	10th March 1902	Vacant.
Captain A. D. G. Ramsay . .	Second Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner.	11th March 1902	13th March 1902.	Vacant.
	Second Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner.	14th March 1902	31st March 1902	
Lieutenant F. Bigg-Wither . .	Third Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner.	1st April 1901 .	7th October 1901.	
	Third Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner.	8th October 1901	1st December 1901.	Vacant.
Captain A. D. G. Ramsay . .	Third Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner.	2nd December 1901.	10th March 1902.	
	Third Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner.	11th March 1902	12th March 1902	Vacant.
Lieutenant L. B. H. Haworth .	Third Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner.	13th March 1902	31st March 1902.	
Qazi Fakir Ahmad . . .	Extra Assistant Commissioner and Personal Native Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General.	1st April 1901 .	23rd April 1902.	
Khan Bahadur Moula Bakhsh	Extra Assistant Commissioner and Personal Native Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General.	24th April 1901.	31st March 1902.	
Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Fullerton, B.A., M.B., I.M.S.	Agency Surgeon and Administrative Medical Officer.	1st April 1901 .	31st March 1901.	
Major R. Shore, M.D., I.M.S. .	Civil Surgeon, Quetta .	1st April 1901 .	21st May 1901.	
Major J. N. MacLeod, M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S.	Civil Surgeon, Quetta .	22nd May 1901 .	27th September 1901.	
Captain F. E. Baines, I.M.S. .	Civil Surgeon, Quetta .	28th September 1901.	6th October 1901.	
Major W. R. Edwards, M.D., C.M.G., I.M.S.	Civil Surgeon, Quetta .	7th October 1901	31st March 1902.	
R. Hughes Buller, I.C.S. . .	Superintendent of Census Operations in Baluchistan.	19th October 1901.	31st March 1902.	
Veterinary Captain H. M. Maxwell.	Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department.	1st April 1901 .	31st March 1902.	

No. 1.—*Statement showing how the principal Civil Offices in the Baluchistan Agency were held during the year 1901-1902*—continued.

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period. From	Period. To	Remarks.
Mr. E. A. Down	Deputy Conservator of Forests.	1st April 1901	23rd August 1901.	Vacant.
		24th August 1901	23rd September 1901.	
		24th September 1901.	31st October 1901.	
Bhai Sadhu Singh	Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests.	1st November 1901.	31st March 1902.	
Khan Bahadur Mir Shams Shah	Settlement Extra Assistant Commissioner.	1st April 1901	31st March 1902.	
Major J. Ramsay, C.I.E.	Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin.	1st April 1901	20th May 1901	Quetta-Pishin District.
Captain J. F. Whyte		21st May 1901	14th June 1901	
Major J. Ramsay, C.I.E.		15th June 1901	31st March 1902	
Captain J. F. Whyte	Assistant Political Agent, Quetta.	1st April 1901	20th May 1901	
Captain A. M. Anscomb		15th June 1901	6th December 1901.	
Captain H. B. Peacock		7th December 1901.	20th February 1902.	
Captain J. F. Whyte		21st February 1902.	31st March 1902	
Captain A. M. Anscomb	Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta.	1st April 1901	31st March 1902	
Mr. H. R. Smith	Treasury Officer, Quetta	1st April 1901	31st March 1902	
Munshi Muhammad Rafiq Khan	Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin.	1st April 1901	25th April 1901	
Rai Sahib Diwan Uttam Chand		26th April 1901.	31st March 1902	
Munshi Muhammad Rafiq Khan	Native Assistant, Chaman	1st April 1901	31st March 1902	
Major A. A. M. M. Faulknor	Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta	1st April 1901	31st March 1902	
Mr. F. M. A. Beaty	District Superintendent of Police, Quetta.	1st April 1901	31st March 1902	
Mir Hazar Khan	Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Quetta.	1st April 1901	6th October 1901	
Mr. E. J. Gleeson		7th October 1901	31st March 1902	
Major F. Macdonald	Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali and Political Agent, Sinjawi Railway District.	1st April 1901	9th March 1902	Thal-Chotiali District.
Captain A. McConaghey		10th March 1902	31st March 1902	
Captain A. B. Dew	Assistant Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali, and Assistant Political Agent, Sinjawi Railway District.	1st April 1901	4th October 1901	
Rai Sahib Pandit Nand Lall		5th October 1901	21st October 1901	
Captain A. P. Trevor		22nd October 1901.	2nd November 1901.	
Rai Sahib Pandit Nand Lall		3rd November 1901.	22nd November 1901.	
Captain H. A. K. Gough		23rd November 1901.	31st March 1902	

No. 1.—*Statement showing how the principal Civil Offices in the Baluchistan Agency were held during the year 1901-1902*—concluded.

Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period. From	Period. To	Remarks.
Rai Sahib Diwan Jamiatrai	Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi.	1st April 1901	30th April 1901	Thal-Chotiali District.
Diwan Ganpat Rai, C.I.E.	Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi.	1st May 1901	31st March 1902	Thal-Chotiali District.
Rai Sahib Diwan Uttam Chand	Extra Assistant Commissioner, Duki.	1st April 1901	18th April 1901	Thal-Chotiali District.
Rai Sahib Pandit Nand Lall	Extra Assistant Commissioner, Duki.	19th April 1901	20th March 1902	Thal-Chotiali District.
Lala Bhagmal	Extra Assistant Commissioner, Duki.	21st March 1902	31st March 1902	Thal-Chotiali District.
Mr. E. J. Gleeson	Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Thal-Chotiali.	1st April 1901	7th October 1901	Thal-Chotiali District.
Major Stuart H. Godfrey	Political Agent in Zhob	1st April 1901	31st March 1902	Zhob District.
Mr. H. P. C. Dobbs	Assistant Political Agent, Upper Zhob.	1st April 1901	4th November 1901.	Zhob District.
Captain A. P. Trevor	Assistant Political Agent, Upper Zhob.	5th November 1901.	17th March 1902	Zhob District.
Captain A. D. G. Ramsay	Assistant Political Agent, Upper Zhob.	18th March 1902	31st March 1902	Zhob District.
Captain A. P. Trevor	Assistant Political Agent, Lower Zhob, and District Superintendent, Police, in Zhob.	1st April 1901	14th October 1901	Zhob District.
Captain F. Bigg-Wither	Assistant Political Agent, Lower Zhob, and District Superintendent, Police, in Zhob.	15th October 1901.	31st March 1902	Zhob District.
Major C. W. Jacob	Commandant, Zhob Levy Corps.	1st April 1901	31st March 1902	Zhob District.
Captain R. E. Roome	Adjutant, Zhob Levy Corps	1st April 1901	16th March 1902	Zhob District.
Khan Sahib Muzaffar Khan	Extra Assistant Commissioner, Upper Zhob.	1st April 1901	31st March 1902	Zhob District.
Khan Sahib Abdur Rahman	Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lower Zhob.	1st April 1901	31st March 1902	Zhob District.
Major H. L. Showers	Political Agent, Kalat	1st April 1901	31st March 1902	Kalat Agency.
Diwan Udhu Dass	Native Assistant, Bolan Pass	1st April 1901	31st March 1902	Kalat Agency.
Khan Bahadur Qazi Jalal-ud-din, C.I.E.	Political Adviser to His Highness the Khan.	1st April 1901	31st March 1902	Kalat Agency.
Major M. A. Tighe	Political Agent in Southern Baluchistan.	1st April 1901	17th April 1901	Southern Baluchistan Agency.
Captain A. L. Jacob	Political Agent in Southern Baluchistan.	18th April 1901	19th May 1901	Southern Baluchistan Agency.
Captain C. B. Winter	Political Agent in Southern Baluchistan.	20th May 1901	31st March 1902	Southern Baluchistan Agency.
Captain F. C. Webb-Ware, C.I.E.	Political Assistant, Chagai	1st April 1901	31st March 1902	Chagai District.
Mr. T. O. Hughes	Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Chagai.	1st April 1901	18th August 1901	Chagai District.
Captain F. C. Webb-Ware, C.I.E.	Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Chagai.	19th August 1901	7th October 1901	Chagai District.
Mir Hazar Khan	Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Chagai.	8th October 1901	31st March 1902	Chagai District.

No. 2.—*Statement showing estimated and actual Provincial Receipts and Expenditure of Baluchistan Agency for the year 1901-1902.*

Heads of Revenue.	Sanctioned estimate.	Actuals (approximate).	Heads of Expenditure.	Sanctioned estimate.	Actuals (approximate).
	R	R		R	R
I.—Land Revenue . .	6,40,000	5,98,465	2.—Assignment and Compensation	78,980	77,700
III.—Salt	3,600	3,958	3.—Land Revenue . . .	1,49,220	1,51,631
IV.—Stamps	65,000	60,288	6.—Stamps	1,350	1,203
V.—Excise	1,37,280	1,45,055	11.—Forests	25,000	24,767
VIII.—Assessed Taxes . .	15,600	17,055	15.—Post Office . . .	24,050	24,081
IX.—Forest	14,000	14,712	20.—Police	2,58,440	2,57,600
X.—Registration . . .	1,600	1,702	25.—Political	11,78,520	12,09,108
Other heads	47,000	57,553	45.—Civil Works . . .	68,100	65,710
			Other heads	1,46,040	1,45,810
TOTAL . .	9,24,080	8,98,788	TOTAL . .	19,29,700	19,57,610

No. 3.—*Statement showing estimated and approximate actual Revenue and Expenditure (Provincial), for the year 1901-1902, by districts.*

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	Quetta-Pishin.		Thal-Chotiali.		Zhob.		Kalat.		Southern Baluchistan.		Chagai.		Head-Quarters.		Total.	
	Sanctioned estimate.	Actuals.	Sanctioned estimate.	Actuals.	Sanctioned estimate.	Actuals.	Sanctioned estimate.	Actuals.	Sanctioned estimate.	Actuals.	Sanctioned estimate.	Actuals.	Sanctioned estimate.	Actuals.	Sanctioned estimate.	Actuals.
REVENUE.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
I.—Land Revenue .	1,54,005	1,53,234	2,62,312	2,44,231	2,12,400	1,75,330	3,110	2,898	2,600	2,446	6,030	20,322	—357	4	6,40,000	5,98,465
III.—Salt . .	1,800	1,224	1,800	2,713	...	...	10	21	...	...	...	...	—10	...	3,600	3,958
IV.—Stamp . .	46,400	39,988	10,465	10,234	7,320	9,049	670	837	...	...	...	196	145	—16	65,000	60,288
V.—Excise . .	1,01,920	1,10,650	11,328	10,691	18,203	18,418	4,520	4,296	...	...	500	1,000	809	...	1,37,280	1,45,055
VII.—Assessed Taxes.	2,900	3,054	1,952	2,063	2,800	2,940	450	606	509	323	400	530	6,598	7,539	15,600	17,055
IX.—Forests . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,000	14,712	14,000	14,712
X.—Registration .	1,200	1,386	299	209	110	102	7	4	...	...	...	...	—16	1	1,600	1,702
Other heads . .	8,880	8,535	11,070	11,539	6,275	10,974	1,270	2,245	1,320	538	150	484	18,035	33,328	47,000	68,143
TOTAL .	3,17,105	3,18,071	2,99,126	2,81,680	2,47,108	2,16,813	10,037	10,907	4,420	3,307	7,080	22,532	39,204	56,078	9,24,080	9,09,378
EXPENDITURE.																
2.—Assignment and Compensation.	1,800	1,808	4,580	4,572	250	250	55,000	55,000	...	...	16,000	16,000	1,350	70	78,980	77,700
3.—Land Revenue .	24,139	23,472	41,648	42,489	45,280	44,752	...	...	2,222	877	8,844	10,133	26,987	29,908	1,49,220	1,51,631
6.—Stamps . .	960	848	194	164	190	166	10	20	...	...	...	7	—4	—2	1,350	1,203
11.—Forest . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,000	24,767	25,000	24,767
15.—Post Office .	...	...	12,420	12,460	5,830	5,822	5,800	5,800	...	...	...	...	...	—1	24,050	24,081
25.—Political . .	1,43,249	1,41,236	2,75,406	2,76,817	4,69,130	4,64,236	84,822	89,000	20,531	22,886	10,818	59,537	1,74,564	1,55,396	11,78,520	12,09,108
45.—Civil Works .	16,410	15,354	15,695	11,842	14,308	13,860	836	479	1,000	779	17,864	17,845	1,987	5,612	68,100	65,711
Other heads . .	45,425	45,234	13,765	16,431	65,265	63,467	9,024	8,909	1,886	2,017	6,308	9,025	2,62,857	2,68,916	4,04,480	4,13,999
TOTAL .	2,31,983	2,27,951	3,63,708	3,64,775	6,00,353	5,92,492	1,55,498	1,59,208	25,589	26,559	59,834	1,12,547	4,92,741	4,84,666	19,29,700	19,68,200

No. 4.—*Account of Revenue and Expenditure (Imperial) in Baluchistan for the year 1901-1902.*

Heads of Revenue.	Sanctioned estimate.	Actuals.	Heads of Expenditure.	Sanctioned estimate.	Actuals.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
XII.—Interest .	6,770 0 0	6,741 10 8	23.—Ecclesiastical .	23,430 0 0	18,500 6 3
			25.—Political . .	4,17,920 0 0	4,30,680 6 1
			26.—Scientific and other minor Departments Census Operations.	Not known to this office.	19,026 3 7
			27.—Territorial and Political Pensions.	30,200 0 0	29,800 0 0
			33.—Famine Relief .	...	...
TOTAL .	...	6,741 1 8	TOTAL . .	...	4,98,006 15 11

No. 5.—*Statement showing the Receipts and Charges on account of Excise in the Baluchistan Agency during the year 1901-1902.*

Heading.	Quetta-Pishin.	Thal-Chotiali.	Zhob.	Bolan.	Nushki.	TOTAL.	Remarks.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	
RECEIPTS FROM DUTY ON SPIRITS.							
English	2,516 0 0	491 0 0	468 0 0	100 0 0	...	3,575 0 0	
Country	69,685 0 0	7,070 0 0	13,800 0 0	2,315 0 0	450 0 0	93,320 0 0	
Duty on Indian made Beer . .	16,315 13 6	...	...	...	...	16,315 13 6	
Total .	88,516 13 6	7,561 0 0	14,268 0 0	2,415 0 0	450 0 0	1,13,210 13 6	
DRUGS OTHER THAN OPIUM.							
Ganja, Bhang and others . .	11,006 13 0	2,068 0 0	2,950 0 0	1,005 3 0	490 0 9	17,520 0 9	
Opium (Excise)	11,126 0 0	1,062 0 0	1,200 0 0	874 0 0	60 0 0	14,322 0 0	
Total gross receipts .	1,10,649 10 6	10,691 0 0	18,418 0 0	4,294 3 0	1,000 0 9	1,45,052 14 3	
*Total exclusive of opium .	99,523 10 6	9,629 0 0	17,218 0 0	3,420 3 0	940 0 9	1,30,730 14 3	
CHARGES.							
Cost of opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total .	...	...	...	...	...	...	
NET RECEIPTS FROM DRUGS OTHER THAN OPIUM	11,006 13 0	2,068 0 0	2,950 0 0	1,005 3 0	490 0 9	17,520 0 9	
NET RECEIPTS FROM SPIRITS .	88,516 13 6	7,561 0 0	14,268 0 0	2,415 0 0	450 0 0	1,13,210 13 6	
NET RECEIPTS FROM OPIUM . .	11,126 0 0	1,062 0 0	1,200 0 0	874 0 0	60 0 0	14,322 0 0	
TOTAL NET RECEIPTS .	1,10,649 10 6	10,691 0 0	18,418 0 0	4,294 3 0*	1,000 0 9	1,45,052 14 3	

* Excludes R2 on account of fine.

No. 6.—*Statement showing Imports and Sales of Opium, Poppy-heads and Intoxicating Drugs in Baluchistan for the year 1901-1902.*

Description.	QUETTA-PISHIN.						THAL-CHOTIALI.					
	In stock at the beginning of the year.	Imported during the year.		Total.	Sold during the year.	In stock at the close of the year.	In stock at the beginning of the year.	Imported during the year.		Total.	Sold during the year.	In stock at the close of the year.
		From British India.	From Afghanistan or Kalat.					From British India.	From Afghanistan or Kalat.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C. T. M.	M. S. C. T. M.	M. S. C. T. M.	M. S. C. T. M.	M. S. C. T. M.	M. S. C. T. M.
Opium	1 25 0	10 1 12	0 15 14	12 2 10	10 8 6	1 34 4	0 24 2 1 3	1 6 7 0 0	...	1 30 9 1 3	1 3 1 2 3	0 27 7 4 0
Poppy-heads	0 19 8	...	...	0 19 8	0 18 7	0 1 1	0 12 4 0 0	...	0 3 11 11 0	0 15 4 0 0	0 8 6 0 0	0 6 14 0 0
Ganja	0 35 0	...	...	0 35 0	0 9 8	0 25 8	0 3 15 0 0	0 0 3 4 0	...	0 4 2 4 0	0 0 6 4 0	0 3 12 0 0
Charas	4 10 0	10 35 11	...	15 5 11	13 32 12½	1 12 14½	3 2 6 2 6	4 14 11 0 6	0 4 0 0 0	7 21 1 2 6	5 17 11 2 6	2 3 6 0 0
Bhang	53 0 0	10 0 0	...	63 0 0	14 23 14	48 16 2	26 13 0 0 0	10 34 4 0 0	...	37 7 4 0 0	18 3 13 0 0	19 3 7 0 0

Description.	ZHOB.						KALAT.					
	In stock at the beginning of the year.	Imported during the year.		Total.	Sold during the year.	In stock at the close of the year.	In stock at the beginning of the year.	Imported during the year.		Total.	Sold during the year.	In stock at the close of the year.
		From British India.	From Afghanistan or Kalat.					From British India.	From Afghanistan or Kalat.			
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
Opium	0 18 9	2 0 11	...	2 19 4	2 6 12	0 12 8	...	0 10 3⅔	...	0 10 3⅔	0 9 9⅔	0 0 10
Poppy-heads	0 37 14	0 37 8	...	1 35 6	0 26 8	1 9 0	...	0 0 15⅔	...	0 0 15⅔	0 0 9⅔	0 0 6
Ganja	0 28 4	...	...	0 28 4	...	0 28 4	...	0 0 4	...	0 0 4	0 0 2⅔	0 0 1⅔
Charas	3 0 15½	6 38 7	0 0 2½	9 39 9	6 39 0½	3 0 8½	...	0 22 13⅔	...	0 22 13⅔	0 20 12⅔	0 2 1
Bhang	29 31 11	...	...	29 31 11	10 18 9½	19 13 1½	...	0 17 8	...	0 17 8	0 14 0	0 3 8

Description.	SOUTHERN BALUCHISTAN.						TOTAL.					
	In stock at the beginning of the year.	Imported during the year.		Total.	Sold during the year.	In stock at the close of the year.	In stock at the beginning of the year.	Imported during the year.		Total.	Sold during the year.	In stock at the close of the year.
		From British India.	From Afghanistan, Kalat or other places.					From British India.	From Afghanistan, Kalat or other places.			
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C. T. M.	M. S. C. T. M.	M. S. C. T. M.	M. S. C. T. M.	M. S. C. T. M.	M. S. C. T. M.
Opium	0 4 0	...	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	2 31 11 1 3	13 19 1¼ 0 0	0 15 14 0 0	16 26 10¾ 1 3	13 31 12¾ 2 3	2 34 13 4 0
Poppy-heads	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 29 10 0 0	0 38 7¾ 0 0	0 3 11 11 0	2 31 1¾ 0 0	1 13 12¾ 0 0	1 17 5 0 0
Ganja	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 27 3 0 0	0 0 7 4 0	...	1 27 10 4 0	0 10 0¾ 4 0	1 17 9¾ 0 0
Charas	2 30 12	5 17 5	...	8 8 1	8 7 1	0 1 0	13 4 1¾ 2 6	28 8 15¾ 0 0	0 4 2¾ 0 0	41 17 3¾ 2 6	34 37 5¾ 2 6	6 19 13¾ 0 0
Bhang	32 0 0	...	...	32 0 0	32 0 0	...	141 4 11 0 0	21 11 12 0 0	...	162 16 7 0 0	75 20 4¾ 0 0	86 36 2¾ 0 0

No. 7.—*Statement showing the Opening balance, Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1901-1902 and the Closing balance of Excluded Local Funds in the Baluchistan Agency.*

Name of Fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.	Remarks.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	
Sibi Municipal Fund	13,131 15 10	34,858 5 0	47,990 4 10	35,107 9 9	12,882 11 1	
Quetta Municipal Fund	17,370 11 6	1,97,873 4 6	2,15,244 0 0	1,93,000 6 0	22,243 10 0	
Loralai Town Fund	3,248 6 2	13,626 3 6	16,874 9 8	11,620 4 11	5,254 4 9	
Pishin Sadar District Bazar Fund	41,695 12 8	60,276 11 11	1,01,972 8 7	64,198 13 3	37,773 11 4	
Shahrig Bazar Fund	12,758 10 5	12,899 13 1	25,658 7 6	12,481 1 3	13,177 6 3	
Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund	1,397 4 9	28,942 14 0	30,340 2 9	21,067 13 9	9,272 5 0	
Bolan Bazar Fund	2,564 9 11	533 9 5	3,098 3 4	589 3 8	2,508 15 8	
Zhob Levy Corps Private Fund	6,476 14 6	2,45,070 2 8	2,51,547 1 2	2,49,717 3 4	1,829 13 10	
Zhob Levy Corps Government Fund	630 5 5	821 2 9	1,451 8 2	464 9 10	986 14 4	

No. 8.—*CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BALUCHISTAN, 1901-1902: Showing the Area in square miles, Population, etc., according to the Census of 1901.*

Name of Commissionership.	Name of Executive District.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town, with Population.	Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	Land Revenue and Rates.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
												₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	
Baluchistan	Quetta-Pishin	2	Q. 540 P. 4,587	44,835 69,252	Quetta, 24,597.	460 ...	12 ...	16 ...	... ...	... ...	463	(c) 11,66,899 0 0	(c) 6,48,464 0 0	
	Thal-Chotiali and Railway and Sinjawi.	2	T.-C. 4,816 R. & S. 2,066	50,236 22,869	Sibi, 3,579.	378 ...	15 ...	15 ...	... ...	... ...	238			
	Zhob	2	14,246	103,429	Fort Sandeman, 1,730.	747	15	16	...	...	238			
	Kalat-Bolan	1	874	1,936	Mach, 260.	2	2	2	...	...	14			
	Southern Baluchistan	2, Kalat lands.	...	...	Nasirabad. 93.	170	...	...	...	...	10			
		Las Bela.	...	...	Bela, 4,193.	150	3	3	...	...				
	Chagai	1	18,655	15,639	Nushkhi, 643.	19	3	3	...	...	15			
	Revenue and Judicial Commissioner.	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...			
		10	(a) 45,804	(a) 306,642	...	1,921	53	56	...	...	978	11,66,899 0 0	6,48,464 0 0	
	Gross Revenue of Province.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b) (c) 9,75,927 0 0	

(a) If the figures for Kalat, Las Bela and Tribal areas be added, the total Area is 132, 315 square miles and Population 810,746.

(b) Includes revenue under Major heads: I.—Land Revenue, III.—Salt, IV.—Stamps, V.—Excise, VII.—Assessed Taxes, IX.—Forests (Provincial), X.—Registration, XVI-A.—Courts of Law, XVI-B.—Jails, XVII.—Police, XX.—Medical, XXI.—Superannuation, XXIII.—Stationery and Printing, XXV.—Miscellaneous, XXX.—Minor Works and Irrigation, and XXXII.—Civil Works.

(c) Actual figures for the year 1900 according to final accounts—

	₹
Column 13, Total cost	11,51,700
„ 14, Land Revenue and Rates	6,44,517
„ Gross Revenue of Province	9,58,007

No. 9.—*Return of Land Revenue Collections in kind and in cash in the Baluchistan Agency, for the year 1901-1902 (exclusive of revenue from Irrigation Works, which are under the Public Works Department and for which a separate account is kept).*

Districts.	Tahsils.	Collections in kind.	Collections in cash.	Grazing tax.	Arrears recovered.	Total collections.	Expenditure.	Net amount credited into the Treasury.	Remarks.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Quetta-Pishin.	Quetta	511 10 1	63,239 5 8	5,244 15 0	866 4 7	69,862 3 4	8,282 6 0*	1,53,137 0 2	* (i) Malikana . Quetta . 2,858 3 0
	Pishin	15,625 11 3	59,411 14 10	9,230 1 0	500 0 0	84,767 11 1			Pishin . 4,080 8 8
	Chaman	609 2 6	5,970 15 3	...	209 6 0	6,789 7 9			(ii) Jagirdari allowance to Duranis. Quetta . 1,343 10 4
	TOTAL	16,746 7 10	1,28,622 3 9	14,475 0 0	1,575 10 7	1,61,419 6 2	8,282 6 0	1,53,137 0 2	Total . 8,282 6 0
Thal-Chotiali.	Sibi	84,459 1 7	3,109 12 11	3,676 11 0	94 0 0	91,589 9 6	21,904 10 0‡	2,44,230 14 4	† Royalty on coal.
	Shahrig	5,179 9 1	21,140 9 9	5,873 8 0	...	32,193 10 10			‡ (i) Jagir allowance . . 3,488 11 7
	Duki	59,358 12 2	2,606 7 4	5,120 9 0	103 12 0	67,189 8 6			(ii) Lambardari allowance . 12,710 12 4
	Burkhan	32,833 15 6	1,113 1 4	7,498 13 0	...	41,445 13 10			(iii) Laghari Nawab's share for Palezat and Sabaz Kharda . . . 80 2 4
	Sinjawi	2,883 15 6	13,210 0 8	4,734 11 8	171 2 6	20,999 14 2			(iv) Remitted . . . 531 12 8
	Kohlu	7,211 14 7	186 9 4	5,367 14 0	...	12,766 5 11			(v) Struck off . . . 93 3 1
	...	...	...	...	...	† 0 9 2			Total . 21,904 10 0
	TOTAL	1,91,927 4 5	41,366 9 4	32,472 2 8	368 14 6	2,66,135 8 4	21,904 10 0	2,44,230 14 4	§ (i) Malikana . . . 8,550 15 5
									(ii) Jagirdari . . . 8,744 6 6
									(iii) Remission . . . 1,516 14 4
									Total . 18,812 4 3
Zhob	Bori	32,012 10 0	7,661 6 1	3,507 6 0	6,817 15 6	49,999 5 7	18,812 4 3§	1,75,330 8 5	
	Hindubagh (Upper Zhob).	38,816 4 11	12,347 7 11	15,733 1 0	364 6 1	67,261 3 11			
	Lower Zhob	21,272 5 4	9,610 11 9	19,801 0 0	2,533 11 9	53,217 12 10			
	Musa Khel	15,101 6 8	43 13 4	3,177 9 0	341 9 4	23,664 6 4			
	TOTAL	1,07,202 10 11	29,663 7 1	47,219 0 0	10,057 10 8	1,94,142 12 8	18,812 4 3	1,75,330 8 5	
Kalat	Bolan	1,709 1 11	1,187 15 4	...	...	2,897 1 3	...	2,897 1 3	
Chagai	Nushki and Chagai.	15,658 15 1	373 7 6	4,290 2 0	...	20,322 8 7	...	20,322 8 7	
	GRAND TOTAL.	3,33,244 8 2	2,01,213 11 0	98,456 4 6	12,002 3 9	6,44,917 5 0	48,999 4 3	5,95,918 0 9‖	‖ Does not include (i) Record room fees, and (ii) Royalty on coal in districts other than Thal-Chotiali.

No. 10.—*Statement showing the Revenue realized from the Irrigation Works under the Public Works Department in Baluchistan, for the year 1901-1902.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
No.	DETAILS.	TOTAL AMOUNT.	AMOUNT PAID FROM THE RECEIPTS.			AMOUNT CREDITED INTO TREASURY.	BALANCE NOT RECOVERED.	REMARKS.
			Hak-i-malikana.	Cost of Mushriffs.	Refund for the last year.			
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
1	Shebo Canal	14,484 11 9*	494 2 3	...	...	12,034 8 6	1,956 1 0	* Includes R800 for 1900-1901.
2	Khushdil Khan Bund	29,795 8 6†	1,384 6 7	...	...	28,411 1 11	...	† Includes R176-7-4 for 1899-1900.
3	Mills on Shebo Canal	1,572 0 0	...	...	...	1,572 0 0	...	
	TOTAL	45,852 4 3	1,878 8 10	...	...	42,017 10 5	1,956 1 0	

No. 11.—*Statement of Cash allowances, Remissions and Assignments of Land Revenue and Grain allowances made in the Baluchistan Agency up to, and inclusive of, the year 1901-1902.*

NATURE OF GRANTS.	TOTAL VALUE OF GRANTS IN RUPEES.						REMARKS.
	IN PERPETUITY OR DURING THE MAINTENANCE OF AN INSTITUTION OR OFFICE.		FOR LIFE OR LIVES OR FOR A FIXED TERM.		TOTAL.		
	Grants made up to, and inclusive of, 1900-1901.	Grants made during 1901-1902.	Grants made up to, and inclusive of, 1900-1901.	Grants made during 1901-1902.	Grants made up to, and inclusive of, 1900-1901.	Grants made during 1901-1902.	
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Quetta-Pishin District. (a) For the maintenance of public servants	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Quetta-Pishin District. (b) For other purposes	26,133 3 11	53 8 9	17,468 13 4	82 8 11	43,652 1 3	136 1 8	
Thal-Chotiali District. (a) For the maintenance of public servants	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Thal-Chotiali District. (b) For other purposes	10,197 0 0	...	16,382 2 5	232 7 3	26,579 2 5	232 7 3	
Zhob District. (a) For the maintenance of public servants	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Zhob District. (b) For other purposes	...	...	13,044 10 6	81 5 4	13,044 10 6	81 5 4	
GRAND TOTAL	36,330 3 11	53 8 9	46,895 10 3	396 5 6	83,275 14 2	499 14 3	

No. 12.—*GENERAL SUMMARY.—Distribution of Prisoners of all classes (convicted, under trial, and civil) confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Baluchistan Agency, during the calendar year 1901.*

PROVINCE.	PLACE OF CONFINEMENT.			PRISONERS IN JAIL AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR.			RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.			TOTAL.		
	Central Jails.	District Jails.	Subordinate Jails and Lock-ups.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Baluchistan. Quetta-Pishin District.	...	Quetta	Pishin	94	3	97	349	15	364	443	18	461
Baluchistan. Thal-Chotiali District.	...	Sibi	Shahrig, Harnai, Duki, Sinjawi, Barkhan, Kohlu.	131	4	135*	1,005	31	1,036	1,136	35	1,171
Baluchistan. Zhob Agency.	...	...	Musa Khel, Killa Saifulla, Hindubagh, Loralai, Fort Sandeman.	92	6	98	749	48	797	841	54	895
			GRAND TOTAL	317	13	330	2,103	94	2,197	2,420	107	2,527

PROVINCE.	DISCHARGED FROM ALL CAUSES.			REMAINING AT THE END OF THE YEAR.			TOTAL DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS.			REMARKS.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Baluchistan. Quetta-Pishin District.	373	15	388	70	3	73	69·43	2·02	71·45	
Baluchistan. Thal-Chotiali District.	996	33	1,029	140	2	142	124·96	5·33	130·29	* The number of persons at the close of the last year was 126, the difference of 9 is due to an error in the Kohlu Subsidiary Jail.
Baluchistan. Zhob Agency.	777	52	829	64	2	66	85·08	4·86	89·94	
	2,146	100	2,246	274	7	281	279·47	12·21	291·68	

No. 13.—*Expenditure (in rupees) in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Baluchistan Agency, during the calendar year 1901 (excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations, or repairs).*

	Province.	Daily average number of prisoners.				Establishment.				Dieting Charges.			
		Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Rations.	Miscellaneous dieting charges, including diet of prisoners in hajats and camps.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength excluding civil prisoners.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
						R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Baluchistan	Quetta-Pishin District	58·45	12	·1	71·45	3,208 10 5	865 11 10	4,074 6 3	54 14 9	2,859 2 3	...	2,859 2 3	40 9 4
	Thal-Chotiali District	31·61	98·20	·48	130·29	2,653 14 1	803 7 6	3,457 5 7	26 9 6	3,565 4 2	827 14 5	4,393 2 7	33 12 3
	Zhob Agency	30·22	59·69	0·03	89·94	*807 7 3	...	807 7 3	8 15 8	2,853 12 7	...	2,853 12 7	31 11 10
	Grand Total	120·28	169·89	1·51	291·68	6,669 15 9	1,669 3 4	8,339 3 1	28 9 4	9,278 3 0	827 14 5	10,106 1 5	34 13 7

	Province.	Hospital Charges.					Clothing and bedding of prisoners.		Sanitation charges.		
		Sick diet and extras for patients.	Medicines, hospital bedding, clothing, etc.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength excluding civil prisoners.	Charges for conservancy, cleansing and purifying.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Baluchistan	Quetta-Pishin District	125 15 5	27 13 3	153 12 8	2 2 6	51 4 3	97 6 6	1 6 11	20 6 3	20 6 3	0 4 9
	Thal-Chotiali District	126 8 5	...	126 8 5	0 15 6	45 3 0	390 12 3	3 0 0	†25 10 7	125 10 7	0 15 5
	Zhob Agency	588 6 6	...	588 6 6	6 8 8	165 7 9	127 14 0	1 6 9	296 3 2	296 3 2	3 4 8
	Grand Total	840 14 4	27 13 3	868 11 7	2 15 9	93 13 3	616 0 9	2 1 0	442 4 0	442 4 0	1 8 3

	Province.	Charges for moving prisoners.			Charges for other miscellaneous services and supplies.						Travelling Allowances.	
		Transfer charges and road subsistence of convicts and under-trial prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	For lighting.	Annual expenses for uniform and accoutrements of warders.	Execution charges.	Other miscellaneous charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
		24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Baluchistan	Quetta-Pishin District	358 2 6	358 2 6	5 0 2	237 15 8	170 0 0	10 0 0	216 13 10	634 13 6	7 7 9	...	...
	Thal-Chotiali District	347 15 3	347 15 3	2 10 10	84 4 4	199 0 0	5 0 0	136 0 0	415 4 4	3 3 1	10 6 6	0 1 3
	Zhob Agency	425 3 10	425 3 0	4 11 8	288 13 2	50 0 0	...	190 7 1	529 4 3	5 14 2	...	...
	Grand Total	1,131 5 7	1,131 5 7	3 14 0	611 1 2	410 0 0	15 0 0	543 4 11	1,479 6 1	5 1 3	10 6 6	0 0 7

	Province.	Contingencies.							Extraordinary charges for live stock and tools and plant likely to last for three years and upwards.			Grand total of expenditure.	Total cost per head of average strength.
		Service postage.	Telegram and telephone charges.	Current office expenses (including country stationery).	Office furniture.	Charges for registers and stationery (Stationery Department charges).	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Dietary dead stock.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.		
		35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Baluchistan	Quetta-Pishin District	15 0 0	5 0 0	1 0 0	11 0 0	...	32 0 0	0 7 5	...	...	...	8,130 1 11	113 12 7
	Thal-Chotiali District	...	...	2 3 3	...	12 12 0	15 4 3	0 1 0	44 2 6	44 2 6	0 5 5	9,326 8 3	71 11 10
	Zhob Agency	...	...	66 4 0	...	...	66 4 0	0 11 9	...	...	...	†5,694 7 7	63 5 0
	Grand Total	15 0 0	5 0 0	69 12 3	11 0 0	12 12 0	113 8 3	0 6 3	44 2 6	44 2 6	0 2 5	23,151 1 9	79 5 10

* Includes R5 on account of compensation for dearness of provisions

† Amount actually drawn from the Treasury . . R a. p. 5,566 1 10
Amount refunded on account of excess drawn in last year. 128 5 9
5,694 7 7

No. 14.—*Statement showing the Prisoners' admission into the various Jails in the Baluchistan Agency, for the year 1901-1902.*

Name of Jails.	Direct admission.					By transfer from other Jails.					Remarks.
	Convict males.	Convict females.	Civil prisoners.	Political prisoners.	Under-trial prisoners.	Convict males.	Convict females.	Civil prisoners.	Political prisoners.	Under-trial prisoners.	
Quetta and Pishin	198	8	18	...	110	29	...	...	...	1	Quetta-Pishin District.
Sibi, Shahrig, Harnai, Duki, Sinjawi, Barkhan and Kohlu	201	2	5	385	348	32	...	...	57	6	Thal-Chotiali District.
Musa Khel, Killa Saifulla, Hindubagh, Loralai and Fort Sandeman	88	14	8	470	187	1	...	...	5	21	Zhob Agency.
Grand Total	487	24	31	855	645	62	...	...	62	31	= 2,197

No. 15.—*Return of Schools including schools under private management in receipt of Grant-in-aid in the Baluchistan Agency, for the year 1901-1902.*

Name and place of Schools.	Class of Schools.	Number of Pupils on 31st March 1902.							Income of Schools.				Cost of Schools.
		Christians.	Indian Hindus including Sikhs.	Indian Muhammadans.	Domiciled Hindus including Sikhs.	Local Muhammadans.	Others (Asiatics).	Total.	Contribution by Local Funds.	Grant-in-aid from special revenues.	Realized by fees and subscriptions.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
									R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Quetta-Pishin District. Sandeman High School, Quetta	Anglo-Vernacular High School.	4	141	88	2	81	6	322	2,903 11 8	4,107 4 0	3,040 1 9	10,051 1 5	10,051 1 5*
Lady Sandeman Girls' School, Quetta	Primary	1	63	24	...	16	...	94	2,520 15 8	...	4 0 0	2,524 15 8	2,524 15 8
Kuchlak School	Do.	...	...	...	...	19	...	19	...	970 0 0	1 0 0	971 0 0	506 15 9
Samungli ,,	Do.	...	...	...	...	10	...	10					350 12 4
Pishin ,,	Do.	...	8	8	4	12	...	32					648 15 3‡
Khushdil Khan School	Do.	...	...	...	...	15	...	15					192 14 7
Bostan ,,	Do.	...	...	5	...	15	...	20	893 0 7	1,200 0 0	8 0 0	2,101 0 7	477 14 10
Gulistan ,,	Do.	Closed on the 23rd March 1901.											29 0 9
Chaman ,,	Do.	...	15	11	2	17	...	45					752 3 2
Station School, Quetta	Do.	Boys 21	...	...	...	...	...	Boys 21	Quetta Municipality . 600 N.-W. Ry. 855	838 0 0	808 13 9	3,101 13 9	3,167 9 3
		Girls 8						Girls 8					
Brahmo ,, ,,	Anglo-Vernacular Upper Primary.	2	80	11	1	...	1	95	360 0 0	...	899 13 9	1,259 13 9	919 1 4
Total	...	36	307	147	9	175	7	681	8,132 11 11	7,115 4 0	4,761 13 3	20,009 13 2	19,621 8 9
Thal-Chotiali District. Barnes School, Sibi	Secondary Anglo-Vernacular School.	...	59	23	6	16	..	104	2,176 4 5	1,142 6 0	424 0 0	3,742 10 5	3,318 10 5
Girls' ,, ,,	Primary, Hindi, Gurmukhi and Urdu.	...	65	6	3	...	...	74	880 11 7	...	11 4 0	891 15 7	880 11 7
European, Eurasian School, Sibi	European, Eurasian.	5§	...	...	...	...	...	5§	120 0 0	839 4 0	74 0 0	1,033 4 0	1,033 4 0
Shahrig School	Vernacular Primary Zemindari.	1	14	7	...	27	...	49	724 2 2	...	1 12 0	725 14 2	724 2 2
Kawas School	Do.	...	...	...	...	16	...	16	279 4 3	...	...	279 4 3	279 4 3
Gaisford School, Duki	Vernacular Primary.	...	3	3	...	12	...	18	474 5 0	...	26 0 0	500 5 0	463 5 9
Total	...	6	141	39	9	71	...	266	4,654 11 5	1,981 10 0	537 0 0	7,173 5 5	6,699 6 2
Zhob Agency. Fort Sandeman Boys' School	Upper Primary Anglo-Vernacular.	...	12	13	1	4	...	30	205 4 6	100 0 0	59 5 0	364 9 6	364 9 6
Loralai School	Primary	...	8	3	5	1	...	17	255 7 0	100 0 0	26 6 0	381 13 0	381 13 0
Hindubagh School	Do.	...	1	...	...	10	...	11	99 13 6	372 0 0	...	471 13 6	471 13 6
Killa Saifulla School	Do.	...	1	...	...	12	...	13	5 4 11	432 0 0	11 9 10‖	448 14 9	448 14 9
Mokhtar School	Do.	...	...	...	9	8	...	17	...	...	...	...	... ¶
China Alizai School	Do.	...	...	...	1	6	...	7	...	...	...	...	
Fort Sandeman Girls' School	Do.	...	15	...	...	...	...	15	240 0 0	...	253 9 3	493 9 3	491 4 0
Total	...	...	37	16	16	41	...	110	805 13 11	1,004 0 0	350 14 1	2,160 12 0	2,158 6 9
GRAND TOTAL	...	42	485	202	34	287	7	1,057	13,593 5 3	10,100 14 0	5,649 11 4	29,343 14 7	28,479 5 3

* Includes R410 for inspection.
† Includes Peshawaris and Kandaharis.
‡ Includes R70-4 for inspection of village schools.
§ Europeans, 2 boys; Eurasians, 3 girls.
‖ Realized by private subscriptions.
¶ These schools were opened in March 1902.

No. 16.—*Statement of the Judicial work of the Officers in the Baluchistan Agency, for the year 1901-1902.*

Officers.	Civil suits disposed of.— Original.	Appellate.	Execution of decree cases.	Total.	Criminal trials disposed of, Original.	Appellate.	Total.	Revenue cases.	Miscellaneous cases.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
Judicial Commissioner	...	108	...	108	...	72	72	...	...	180	Quetta-Pishin District.
Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin	33	47	12	92	35	35	70	134	156	452	
Assistant Political Agent, Quetta	30	...	29	59	87	...	87	133	76	355	
Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta	441	...	428	869	1,183	...	1,183	...	196	2,242	
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta	109	...	142	251	382	...	382	...	161	794	
Treasury Officer and Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta	133	...	94	227	108	...	108	...	3	338	
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin	20	...	14	34	120	...	120	221	207	582	
Native Assistant, Chaman	63	...	27	90	59	...	59	...	23	172	
Munsiff, Quetta	1,655	...	1,286	2,941	8	...	8	...	...	2,949	
Tahsildar, Quetta	33	...	12	45	44	...	44	...	...	89	
Naib-Tahsildar, Quetta	27	...	4	31	7	...	7	...	...	38	
Tahsildar, Pishin	143	...	64	207	12	...	12	...	...	219	
Naib-Tahsildar, Pishin	160	...	31	191	5	...	5	...	...	196	
Honorary Magistrate, 1st class, Quetta	...	...	...	...	141	...	141	...	5	146	
,, ,, 2nd ,, ,,	...	...	...	...	693	...	693	...	...	693	
,, ,, 3rd ,, ,,	...	...	...	...	707	...	707	...	...	707	
Total	2,847	47	2,143	5,037	3,591	35	3,626	488	821	9,972	
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali	...	6	...	6	6	7	13	73	186	278	Thal-Chotiali District.
Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi	14	7	13	34	55	4	59	32	*159	284	
,, ,, ,, Duki	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	137	73	213	
Munsiff, Sibi	691	...	757	1,448	68	...	68	...	...	1,516	
Tahsildar, Sibi	17	...	7	24	78	...	78	44	85	231	
,, Shahrig	33	...	11	44	33	...	33	31	49	157	
,, Duki	21	...	9	30	15	...	15	177	27	249	
,, Barkhan	17	...	5	22	23	...	23	...	...	45	
Naib-Tahsildar, Sibi	24	...	5	29	14	...	14	...	1	44	
,, ,, Shahrig	101	...	29	130	12	...	12	20	9	171	
,, ,, Duki	43	...	17	60	1	...	1	...	...	61	
,, ,, Barkhan	49	...	12	61	6	...	6	...	...	67	
,, ,, Sinjawi	30	...	14	44	11	...	11	245	154	454	
,, ,, Kohlu	26	...	3	29	7	...	7	...	...	36	
Total	1,066	13	883	1,962	331	11	342	769	743	3,816	
Political Agent in Zhob	...	5	1	6	2	6	8	102	560	676	Zhob Agency.
Assistant Political Agent, Lower Zhob	5	1	8	14	1	...	1	...	2	17	
,, ,, ,, Upper ,,	1	1	...	2	10	...	10	163	946	1,121	
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Upper Zhob	5	...	6	11	11	...	11	...	41	63	
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lower Zhob	13	6	5	24	15	...	15	...	223	262	
Tahsildar, Bori	38	...	20	58	15	...	15	59	120	252	
,, Hindubagh	10	...	2	12	...	...	...	13	103	128	
,, Killa Saifulla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	45	51	
,, Fort Sandeman	47	...	27	74	6	...	6	...	...	80	
,, Musa Khel	8	...	2	10	1	...	1	...	...	11	
Naib-Tahsildar, Bori	108	...	45	153	4	...	4	...	...	157	
,, ,, Hindubagh	5	...	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	
,, ,, Killa Saifulla	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	2	
1st Naib-Tahsildar, Fort Sandeman	39	...	14	53	1	...	1	...	...	54	
2nd ,, ,, ,, ,,	70	...	15	85	...	...	...	...	...	85	
Naib-Tahsildar, Musa Khel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	350	13	148	511	67	6	73	343	2,040	2,967	
Political Agent, Kalat	...	2	...	2	...	5	5	...	...	7	Kalat Agency.
Native Assistant in the Bolan Pass	61	...	37	98	16	...	16	...	63	177	
Total	61	2	37	100	16	5	21	...	63	184	
GRAND TOTAL	4,324	183	3,211	7,718	4,005	129	4,134	1,600	3,667	17,119	

* Includes three appeals in miscellaneous cases.

No. 17.—*Statement showing the number and classification of Political Cases in the Baluchistan Agency tried by Jirgas, during 1901-1902.*

Name of Jirga Sittings.	Local Cases.									Inter-Provincial Cases between Baluchistan, Sind and Punjab.			Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Murder.	Robbery.	Adultery.	Adultery with murder.	Land Revenue.	Betrothal and other cases connected with marriages.	Cattle lifting.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	With Sind.	With Punjab.	Total.		
Quetta	...	...	1	...	3	7	...	17	28	...	...	...	28	Quetta-Pishin District.
Pishin	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	10	14	...	...	...	14	
Chaman	...	...	...	...	18	1	...	32	51	...	...	...	51	
Total	3	...	2	...	21	8	...	59	93	...	...	...	93	
Local Jirgas	18	37	19	2	22	9	160	142	409	...	...	...	409	Thal-Chotiali District.
Fort Munro	6	3	...	1	...	4	21	21	56	...	156	156	212*	
Quetta	...	...	3	...	3	1	3	4	14	...	...	...	14	
Sibi	10	4	12	...	16	1	18	30	91	...	...	...	91	
Barkhan	2	...	...	...	...	...	12	4	18	...	31	31	49	
Joint Jirga, Duki	...	...	4	1	...	1	15	4	25	...	...	...	25	
Total	36	44	38	4	41	16	229	205	613	...	187	187	800	
Khanazai (Quetta District)	...	2	...	...	3	4	...	13	22	...	...	...	22	Zhob Agency.
Fort Munro	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	3	8	...	22	22	30	
Moghal Kot, (Draband) North-West Frontier Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	41	41	
Sibi	4	1	...	...	...	3	5	8	21	...	...	...	21	
Duki (Thal-Chotiali)	...	...	3	1	...	...	2	6	12	...	...	...	12	
Fort Sandeman	4	6	17	...	106	65	9	553	760	...	...	...	760	
Musa Khel	1	4	6	...	21	22	12	135	201	...	...	...	201	
Hindubagh	4	1	10	...	...	11	4	59	89	...	...	...	89	
Loralai	5	21	10	...	4	69	33	71	213	...	...	...	213	
Killa Saifulla	1	...	13	2	...	9	3	46	74	...	...	...	74	
Total	20	35	61	3	134	183	70	894	1,400	...	63	63	1,463	
Local Jirgas in Khorasan, Kachi and Kalat	55	126	32	5	106	54	83	435	901	...	...	...	901	Kalat Agency.
Quetta	2	3	1	...	4	...	...	6	16	...	...	...	16	
Sibi	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	4	9	...	...	...	9	
Total	59	129	33	5	112	54	84	445	926	...	...	...	926	
Quetta	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	2	9	...	...	...	9	Chagai District.
Nushki	...	5	...	...	36	11	23	147	222	...	...	...	222	
Dalbandin	...	7	...	...	2	7	36	36	88	...	...	...	88	
Western Sinjawi	...	5	...	...	1	1	10	5	22	...	...	...	22	
Total	...	17	...	...	46	19	69	190	341	...	...	...	341	
GRAND TOTAL	118	225	139	12	354	280	452	1,798	3,373	...	250	250	3,623	

* Besides this, 133 cases between the Marris and the Bagtis were also decided.

No. 18.—*Statement showing the Registration Work of the Baluchistan Agency, for the year 1901-1902.*

OFFICE. (Registrar or Sub-Registrar.)	DOCUMENTS REGISTERED.			TOTAL REALIZATIONS INCLUDING COPYING FEES. (Approximate.)	EXPENDITURE INCLUSIVE OF THAT PAID OUT OF COPYING FEES.					REMARKS.
		OPTIONAL.			FEES PAID TO SUB-REGISTRAR.		FEES PAID TO COPYIST.			
	COMPULSORY.	Relating to immoveable property.	Others.		Amount paid from the receipts before the amount being credited into the Treasury.	Amount drawn from the Treasury.	Amount paid from the receipts before the amount being credited into the Treasury.	Amount drawn from the Treasury.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE. (Approximate.)	
				R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Registrar, Quetta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sub-Registrar, Quetta City	109	...	37	411 0 0	...	...	...	88 4 0	88 4 0	
Ditto, Quetta Tahsil	196	12	5	666 8 0	...	256 4 0	...	51 0 0	307 4 0	Quetta-Pishin District.
Ditto, Quetta Cantonment	4	...	3	16 8 0	...	...	...	2 12 0	2 12 0	
Ditto, Pishin	81	...	7	263 4 0	...	104 12 0	...	22 4 0	127 0 0	
Ditto, Chaman	9	...	2	30 0 0	...	11 12 0	...	2 8 0	14 4 0	
TOTAL	399	12	54	1,387 4 0	...	372 12 0	...	116 12 0	489 8 0	
Sub-Registrar, Sibi	37	2	20	172 0 0	...	70 12 0	...	16 12 0	87 8 0	
Ditto, Shahrig	...	...	3	5 8 0	...	1 0 0	...	0 8 0	1 8 0	
Ditto, Duki	1	4	...	13 8 0	...	8 0 0	...	1 12 0	9 12 0	Thal-Chotiali District.
Ditto, Barkhan	3	...	3	13 8 0	...	5 4 0	...	1 8 0	6 12 0	
Ditto, Sinjawi	1	1	...	4 8 0	...	1 12 0	...	0 8 0	2 4 0	
Ditto, Kohlu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL	42	7	26	209 0 0	...	86 12 0	...	21 0 0	107 12 0	
Registrar, Fort Sandeman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sub-Registrar, „	19	...	10	72 0 0	...	21 12 0	...	6 0 0	27 12 0	
Ditto, Musa Khel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ditto, Bori	8	...	4	30 8 0	...	11 12 0	...	3 4 0	15 0 0	Zhob Agency.
Ditto, Hindubagh	...	...	...	...	...	4 4 0	...	1 0 0	5 4 0	
Ditto, Killa Saifulla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL	27	...	14	102 8 0	...	37 12 0	...	10 4 0	48 0 0	
Sub-Registrar, Bolan	2	...	...	4 8 0	...	1 12 0	...	0 8 0	2 4 0	Kalat Agency.
GRAND TOTAL	470	19	94	1,703 4 0	...	499 0 0	...	148 8 0	647 8 0	

No. 19.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Zhob Levy Corps, corrected up to 31st March 1902.*

Serial No.	Posts, etc.	Native Officers.	Mounted.	Foot.	Total.	Remarks.
1	Fort Sandeman	9	137	104	250	
2	Safi Towers	...	22	...	22	
3	Girdao	...	...	23	23	
4	Gul Kachh	1	40	1	42	
5	Chachobi	...	4	18	22	
6	Hussain-Nika	1	4	19	24	
7	Gastoi	...	17	1	18	
8	Kamardin Karez	1	...	32	33	
9	Keshetu	1	...	34	35	
10	Tirkhawar	1	...	39	40	
11	Loiband	1	...	28	29	
12	Shinbaz Kotal	...	...	16	16	
13	Mir Ali Khel	...	3	...	3	
14	Moghal Kote	1	39	7	47	
15	Nushki	1	...	5	6	
16	Kushbina	...	18	1	19	
17	Dhanasir	...	6	11	17	
18	Kapip	...	3	...	3	
19	Corps Escort	1	6	1	8	
20	Discharged and deceased	...	5	2	7	
21	Absent without leave	...	2	...	2	
22	Hurnai Agency	...	3	...	3	
23	Darya Khan Agency	...	3	...	3	
24	Furlough and leave	2	62	60	124	
25	Recruiting	2	17	7	26	
	TOTAL STRENGTH ON 31ST MARCH 1902	22	391	409	822	

No. 20.—*Statement showing the Total strength, establishment, excess and deficiency of the Zhob Levy Corps Cavalry and Infantry, on 31st March 1902.*

CAVALRY.													INFANTRY.									
Particulars.	Risaldar-Major.	Risaldar.	Ressaldars.	Jamadars, 1st class.	Ditto, 2nd class.	Kote-Daffadars.	Daffadars, 1st class.	Daffadars, 2nd class.	Sowars.		Salutris.	Total.	Particulars.	Subadars.	Native Adjutant.	Jamadars.	Kote-Havildars.	Havildars.	Naiks.	Sepoys.		Total.
									Lance Daffadars.	Sowars.										Lance Naiks.	Sepoys.	
1st Squadron	1	...	1	...	2	1	4	4	8	89	...	110	1st Company	1	1	1	...	4	5	8	94	114
2nd Ditto	...	...	1	2	...	1	4	4	7	65	1	85	2nd Ditto	1	...	1	1	3	4	8	72	90
3rd Ditto	...	...	1	...	1	1	4	4	8	82	1	102	3rd Ditto	2	...	1	1	4	5	8	97	118
4th Ditto	...	1	...	2	...	1	4	4	8	86	...	106	4th Ditto	1	...	1	1	4	5	8	77	97
Total Strength	1	1	3	4	3	4	16	16	31	322	2	403	Total Strength	5	1	4	3	15	19	32	340	419
Total Establishment	1	1	3	4	4	4	16	16	32	340	2	423	Total Establishment	5	1	4	4	16	20	32	340	422
Excess	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Excess	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deficient	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	18	...	20	Deficient	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	3

North-Western Railway.

No. 21.—*Statement showing the outward and inward Rail-borne traffic of Baluchistan, for the year 1901-1902.*

Number.	Names of articles.	General merchandise.	
		Outward.	Inward.
		Maunds.	Maunds.
1	Apparel, including drapery, etc.	2,231	9,625
2	Coal and coke for the public and foreign railways	75,634	70,541
3	Cotton, raw	26	1,244
4	Twist and yarn, European	6	1,064
5	„ „ Indian	122	871
6	Piece-goods, European	1,614	57,071
7	„ „ Indian	3,061	34,083
8	Other cotton manufactures	36	712
9	Chemicals, excepting saltpetre	81	2,608
10	Intoxicating drugs other than opium	5	101
11	Medicinal preparations	23	809
12	Other drugs	19,748	3,136
13	A'l (morinda citrifolia)	...	...
14	Alizarine and aniline dyes	84	3,157
15	Catch	...	16
16	Indigo	36	3,846
17	Myrabolams	...	808
18	Tanning barks	...	727
19	Turmeric	25	1,650
20	Other dyes	335	7,601
21	Oilcake	5,522	4,486
22	Hay, straw and grass	151,980	154,560
23	Fruits and vegetables, fresh	18,965	13,668
24	Gram and pulse	12,505	120,421
25	Jawar and bajra	240,838	30,975
26	Rice in the husk	1,267	1,982
27	Rice not in the husk	4,498	51,498
28	Wheat	160,573	112,308
29	Wheat flour	28,382	21,857
30	Other grains	54,268	55,350
31	Dressed hides	11	117
32	Raw hides	1,016	128
33	Dressed skins	114	70
34	Raw skins	4,031	381
35	Horns	11	88
36	Hemp and other fibres	...	93
37	Jute, raw	...	131
38	Gunny bags and cloth	13,638	25,713
39	Lac	...	35
40	Leather, unwrought	1	99
41	„ wrought, excepting boots and shoes	463	3,303
42	Ale and beer	5,336	15,470
43	Spirit of all kinds	109	2,986
44	Wine	106	1,186
45	All others sorts of liquors	494	512
46	Brass, unwrought	22	27
47	„ wrought	221	267
48	Copper, unwrought	...	26
49	„ wrought	372	457
50	Iron, cast	3,477	3,927
51	„ unwrought	6	10
52	„ wrought	7,884	53,652
53	Other manufactures of iron and steel	13,842	25,777
54	Other metals	1,032	2,040
55	Kerosine oil	1,278	12,802
56	Castor oil	2	90
57	Coccanut oil	64	564
58	Mustard and rape oil	156	139
59	Other oils	199	10,335
60	Castor seeds	...	40
61	Cotton „	464	2,192
62	Earthnuts	...	93
63	Linseeds	37	41
64	Poppy seeds	...	22
65	Rape and mustard	35,013	656
66	Til or jinjili	1,252	452
67	Other oil seeds	49,671	2,434
68	Opium	...	...
69	Paper and pasteboard	3	568
70	Dried fruits and nuts	79,680	17,866
71	Ghee	19,139	7,637

No. 21.—*Statement showing the outward and inward Rail-borne traffic of Baluchistan, for the year 1901-1902*—continued.

Number.	Names of articles.	General merchandise.	
		Outward.	Inward.
		Maunds.	Maunds.
72	Other provisions	3,273	23,419
73	Locomotive engines and tenders	...	...
74	Carriages and trucks	...	...
75	Steel rails and fish-plates	...	...
76	Sleepers, keys of steel, etc.	...	...
77	Other railway materials	993	2,613
78	Salt	1,734	4,574
79	Saltpetre	...	...
80	Other saline substances	52,506	1,834
81	Silk, raw, foreign	...	5
82	„ „ Indian	15	6
83	Silk piece, goods, foreign	...	111
84	„ „ „ Indian	2	10
85	Betelnuts	...	97
86	Cardamoms	2	56
87	Chillies	355	878
88	Ginger	8	92
89	Pepper	8	768
90	Other spices	2,151	1,157
91	Stone and lime	46,202	141,115
92	Sugar, refined	1,577	67,855
93	„ unrefined	170	1,682
94	Gur, rab, jaggree, etc.	2,412	32,322
95	Tea, foreign	19	3,604
96	„ Indian	403	4,142
97	Tobacco, raw	13,944	13,136
98	Cigars	15	339
99	Tobacco, manufactured	18	1,374
100	Timber, unwrought	4,207	61,963
101	„ wrought	2,568	8,911
102	Wool, raw	118,501	3,459
103	Woollen carpets and rugs	165	148
104	„ piece-goods, European	...	519
105	„ „ Indian	152	783
106	„ other manufactures	802	1,709
107	Firewood	15,009	130,648
108	Manures	4,329	365
109	Lucifer matches	20	1,703
110	All other articles of general merchandise	226,962	321,583
	TOTAL	1,519,531	1,792,181

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

FOR

1902-1903.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

		PAGE(S)
GENERAL SUMMARY		1—12
ADMINISTRATION REPORTS—		
APPENDIX	I. Revenue and Judicial	13—18
„	II. Quetta-Pishin District	19—20
„	III. Thal-Chotiali District	21—22
„	IV. Zhob Agency	23—24
„	V. Kalat Agency	25—27
„	VI. Southern Baluchistan Agency	28—29
„	VII. Chagai Agency	30—32
„	VIII. Public Works Department	33—35
„	IX. Medical Department	36—39
„	X. Civil Veterinary Department	40—41
„	XI. Police Department	42—45
APPENDICES—		
Return No. 1	Receipts and Expenditure of Excluded Local Funds	46
„ „ 2	Civil Divisions	46
„ „ 3	Land Revenue	47
„ „ 4	Revenue from Irrigation Works under Public Works Department	47
„ „ 5	Remissions and Assignments	48
„ „ 6	Distribution of Prisoners	48
„ „ 7	Expenditure in guarding and maintaining Prisoners	49
„ „ 8	Prisoners admitted during the year	49
„ „ 9	Schools and Scholars	50
„ „ 10	Judicial work, Civil, Criminal, Revenue and Miscellaneous	51
„ „ 11	Political cases	51
„ „ 12	Registration work	51
„ „ 13	Rail-borne Statistics	52—53

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

FOR THE YEAR

1902-1903.

I—Personnel.

Colonel C. E. Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G., was Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan, during the year.

Captain A. L. Jacob officiated as First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General till the 29th September.

On the 30th September Mr. W. S. Davis took over charge of the duties of First Assistant and continued to hold charge till the close of the year.

Major A. H. McMahon, C.S.I., C.I.E., held charge of the office of Revenue and Judicial Commissioner until the 1st November when he was placed on special duty in connection with the Seistan Arbitration Commission and was relieved by Major J. Ramsay, C.I.E., who officiated till the close of the year.

Quetta-Pishin.—The charge of the appointment of Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner was held by Major J. Ramsay from the commencement of the year to the 31st October, by Captain A. D. G. Ramsay from the 1st to the 17th November, and by Major F. W. P. Macdonald from the 18th November till the close of the year.

Thal-Chotiali.—Major A. McConaghey continued to hold charge of the office of Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner until the 1st February when he was relieved by Captain H. Gough who held charge till the 19th February. Captain Gough was succeeded by Captain S. G. Knox on the 20th February who officiated as Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner till the close of the year.

Zhob.—The charge of the office of Political Agent was held by Major S. H. Godfrey till the 26th October, by Captain F. Bigg-Wither from the 27th to the 30th October and by Captain A. B. Dew from the 31st October till the close of the year.

Kalat.—Excepting for a period of one month from the 27th September to the 26th October inclusive when he was on privilege leave and during which Khan Bahadur Qazi Jalal-ud-din Khan, Political Adviser to His Highness the Khan of Kalat, held charge of the current duties of the office, the charge of the office of Political Agent, Kalat, was held by Major H. L. Showers, C.I.E., throughout the year.

Southern Baluchistan.—Captain C. B. Winter held the appointment of Political Agent, Southern Baluchistan, until the 24th June when he proceeded on leave making over charge to Captain A. D. G. Ramsay. Captain A. L. Jacob relieved Captain Ramsay on the 1st November and remained in charge of the current duties until the 15th December, from which date till the close of the year the appointment was again held by Captain C. B. Winter.

Chagai.—Captain F. C. Webb-Ware, C.I.E., continued to hold charge of the District throughout the year.

Medical.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Fullerton, B.A., M.B., M.Ch., I.M.S., held charge of the office of the Agency Surgeon and Administrative Medical Officer, Baluchistan, during the year.

Civil Veterinary Department.—The appointment of Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, in Baluchistan, was held by Major H. M. Maxwell from the 1st to the 10th April and again from the 15th December to the close of the year. During the interval, *i.e.*, from the 11th April to the 14th December, Veterinary Captain Baldrey was in charge.

Police.—Mr. F. M. A. Beaty remained as District Superintendent, Police, Quetta-Pishin and Thal-Chotiali, throughout the year.

II.—Movements of the Agent to the Governor-General.

The Agent to the Governor-General visited the following places in Baluchistan:—

Gulistan, Chaman, Nuskhi, Mastung, Mithri, Harnai, Shahrig, Sinjawi, Duki, Kolu, Loralai and Sibi.

At the invitation of His Excellency the Viceroy, the Agent to the Governor-General was also present at Delhi on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar in January 1903.

III.—Land Revenue.

The total receipts of British Baluchistan and Agency territories were approximately R5,37,422-0-8, being R82,577-15-4 less than the original Budget Estimates, which were fixed at a higher figure than the condition of the country warranted.

The marginally noted figures giving the receipts on account of Land Revenue during the last 10 years show that only once during that period had the Land Revenue fallen below the receipts of the year under report and illustrate in the most forcible way the low condition to which the country has been reduced owing to the succession of years of drought which it has passed through. The crops failed almost entirely in Chagai and the Pishin Districts and those in Zhob were poor. About R3,000 were remitted and R5,400 were suspended mostly in the Pishin District. Besides these in Quetta remissions amounting to R873 were under consideration while Revenue aggregating R11,616 in Pishin remained outstanding at the close of the year.

Year	Receipts.		
	R	*a.*	*p.*
1892-1893	6,43,965	5	6
1893-1894	7,98,470	3	3
1894-1895	5,77,195	2	2
1895-1896	5,91,005	6	2
1896-1897	7,00,898	11	3
1897-1898	6,60,979	5	8
1898-1899	5,66,640	0	0
1899-1900	5,04,210	0	0
1900-1901	6,06,702	0	8
1901-1902	5,95,918	0	9

IV.—Irrigation.

Mr. Mellor remained as Irrigation Officer in Baluchistan throughout the year.

In the Quetta-Pishin District the construction of the Tor Murgha feeder cut for increasing the intake of the Khushdil Khan Reservoir was completed.

In the Thal-Chotiali District two Irrigation projects were under construction during the year:—

One at Anam bar near Duki for utilizing the flood water brought down the Anambar river. This water will be used for irrigating a stretch of land that has hitherto lain waste at the foot of the hills bordering the Thal plain to the north-east of the village of Manki. The option of cultivating these lands will be given to Hazara immigrants and it is hoped that by this a start will be made towards attracting these hard-working and useful colonists to settle in Baluchistan.

The other project was to again bring into use an irrigation regulator from the Nari river. This regulator was originally designed as an improvement on the "kacha band" system by which the zemindars were taking off water for their lands. But unfortunately the channel leading from it was aligned too near the river bank and a heavy flood obliterated it. The channel was not reconstructed and the zemindars reverted to their former system of using the Nari river water by means of "kacha bands." The present scheme is to make use of the regulator by means of a channel aligned above the reach of floods.

An inexpensive scheme suggested by Mr. Mellor for the cultivation of the Nushki Dak lands by constructing a band across the Bur Nullah was started during the year under report, but had to be postponed owing to the difficulty of procuring labour in a year of such unusual drought.

In the Khan's lands near Jacobabad the Uch and Manoutie Rajwahs mentioned in last year's report were completed and opened in July.

The construction of a new branch of the Begari Canal and of two new distributaries from the Uch Rajwah are under consideration by the Canal Department of Sind. It is also hoped that it will be possible to extend the Unarwah Canal so as to irrigate lands near Nasirabad.

V.—Finance.

The year under review was the first year of the new Provincial Settlement and the Imperial assignment granted was R17,06,280 as against R12,81,000 in the past. The total receipts under all heads including the assignment were R25,85,530, the actual Civil and Public Works Department revenue being R8,79,250.

The total expenditure was R24,40,323.

The last two months' accounts had however not been verified when the above calculations were made.

VI.—Settlement Operations.

A survey and record-of-rights were prepared for 3 circles of the Hindubagh Tahsil and for the whole of the Killa Saifulla Tahsil, an area of over 36,000 acres. A traverse survey was commenced in Bori.

Nasirabad Niabat.—The survey of the Khan's lands watered by the Desert Canal has been completed by the Sind Canal Department, while that of the lands watered by the Begari Canal has been commenced and will be completed next year.

VII.—Survey.

The survey operations carried out in Baluchistan during 1902-1903 included traverses for settlement survey purposes in the Zhob and Bori valleys.

VIII.—Judicial.

The number of cases disposed of during the year was 15,238 as against 17,119 last year. The largest decreases were in Zhob (1,207) and in Thal-Chotiali (618)and the fact that certain tracts in these districts have lately been brought under settlement survey does not seem to have been without its effect in causing this diminution.

The number of cases tried by Jirga was 4,324 or 701 more than last year. The increase occurred mostly in Kalat.

IX.—Registration.

Total receipts from Registration were R2,546-8-0 or R844-12-0 more than last year. The increase was due to registrations of land effected in connection with the enlargement of the Quetta Cantonment.

The total expenditure amounted to R1,024-1-6.

X.—Police.

The number of cognizable cases during the year was 1,895, a slight increase of 65 over last year's figures. This is, however, due to the increase of cases under section 34 of the Police Act. Eliminating cases under this section, the figures read 534 against 681, or a decrease of 147, which, considering that the year under review was marked by much scarcity, is decidedly satisfactory.

XI.—Jails.

The number of prisoners received in the Jails was :—

Males	2,552
Females	86
Total.	2,638

The total expenditure came to R21,641-11-5 as against R23,151-1-9 last year giving an average cost per prisoner of R85-3-5 per annum.

It may be noted that this average is calculated from the Jail returns of the Province. Of the number of prisoners sent to Jail comparatively few stay there for a whole year.

XII.—Murderous Outrages.

Three murderous outrages occurred during the year.

(1) On the 27th April 1902, Ata Khan, Sulemanzai, Kibzai, aided by a woman, the wife of another man with whom he had an intrigue, killed Duffadar Rur Singh of the 4th Bengal Lancers as he came out of the Murgha fort, where he was stationed, in the early morning.

In this case both man and woman were hopelessly involved and neither could return home. The woman's misconduct was known, her husband was out with gun and sword in search of her and death stared them both in the face.

They resolved to die together and suicide in their case took the form of killing a Sikh and being killed.

After arrest the man did nothing but ask when he was to be hung, but that was the one thing that was denied him.

The case was first of all tried before the Sibi Shahi Jirga in February 1903 who took up the question of the tribal responsibility for permitting a man and woman in such circumstances to be at large and inflicted a fine of R3,500 on the section of the Kibzai tribe concerned. Such sentences as this inflicted by a Jirga of their own chiefs are most satisfactory and must have an excellent and salutary effect throughout the Province.

The woman died in hospital but the man was tried by the Court of Sessions on the 9th March 1903, and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for life and thirty lashes.

The effect in cases of this sort where the murderer is captured alive and is kept under trial until all his antecedents and everything connected with the case, including the responsibility of others, has been thoroughly sifted, is much more lasting and has a much more deterrent effect than if he were tried and executed at once. Once the murderer is dead every mouth is closed and no information is obtainable.

(ii) On the 24th November 1902, Mewa, a Siyani Bozdar from Bozdar in the Dera Ghazi Khan District, attacked and killed a syce named Pooran, of the 4th Bengal Lancers, at Rankan in the Barkhan Tahsil, and but for his immediate capture by sowars of the Regiment he would probably have done more harm. Mewa on being captured tried to save his people from the demands of justice by declaring himself to be a Lohrani Marri and giving a fictitious name. The Motabirs of the Hasni Khetrans among whom he had been living for the last two years also pretended not to know him, but on the police discovering the real name and section of the accused they acknowledged the facts pleading that they had affected ignorance in the first instance for fear of getting into trouble. Security has been taken from these Motabirs. The murderer, his two brothers and one Sahiban Shahani, Leghari, and various others, who are suspected of having been aware of the accused's intention, are under detention. The accused will be tried under the Murderous Outrages Act, and the case regarding the tribal responsibility of the Hasni Khetrans will be laid before the next Fort Munro Jirga.

(iii) On the 11th February 1903, Wazir Khan, son of Samalan, Pirkhani Mengal, a Brahui subject of the Kalat State, made a murderous attack on and wounded a Transport Duffadar named Mukand Singh, at Sibi. The fanatic was captured and the case is under enquiry.

The Duffadar has recovered from his wounds.

XIII.—Forests. The area of Reserved Forests which remains at 203 square miles, underwent no change during the year. Several schemes for bringing new tracts under reservation, including a proposal to place certain unclassed forests within a circle of 30 miles round Loralai under the management of the Forest Department, are under consideration. The forests, as in the case of the crops, public health, revenue and most other things in the Province, suffered from the dryness of the season.

Natural reproduction was at a standstill, many saplings died, while plantation work was disappointing and the scarcity of fodder helped to swell the number of grazing offences.

To meet this want of fodder, areas in different parts, aggregating 15 square miles, were opened under permit to grazing.

The outturn of timber and firewood shows an increase of 26,523 cubic feet as compared with the previous year, but efforts are being made to reduce what is an undue strain on local forests, by the importation of timber and fuel from Sind.

The reduction of the yearly deficit from R12,181 to R8,394 is due to savings under the head of establishment owing to Mr. Down, Deputy Conservator of Forests, being relieved during the year and his place being taken by Bhai Sadhu Singh, an Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests.

XIV.—Public Works. The total outlay on Public Works in the Province, exclusive of irrigation, amounted to R3,09,200.

When, however, the cost of repairs and maintenance of roads and buildings which approximately came to R1,42,000, charges for establishment, tools

and plant, another R55,000 odd, and the final instalment of the contribution to the Chaman Water Supply, *viz.*, R23,000, are eliminated, the net amount for expenditure on new works comes down to a little under R90,000. Of this sum R22,000 had to be expended on works in progress from last year, leaving the small balance of about R68,000 for new original works.

Three new bungalows were built or purchased at Quetta at a cost of some R40,000, quarters were provided for the Agent to the Governor-General's and Revenue Commissioner's clerks at Ziarat, and various minor works carried out.

No new roads were initiated but the Musa Khel-Drug road was continued and the Nushki road improved, while certain improvements were made in the Dâk Bungalows and Rest Houses and new wells dug on the Nushki-Seistan Trade route.

XV.—Railways.

Appendix No. 13 shows the outward and inward rail-borne traffic of Baluchistan for the year 1902-1903.

The survey of a line from Quetta to Nushki having been completed, the sanction of the Secretary of State was received in August 1902, for the commencement of preliminary work on the Nishpa tunnel and on the five miles of heavy work in the Sheikh Wasil Gorge. These being the only two difficult pieces of work in the first 50 miles of the extension, it was thought that considerable time would be saved by starting work on them at once.

Work at both places has been commenced and a considerable amount of earthwork completed.

A temporary line has been laid from Spezand (on the main line) to Nishpa, a distance of six miles, to facilitate the carriage of heavy tools and plant.

From Nishpa to Sheikh Wasil, a distance of 23 miles, a cart road has been completed and at both places quarters for the Railway Staff have been built.

The heading of the Sheikh Wasil tunnel is through and material for the large bridges in the Gorge is being collected.

It is estimated that the Nishpa tunnel will take two years to complete.

XVI.—Medical and Sanitary, 1902.

The general health of the Province was on the whole not so good as in average years and this is put down to the partial famine resulting from the continued drought which injuriously affected the health of the people.

Some compensation was, however, afforded by the absence of malaria to any large extent, except in the few odd corners of the country where rain was received. In these too the type was mild.

Mosquitoes as a rule are not generally common in Baluchistan but an attempt was made by the Civil Surgeon at Loralai to prevent their breeding in that place, Duki and Killa Saifulla.

Dysentery and common affections of the eye were very common owing to scarcity, coarse food and the exposure to the all-pervading glare and dust of a rainless year.

There were no outbreaks of Cholera or any fatal epidemic disease.

The number of in-door and out-door patients treated at Dispensaries shows a steady increase, the total attendance, which was 165,011 in 1899, having increased in 1902 to 213,519. This and the increased attendance of women and children is very satisfactory.

The number of operations performed shows the rather large decrease of 1,190, mostly in minor cases. The explanation given was that the people had no leisure to attend hospital for local complaints.

This was not accepted by the Agent to the Governor-General and it is hoped that the people will resort more freely to dispensaries for operations if the dispensaries are more frequently visited by the Inspecting Officer.

A large number of important operations were performed at the Quetta Civil Hospital where in a good many cases young military Surgeons voluntarily gave their assistance.

Small-pox lingered in all districts, but no very extensive or severe outbreak was experienced anywhere.

The striking feature in the number of vaccinations is the increase of 1,515 over the figures of last year.

Loralai has been supplied with pipe water, reported to be of excellent quality, from the Pathankot Spring and it is hoped that the reputation of this

station for unhealthiness will cease. Water from the Nari river is also being brought in to Sibi in pipes.

The plague camp has been removed for the summer to Hirok in the Bolan instead of Shahrig. Two imported cases were discovered at Sibi and one at Quetta in time for steps to be taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

An outbreak of plague at Sonmiani in Las-Bela was stamped out by complete evacuation of the village for several months.

XVII.—Veterinary.

During the year an average of 37 Government Stallions has been maintained in Baluchistan. Of these the larger number were Arabs and the remainder thoroughbred Australian and English horses.

The services of these horses were fully utilised and 1,986 mares were covered, showing a slight decrease on the year before when 3 or 4 more stallions were available.

The results of the coverings during 1901-1902 are disappointing, out of 2,032 mares served, only 513 foals were traced, 1,059 mares being returned as not held and the remaining 460 as untraceable.

The Fairs at Quetta in September and at Sibi in February were held as usual. The latter owing to the drought and general scarcity in the land and to its following closely on the Jacobabad Fair (the usual date for which was unexpectedly altered) showed a considerable falling off in the numbers exhibited. The Cattle Show held at Sibi in conjunction with the Horse Fair also showed a large decrease in the number of exhibits. Kachi, the country at the foot of the hills, is the only district in Baluchistan that possesses good cattle. The need for Arab stallions for the service of unbranded mares has recently been met by placing two stallions each at Quetta, Pishin, Mastung, and Kalat. The last named stand is much appreciated by the Jhalawan tribesmen. The question of providing stallions for unbranded mares is to be discussed with the Director General of the Remount Department at the next Quetta Horse Show.

The cost of the Department in Baluchistan for the year has been R52,946-9-2 as against R53,840-9-1 last year.

XVIII.—Education.

Endeavours have been made of late years to employ a larger number of Muhammadans in the various offices in Baluchistan, but the attempts to increase the percentage of Muhammadan employés have hitherto met with limited success owing to the fact that good Hindu clerks are far more easily obtainable than good Muhammadan clerks.

It may be useful to note therefore the progress of education in this province amongst local Muhammadans. In the Administration Report for 1886-1887 Sir Oliver St. John had occasion to observe that education in Baluchistan is "chiefly remarkable for its almost entire absence" and that "the inhabitants of the country, whether Pathan, Baluch or Brahui, are still ignorant of the value of education, and so far from welcoming the boon of what is practically free instruction for their children, expect rather that they should receive some pecuniary reward for sending them to school at all." There were at that time only three schools in Baluchistan, *viz.*, at Quetta, Sibi, and Kurk (near Sibi).

Six years later in 1892-1893 there had been considerable improvement, and Sir James Browne was able to record in his Administration Report for that year that "education is making rapid strides in Baluchistan." The number of schools had increased to five in the Quetta-Pishin District, one in Thal-Chotiali and one in Zhob, and the number of Muhammadans attending them was 196 including 104 local Pathan, Brahui, and Baluch boys.

It is satisfactory to note that the returns for the year now under report show a marked advance from the state of things obtaining when Sir James Browne wrote his report ten years ago. There are now 27 schools in the Province which contained on the 31st March 1903 a total of 1,211 pupils, of whom 362 were local Muhammadans. It may therefore perhaps be fairly hoped that the difficulty of obtaining educated Muhammadans for clerical and other appointments will not only become less year by year, but that it is destined before long to disappear altogether.

Wherever possible a stipulation has been made that political allowances which have devolved on boys owing to the death of their fathers should be paid only so long as the boy continue to attend school and are well reported on.

One of the latest pupils to join the Sandeman School at Quetta is the son of Koki Sardar, the well known head of the Panjdeh Turkoman sowars attached to the Meshed Agency, who has done such good and faithful service ever since the time of the Afghan Boundary Commission of 1884—1886.

XIX.—Census and Gazetteers.

Mr. Hughes-Buller remained on special duty in connection with the preparation of the Baluchistan Census Report, and the revision of the Imperial Gazetteer throughout the year, with the exception of about two months during which he was on special duty at Delhi. The Census Report was completed and published in the Autumn in two volumes; the first volume containing the Report and Imperial Tables, and the second the Provincial Tables. After completing the Census Report, Mr. Hughes-Buller commenced collecting material for the revision of the Imperial Gazetteer, which requires to be rewritten owing to the extension and development of the Agency, and issued a lengthy set of questions to be answered by Tahsildars and others. The work of revising the Gazetteer will be based on the answers to these questions. Towards the end of the year, orders were also received for the preparation of a series of District Gazetteers, the scheme for which has now taken shape. Mr. Hughes-Buller has also been appointed Superintendent of Ethnography for the Province but work had only just begun at the close of the year under report. Rai Sahib Diwan Jamiat Rai was Assistant to Mr. Hughes-Buller throughout the year.

XX.—Volunteers.

During the year volunteering has been popular and satisfactory progress has been made.

Major McMahon, Revenue Commissioner, took up the command of the corps and was ably assisted by Captain Anscomb, V.D., the former Commandant, who then became Adjutant.

The corps, which consisted of one company 116 strong last year, has been formed into 2 companies, one rifle and one mounted, with a total of 166 of all ranks.

The formation of a cadet section was also sanctioned and Martini-Henry Carbines issued for its use.

The shooting of the corps has greatly improved since its rearmament with the ·303 rifle which was effected during the year. Out of the total of 166 Volunteers 118 qualified as extra efficients and 12 as efficients, while out of 130 who completed the annual course of Musketry no less than 101 were marksmen. These figures speak for themselves.

The annual inspection was carried out by Colonel F. H. Kelly, R.E., Assistant Adjutant General, Quetta District, on the 20th of November 1902. Major-General Hill, Inspector General of Volunteers in India, also inspected the corps in September. The reports of both these officers were most favourable. Brigadier-General Collins in his remarks on the annual inspection report stated that Government received full value for the money expended on this corps.

During the Autumn manœuvres of the Quetta garrison the experiment of manning an armoured train with Volunteers was carried out, thus enabling the corps to witness and take part with the regular troops in the operations round the Bostan position.

Sergeant W. L. Shaw was selected to represent the Corps at His Majesty's Coronation in London and 9 Non-Commissioned Officers and Volunteers were present at the Delhi Durbar.

XXI.—Native States.

Kalat.—His Highness Mir Mahmud Khan, G.C.I.E., Khan of Kalat, was present at the Imperial Durbar held at Delhi in January 1903. *En route* to Delhi His Highness paid short visits to several places of interest and before returning to Kalat visited Agra, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Bhopal, Bombay, and Karachi.

Beyond this tour His Highness remained at his capital throughout the year.

Arrangements were made during the year for giving the Ex-Khan of Kalat, Mir Khudadad Khan, a change of residence from Loralai to Pishin. The Ex-Khan and his family have now been accommodated in the Pishin Fort which was evacuated by the Native Infantry Regiment hitherto quartered there on the 28th April 1903. The Ex-Khan has expressed his satisfaction and pleasure at the change.

During the year under report the appointment of a Native Assistant to the Political Agent, Kalat, was sanctioned with a view to the exercise of better control over the Sarawan country. A new Levy Thana was also established at Mungachar, this making the third Thana in the Sarawan country, *viz.*, Aloo, Mastung, and Mungachar.

Jhalawan.—The state of the Jhalawan country compares unfavourably with that of the Sarawan country and the absence of Sardars who are able and willing to keep their tribesmen in order, is much felt.

When the Jhalawan subsidies suggested by Sir James Browne in 1893 were granted it was hoped that the existing state of disorder would improve. This hope has not been realized. The present Jhalawan Chief, Sardar Pasand Khan Zarakzai, a brother of the redoubtable Sardar Gauhar Khan, who was killed fighting in 1895, though possessing a great reputation for personal courage has little control over the numerous and refractory Jhalawan tribes beyond his own and a few small clans. The remaining tribes are not only not under his influence but are in some cases antagonistic to him.

Sardar Shakar Khan, the Chief of the powerful Mengal tribe, who ranks next to Pasand Khan amongst the Jhalawan Sardars, is the son of the celebrated Nur Din who organized the rebellion against the Khan in 1876 and together with nearly all the leading Mengals was then killed by order of the Khan.

Shakar Khan in no way resembles his father and is incapable of controlling his restless tribe.

Both Pasand Khan and Shakar Khan are hostile to the present Khan of Kalat and resent any attempt at control or interference with their tribes by his officials.

From the want therefore of a leader of commanding personality and strength of character whom all the wild and lawless Jhalawans would be prepared to obey and follow, and from the absence of any control on the part of the Khan of Kalat, the state of this inaccessible tract of country seems likely to drift from bad to worse unless something is done to keep the peace. A proposal has been made to the Government of India for the appointment of a capable Native Official to reside at Khozdar in the heart of the Jhalawan country, whose presence it is believed would exercise a restraining influence over the Chiefs and tribesmen alike and whose object would be to hold the balance between the Khan and Sardars and between the Sardars themselves, and also to keep the Khan and the Political Agent thoroughly informed of every change in the political situation.

The long standing dispute between the Mengals and the Chuttas for the possession of the Saruna Valley, and other pressing cases of importance, made it necessary for Major Showers to proceed to the Jhalawan country immediately after returning from the Delhi Coronation Durbar in the Spring of 1903. Some 126 cases including the Mengal-Chutta dispute mentioned above were satisfactorily settled. Some important Jhalawan cases were also dealt with, including one between the Khan's Naib of Khozdar and certain Mengal cultivators. This latter case has unfortunately since the close of the year blazed up afresh and bids fair to culminate in further serious tribal disturbances.

Sardar Imam Bakhsh, Sarpara, who in consequence of a dispute with the Adamzais went to Afghanistan during 1898, has returned with a following of some 500 families of various tribes. The reason given by the Sardar for his return was that they were unable to tolerate the exactions of His Highness the Amir's Officials, and the return of many other refugees from Afghanistan shows that there has been a change of policy at Kabul and that the present Amir is not inclined to continue his father's encouragement in the shape of taccavi advances and otherwise, to needy or discontented tribesmen from British territory.

The question of restoring to Sardar Imam Bakhsh the tribal lands at Kirdagap now under attachment in connection with a sum of R1,600 due by the Sardar on account of Taccavi advances given to him before his departure from Baluchistan was under consideration when the year closed.

Makran.—The Sultan of Maskat has lately shown a desire to assimilate the customs tariff at Gwadar with that in force at Maskat.

Hitherto certain commodities could be imported duty free while the rate on dutiable articles was 4 per cent. *ad valorem.*

Goods from the interior were taxed at the same rate of 4 per cent., the dues being collected on the the sea shore at the time of export and not at the time of arrival in Gwadar.

Recently, however, officials of the Sultan arrived at Gwadar and fixed the duty on all goods whether imported into the place by sea or land at the Maskat customs rate of 4 per cent. to 5 per cent., and arranged that the duty on goods from the interior should be collected outside the town at the time of entry and not on the beach when ready for export.

The Gwadar traders object both to the raising of the duty and to the levy of the tax at time of entry on imports by land, and have represented their grievances to the Sultan. It seems likely that, unless the Sultan of Maskat speedily takes measures to remove the causes of discontent, a great deal of the Gwadar trade will pass to Pasni.

In fact some traders are said to have already removed from Gwadar to Pasni and there seems to be an undoubted tendency on the part of the Makran Coast traders to turn their attention towards the latter port. The Nazim of Makran has moreover reported that the Pasni customs contract for the current year has been sold for ₹16,500 against ₹9,000 last year. This large increase may be taken as a sure sign that the place is rising in public estimation, and this opinion is shared by the Nazim who has posted one of his principal officials there and has built a Thana and is sinking wells. Proposals are now before the Government of India for opening a Postal and Telegraph Office at Pasni and for the erection of a landing stage and it is satisfactory to record that immediately after the close of the year the steamers of the B. I. S. N. Company on the Persian Gulf line commenced calling fortnightly at Pasni.

The operations carried out by the troops with Major Showers during his trip through Makran last year, which included the capture and punishment of most of the bad characters of the country at Nodiz Fort as described in last year's report, have had a most excellent effect. Makran has been undisturbed during the year for the first time for a long time past and the Nazim has had time to devote the whole of his attention to the administration which has been attended with very satisfactory results.

The budget estimates for 1902-1903 submitted by the Nazim show an estimated closing balance of ₹12,717-10-6, and if peace continues in the country it is hoped that this may be maintained. The good work of Mir Mehrulla Khan, was recognised by the Government of India, by the bestowal upon him of the distinction of a C.I.E. on the 1st January 1903.

Las Bela.—The relations between the Jam, Mir Kamal Khan, and his Wazir, Khan Bahadur Haji Ahmad Yar Khan, continued to be satisfactory.

The Jam attended the Imperial Durbar at Delhi and was present at all the principal functions.

Mir Murad Ali Khan, a brother of the Jam, who went to Afghanistan in 1896, returned to Baluchistan in February last.

The Jam at first said that he did not wish Mir Murad Ali Khan to return to Las Bela and the latter was accordingly detained at Gulistan pending the settlement of the question of his future residence and the grant to him of a maintenance allowance.

The Jam subsequently expressed his desire for the return of Mir Murad Ali to Las Bela and granted him an allowance of ₹300 per mensem and Mir Murad Ali is now on his way to Las Bela.

Kharan.—Sardar Sir Nauroz Khan, K.C.I.E., Naushirwani, of Kharan, was present at the Delhi Coronation Durbar and remained at Delhi for some time after the close of the Durbar for the benefit of his health.

During his absence Kharan was administered by Mir Yakub Khan, the Chief's eldest son, and the District was quiet throughout the year.

XXII.—Frontier.

The Western Frontiers of Baluchistan enjoyed complete rest and immunity from raids and disturbances throughout the year under review.

The Mahsud Waziris, formerly the most troublesome neighbours of Baluchistan, have not been responsible for a single raid.

This satisfactory state of affairs is of course due to the lesson they received during the blockade and to the greater control exercised over them by the North-West Frontier Province under the new arrangements.

The Largha Sheranis have given no trouble to the Baluchistan authorities during the year, although Ahmad Khan, the murderer of Arbab Farid Khan, a North-West Frontier Province Extra Assistant Commissioner, in February 1902, has not yet been caught.

Persian border. Makran.—In accordance with the arrangement arrived at in 1902 between the Governor-General of Kerman and the Political Agent, Kalat, the Deputy Governor of Bampur and the Nazim of Makran met at a place called Pishin on the Persian side of the border opposite Mand in Makran on the 25th January 1903 for the settlement of pending border cases.

This meeting was satisfactory, some 57 cases being dealt with and the readiness of the Deputy Governor of Bampur on this occasion to co-operate with us was evinced by the demolition of three forts under his orders in punishment of the hesitation of the people to facilitate the settlement of certain cases in which they were concerned.

Mashkhel.—A small Thana consisting of a munshi and 4 Kalat Levy Sowars temporarily established by the Political Agent, Kalat, at Ladgasht in Mashkhel in July 1902, has proved useful for the purpose of keeping the Political Agent of Kalat informed of events in that remote part of the border and assisting the Naushirwanis and Rekis to preserve amicable relations. A permanent munshi will shortly be posted there.

Muhammad Umar, Naushirwani.—In paragraph 15 of his Report the Political Assistant, Chagai, gives an account of the dash made by Muhammad Umar through the Chagai District from Persia to Afghanistan in May 1902. Early in October of the same year Muhammad Umar re-entered Persian territory with an armed following and proceeded to Magas whence he returned in December, *viâ* Diwan Chah and Hormak in Persia to Garmsel in Afghanistan, taking with him his family, a large amount of baggage and over a hundred followers. At the time of writing Muhammad Umar is reported to be in Kandahar and the Amir has promised not to allow him to live near the British Border.

Afghan Border.

Some interesting details of the events which occurred and the state of the country along the Chagai-Afghan frontier during the year will be found recorded in paragraphs 16-20 of the Political Assistant's Administration Report.

The recovery by the Thanadar of Dalbandin, after a chase of 80 miles, of a small caravan which was being carried off by a band of Afghan robbers was a most creditable performance. This is the first offence of this kind on the trade route for 2½ years.

On the Chaman and Pishin borders there were two cases of violation of British territory by Afghan Khassadars. In one case two Badenzais with four camels laden with grain, which they were exporting in contravention of the Amir's orders prohibiting the export of grain, were waylaid in British territory and forcibly taken back across the border into Afghan territory by Khassadars from the Amir's post of Sara Chahan; in the second case the Kassadars of the same post attacked and robbed two Hamidzais within British territory of five donkey loads of wheat.

In the latter case the men might also have been carried back but for the timely appearance on the scene of some of our local Levies.

XXIII.—Delhi Coronation Durbar.

For several months before the event the Delhi Durbar formed a topic of much interest in the Province. Who would be invited and who would be left out of the general rejoicings were the topics of universal speculation.

The Viceroy's resolutions were to the effect that rejoicings should be held at the Head-Quarters of all Local Governments and Districts and steps were taken to illuminate public buildings, feed the poor, and to hold sports and entertainments for the children throughout Baluchistan. Invitations from the Viceroy to attend the Durbar which were much sought after and looked on as "Sanads" for the future, were issued to all leading men in the Province.

Besides the Hon'ble Colonel C. E. Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G., and certain of his officers and official guests, Baluchistan was represented at the Imperial Assemblage by His Highness the Khan of Kalat, the Jam of Las Bela, Sardar Sir Nauroz Khan, Naushirwani, Chief of Kharan, and 73 Sardars and Chiefs and some 350 Motabirs (Elders) and retainers.

His Highness the Khan of Kalat, the Jam, Sir Nauroz Khan and the 73 Sardars rode in the State Entry and were present at all the principal functions.

Amongst the honours conferred on this occasion Sardar Ghaus Bakhsh, Raisani, the Premier Chief of the Sarawans, received the distinction of a K.C.I.E., while his uncle Mir Mehrulla Khan, the Nazim of Makran, received a C.I.E.

The title of Nawab was conferred on Khan Bahadur Sardar Khair Bakhsh Marri, and Sardar Kaisar Khan Magasi; while the title of Khan Sahib was granted to Mir Rahim Khan Kurd and Haji Mulla Mastak, Jogizai. The last named it may be mentioned died shortly after the conferment of his title. There is little reason to doubt that the great gathering created a profound impression on these wild tribesmen many of whom had never been out of Baluchistan before, and that the educational and other influences gathered there will not be forgotten for many years. The universal expression was "we have never seen such sights even in our dreams" and the many stories told and the general expressions of satisfaction given to the District Officers show that the hospitality of the Government was highly appreciated and that all felt honoured by having been participators in such an event and were proud of themselves at having taken part in a gathering consisting as they described it of "twelve thousand Kursi Nashin" (seat holders) and proud of belonging to a Government which could call such an assembly together.

XXIV.—Nasirabad Niabat and new Loralai District.

The most important event of the year has been the taking over on a perpetual lease from His Highness the Khan of Kalat of the Nasirabad Niabat.

It was found that it would be to the advantage of both Kalat and the British Government if this Niabat, and certain lands adjoining it, which were already largely irrigated by British Canals, were placed entirely under British management. His Highness the Khan having realized the benefit that would accrue to his State by such an arrangement agreed to lease the Niabat to the Government of India, in perpetuity with full sovereign rights in consideration of an annual quit-rent of ₹1,17,500, commencing from the 1st April 1903.

An agreement embodying the above arrangements was signed by His Highness the Khan and the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General at Sibi on the 17th February 1903, and this was duly ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 14th May 1903.

The new tract has been called the Nasirabad Sub-Division and has been included in the new Sibi (late Thal-Chotiali) District. The opportunity of the acquisition of this Niabat has been taken to re-adjust the Agencies and Districts of the Province into more convenient administrative limits, and to form a new District with Head-Quarters at Loralai under a separate Political Agent.

Owing to the numerous changes in detail involved, this scheme will not come into force till after the close of the year under report. The Districts and Agencies affected are Zhob, Thal-Chotiali, Southern Baluchistan, and Kalat.

The Zhob District will then consist of three Tahsils—Hindubagh, Killa Saifulla, and Fort Sandeman, and the Kakar Khorasan, Mandokhel and Sherani country.

The Sibi District will consist of four Tahsils—Shahrig, Sibi, Nasirabad, and Kohlu, and the Marri and Bugti country.

The Southern Baluchistan Agency will be abolished and the charge of the Las Bela State will be included among the duties of the Political Agent, Kalat, who will have an Assistant Political Agent to assist him.

The Kalat Agency will consist of the Bolan Pass Sub-Division and the Nushki Railway limits, Kalat, Kharan, Makran, and Las Bela.

The new Loralai District will consist of five Tahsils,—Bori, Musakhel, Barkhan, Duki, and Sinjawi, the first two of which will be taken over from Zhob and the latter three from Thal-Chotiali.

XXV.—Zhob Levy Corps.

The present strength of the Zhob Levy Corps, *viz.*, four Squadrons of Cavalry and four Companies of Infantry each numbering 105 of all ranks, is the same as that which was sanctioned in 1892.

It has now been found that with the continually increasing duties and responsibilities that fall upon the corps this number of men is no longer sufficient and the necessary increase has been sanctioned.

A proposal has also been submitted for the consideration of the Government of India for strengthening the Cavalry branch of the corps.

The Zhob Levy Corps was represented at the Delhi Coronation Durbar by Major C. W. Jacob, the Commandant, and three Native officers with 13 Cavalry and 33 Infantry.

The Corps has fully maintained its reputation for usefulness and efficiency and had the honour of escorting His Excellency Lord Kitchener, the Commander-in-Chief, on his tour this Spring along the Afghan Frontier through Kakar Khorasan from Hindubagh to Gulkach and won the commendation of His Excellency for the way they performed their duty, in the following terms :—

> "On my recent tour I was much impressed by the very serviceable and efficient state of the Zhob Levies. They would be invaluable to us as scouts in any serious war and would be useful in tribal troubles further North-East."

XXVI.—Baluchistan and Brahui Yeomanry.

Further proposals have been submitted to the Government of India for the raising of a Baluchistan Yeomanry Regiment at Gumbaz in the Thal-Chotiali District to take over the Regular Cavalry outpost at that place; and a Brahui Yeomanry Regiment at Mastung between Quetta and Kalat.

Both Baluchis and Brahuis are now showing a desire for enlistment and it is most important that service should be given them.

The tribesmen as a rule are born horsemen, inured to long distances, and promise to make excellent scouts in time of war.

XXVII.—Hazara Colony.

The question of providing land for a settlement of Hazaras is one that has been for some time under consideration.

At present the stream of Hazara emigration from Afghanistan flows mainly into the Border Districts of Khaf and Bakharz in Persian Khorasan near Meshed where large tracts of land are now being brought under cultivation by these industrious people much to the benefit of the Persian Government. The Hazaras enlisted in the 24th and 26th Local Baluchistan Regiments mostly have their families with them and land upon which they can permanently settle when their time is up is a great desideratum.

Many other Hazaras come to Baluchistan for work on the Railway and Roads. These as a rule do not bring their families with them but probably would do so if there was a Hazara colony in Baluchistan in which they could settle them. Once a nucleus has been formed it is hoped that many of these Hazaras will settle down and remain with us permanently but the difficulty has been to find the available land, as waste land with a sufficient supply of water is extremely limited. It is hoped that a tract in the Thal-Chotiali plain under the new Anambar Canal (referred to in paragraph IV above) may now be acquired for the purpose and that a successful Hazara Colony may be started there.

XXVIII.—Seistan Arbitration Commission.

In January 1903, Colonel A. H. McMahon, C.S.I., C.I.E., Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan, was deputed to arbitrate between the Persians and Afghans in a dispute regarding the Helmand water and other kindred matters.

XXIX.—Weather

The year was again a bad one. With the exception of a few places which received beneficial rain rather late in the summer, the rainfall was very deficient throughout the province and the previous year's drought continued. The total average rainfall recorded at the places noted in the margin during the 11 months from April to February was 4·16 inches while that in March was 2·89 inches. The districts that suffered most from want of seasonable rain were Quetta-Pishin, Zhob and Chagai. No Khushkaba land was cultivated in Quetta-Pishin, while many springs and karezes owing to the absence of snow during the previous winter, almost entirely ran dry. The grass crops failed and considerable mortality occurred amongst cattle and sheep.

Quetta.
Pishin.
Kalat (From 1st April to 26th November).
Mach.
Nushki.
Sibi.
Shahrig.
Duki.
Fort Sandeman.
Loralai.
Hindubagh.
Killa Saifulla.

CHARLES E. YATE, *Colonel,*
Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

APPENDIX I.

Administration Report of the Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan for the year 1902-1903.

Between the 1st April and the 31st October Major McMahon visited Nushki, Shahrig and Khanozai in the Pishin Tahsil. He also inspected the Quetta Treasury. At Khanozai he went to inspect an outcrop of Chromite, the samples taken have been fairly well reported on and a Mining Lease has been granted to the firm of Messrs. Goddard & Co. of London. Tours and Inspections.

Mr. Mort, the Manager of the Khost Colliery, went with Major McMahon and his advice, as a specialist, was no doubt of great value. I was not able to do much inspection work after taking over charge on the 1st November. At first there was great uncertainty as to Major McMahon's movements, then came enforced absence at Delhi, and after that the Sibi Horse Show and Jirgahs, by which time a good deal of office work had accumulated.

On the return journey from Sibi I stayed at Harnai and Shahrig to examine a question which has long been under discussion as to the desirability of moving the Shahrig Tahsil to Harnai, mostly on account of the unhealthiness of Shahrig. I was inclined to recommend either a new tahsil on the high ground at Shahrig or a transfer of the tahsil to Harnai. Shortly after my visit the Honourable Colonel Yate visited both Harnai and Shahrig and settled the question by prohibiting the cultivation of rice within a mile of the buildings.

At Khost I went over every portion of the coal mine owned by the North-Western Railway. The output is being largely increased and the cost of production has been enormously decreased. The Provincial Revenues do not benefit by this as no royalty is charged on coal used by the Railway. If arrangements were made to supply the Commissariat Department at Quetta with coal from the Khost Colliery I believe that there would be a considerable saving to Government and a profit to the Railway. With the increased outturn the Railway now has to send its coal for consumption to longer distances than formerly. The cost of haulage is of course greater as the distance increases from the mine, and the competition with coal from other mines becomes more keen. At present prices I believe that the use of Khost coal by the Commissariat Department would reduce the expenditure on coal and patent fuel by more than 25 per cent.

Figures are given under the heading "Finance". In the Bolan Pass revenue was for the first time taken at the rate of one-sixth of the gross produce. This is the rate that is prevalent in the greater portion of Baluchistan. Land Revenue and Economic Conditions.

The rain in the earlier part of the year and in the latter part of the preceding year being deficient there was a general scarcity of grazing, and the same deficiency of rain was severely felt in the Quetta-Pishin district which is dependent on the winter rainfall. In this district a number of usually good streams quite dried up and there was no rain cultivation. In Quetta the revenue was recovered without difficulty, and in Pishin no very large remissions had to be made except in the Barshore and Toba Circles. These, like Achakzai Toba, are inhabited by poor men owning small holdings and largely dependent on their flocks. It was at one time thought that large remissions would have to be given all over Pishin but experience proved that the low cash assessment which has been in force for some years has left the people well enough off to stand a bad year.

During the summer there was very good rain in the Harnai valley and the Railway was instrumental in saving a large number of sheep that must otherwise have perished for want of grazing. Many truck loads were taken down from Pishin to Harnai and so probably saved from starvation. In the spring of 1903 a large number of sheep perished in Khorasan. They were in poor condition and unable to withstand a heavy fall of snow in which they were caught.

The only two open irrigation works in the Province are (1) the Khushdil Khan Reservoir, and (2) the Shebo Canal. The former entirely depends on flood water and as there were no floods there was no water in the reservoir and consequently no crops irrigated from it. The existing arrangements for taking in water having been found defective, a second feeder-cut has been made which should give a very large additional supply. During the past winter the reservoir has been filled as full as was considered safe, and an enormous volume of water was allowed to run down the river. Irrigation.

The Shebo Canal has a permanent flow, but scarcity of rain in the Quetta-Pishin District resulted in a very small supply of water in the canal. The area cultivated was therefore only 2,939 acres and the value of the Government share of the outturn on this only amounted to Rs17,730. The cultivators generally count on getting some assistance from rain, but in this they were disappointed, and later on when the crops were ripening a good deal of damage was done by swarms of small birds.

Two other irrigation projects were under construction during the year. One at Anambar near Duki in the Thal-Chotiali District and the other at Nari Gorge near Sibi. The former has been planned to make use of the large amount of flood water that comes down the Anambar river, this will not be stored but will be used for filling embankments in which crops will be sown. It was at first the intention to leave the construction of the embankments

to the Zemindars, but a proposal has now been made that the embankments should be made along the contours by the Irrigation Department and the land on each contour sub-divided into plots of convenient size. No definite arrangement has yet been made for the cultivation of the land, as the work has not yet been completed, but the Local Government has suggested that a Hazara Colony might be settled here.

The work at Nari Gorge is merely the improvement of an existing irrigation work. The Nari river is subject to constant and prolonged floods, the water of which would be very valuable. The lead to the existing channel is apt to get silted up after a flood and the channel becomes useless till it has been cleared, during which time much valuable water is lost. The present scheme brings the whole channel, from the river bank, under control. The return will be indirect as the revenue is taken by division of the crops, it is nevertheless estimated that the work will prove highly profitable.

A scheme for putting a dam across the Bur Nala at Nushki in order to irrigate the Dak lands has been approved, and the Irrigation Officer went to Nushki to put it in hand. He found, however, that owing to a year of unusual drought he could not get the necessary amount of animals and labour and the execution of the scheme has had to be postponed. Experiments are to be made with windmills for lifting water. Should they prove successful they may be the means of largely extending irrigation in places where water cannot be got on to culturable land except at great expense.

Finance. This was the first year of a new provincial settlement. When the budget was submitted it was assumed, in the absence of any orders to the contrary, that the assignment granted by the Imperial Government would stand at the same figure as in the past. When orders were received it was found that a number of the proposals made by the Local Government had been accepted and that the assignment had been increased. In addition to the assignment additional special grants were made by the Government of India for public works and irrigation, and the expenses connected with the preparation of the Gazetteer were directed to be shown in the provincial accounts. Owing to these reasons there were considerable differences between the figures originally sanctioned in the budget and the revised figures. The totals of receipts and expenditure were as shown below :—

	Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Actuals.
	₹	₹	₹
Receipts	22,60,920	25,76,280	25,85,530
Expenditure	22,25,330	24,72,000	24,40,323

The actuals are only approximate as they have been calculated from verified figures for ten months and unverified figures for two months.

The statement shown below shows the revenue by Major Heads of the budget.—

Heads of Revenue.	Original Estimates.	Revised Estimates.	Actuals.
Civil Department.	₹	₹	₹
I. Land Revenue	6,20,000	5,22,000	5,40,455
III. Salt	3,600	4,000	3,151
IV. Stamps	62,000	63,000	64,898
V. Excise	1,42,100	1,29,000	1,26,995
VIII. Assessed Taxes	16,340	17,000	17,267
IX. Forests	16,000	20,000	19,336
X. Registration	1,600	3,000	2,597
XVIA. Law and Justice—Courts of Law	25,000	19,000	17,543
XVIB. Ditto Jails	500	...	386
XVII. Police	5,000	39,000	32,509
XIX. Education	...	...	9
XX. Medical	1,680	2,000	1,680
XXI. Scientific and other Minor Departments	400	1,000	549
XXII. Receipts in aid of superannuation	1,600	2,000	1,951
XXIII. Stationery and Printing	400	1,000	371
XXV. Miscellaneous	7,000	13,000	14,566
XXXII. Civil Works	3,700	4,000	3,523
TOTAL	9,06,920	8,39,000	8,47,786
Public Works Department.			
XXX. Minor Works and Navigation	50,000	8,000	8,312
XXXII. Civil Works	23,000	23,000	23,152
TOTAL	73,000	31,000	31,464
Assignment.			
Assignment	12,81,000	17,06,280	17,06,280
GRAND TOTAL	22,60,920	25,76,280	25,85,530

The differences between the figures of the revised estimate and the actuals are so small as to call for no special notice.

There are however several heads under which there are considerable differences between the original and the revised estimates. Land Revenue shows a falling off of about a lakh. The estimate made by the revenue officials was R20,000 less than that adopted by the Government of India, and the balance of the deficiency, namely, R80,000, is due to scarcity which caused a fall in land revenue and grazing tax. Law and Justice shows a deficiency of R6,000; the reports of the Political Agents show that there was a decrease in the number of cases decided in Quetta-Pishin, Thal-Chotiali, and Zhob.

A statement of expenditure prepared in a similar form is given below :—

EXPENDITURE.

Heads of Expenditure.	Original Estimates.	Revised Estimates.	Actuals.
	R	R	R
Civil Department.			
1. Refunds and Drawbacks	1,800	1,000	1,257
2. Assignments and Compensations	78,980	78,000	81,694
3. Land Revenue	1,64,630	1,65,000	1,67,375
6. Stamps	1,740	1,000	1,433
11. Forests	22,000	26,000	23,240
12. Registration	600	1,000	1,186
15. Post Office	24,050	36,000	35,130
19A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law	47,170	44,000	45,724
19B. Ditto Jails	28,240	26,000	23,874
20. Police	2,54,170	2,89,000	2,81,601
22. Education	9,650	10,000	9,692
24. Medical	57,840	58,000	54,895
25. Political	12,04,180	12,02,000	11,85,062
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments	1,950	64,000	34,374
29. Superannuation allowances and pensions	3,530	4,000	5,199
30. Stationery and Printing	...	10,000	6,584
32. Miscellaneous	3,350	8,000	10,629
43. Minor Works and Navigation	...	8,000	5,338
45. Civil Works	71,450	78,000	82,641
TOTAL	19,75,330	21,09,000	20,56,928
Public Works Department.			
43. Minor Works and Navigation	40,000	80,000	74,067
45. Civil Works	2,10,000	2,83,000	3,09,328
TOTAL	2,50,000	3,63,000	3,83,395
GRAND TOTAL	22,25,330	24,72,000	24,40,323

On the expenditure side also the revised estimates correspond very closely with the actuals, The actuals are less than the revised estimate by about R30,000 under the head "Scientific and other Minor Departments". This difference will probably disappear when the verified accounts for the last two months are received. The expenditure under this head is mostly on account of the Gazetteer, and debits will no doubt be raised against Provincial Revenues by the Comptroller, India Treasuries. The increase of about R34,000 in the revised estimates over the original estimates on account of Police, on both sides of the account, is due to a change of system introduced by the Comptroller, India Treasuries, by which the pay of the Quetta Municipal and Cantonment Police is shown in the provincial accounts.

The following table shows the account of Imperial Revenue and Expenditure in Baluchistan for the year 1902-1903 :—

Heads of Revenue.	Sanctioned Estimates.	Actuals.	Heads of Expenditure.	Sanctioned Estimates.	Actuals.
	R	R		R	R
XII. Interest	6,740	9,229	23. Ecclesiastical	21,320	17,163
			25. Political	4,33,480	3,50,396
			26. Scientific and other Minor Departments—Census operations	Not known.	16,347
			27. Territorial and Political pensions	30,200	30,700
			Other heads	...	2,497
TOTAL	6,740	9,229		4,85,000	4,17,103

Taccavi Advances.

The following figures show the transactions of the Taccavi account in Baluchistan during the year 1902-1903 :—

	₹	a.	p.
1. Advances outstanding on the 31st March 1902	2,03,057	11	10
2. Advances made during the year 1902-1903	68,137	8	0
TOTAL	2,71,195	3	10
3. Realized on account of principal during 1902-1903	42,403	4	9
4. Balance outstanding on 31st March 1903	2,28,791	15	1

A sum of ₹4,995-11-11 was also realized on account of interest during the year under report.

In accordance with the usual custom the four districts of Quetta-Pishin, Thal-Chotiali, Zhob, and Chagai were each allotted ₹10,000, and ₹20,000 were retained as a reserve by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General. The allotment was subsequently increased by ₹50,000 and the total sum was, after various redistributions, allotted as below :—

	₹
Quetta-Pishin	51,000
Thal-Chotiali	10,000
Zhob	28,000
Chagai	12,000
The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General's reserve	9,000
	1,10,000

The Zhob and Chagai allotments were spent practically in full, the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General's reserve remained intact at the close of the year, Thal-Chotiali only spent ₹2,890, while Quetta-Pishin spent ₹26,350, in addition to using ₹10,000 which had originally been drawn the previous year as a Taccavi Advance for experimental wells. This sum of ₹10,000 was given to the Achakzais with the approval of the Revenue Commissioner. The large increases in the Taccavi allotment were asked for at my representation when I was Political Agent of the Quetta-Pishin District and some explanation seems desirable for asking for so much more than was required. The explanation is that the year was clearly a very bad one and my experience has taught me that the most important thing in famine administration is to get money quickly as soon as the need for it arises. My native officials impressed upon me that there was going to be a famine and though I did not believe them I thought it wise to be prepared for the worst. The money was therefore only asked for as a kind of insurance and no more was spent than was required. The rains at the time for early sowing of the rabi crop were very deficient, had they been plentiful and well timed much larger advances would probably have been required for seed and bullocks.

Settlement.

Sibi Tahsil.—Duplicate copies of the record had been completed before the year began. In May the Revenue Commissioner referred to the Local Government a question concerning Government rights in waste lands. The Local Government did not approve of the suggsetions made by Major McMahon and final orders were received immediately after the year closed. The orders now received about the rights of Government in waste lands will entail a further local inquiry, which will be begun as soon as the weather is sufficiently cool for field work in Sibi.

A report on muafis received from the Settlement Native Assistant is now under consideration.

Hindubagh and Killa Saifulla Tahsils.—A settlement survey and record-of-rights have been prepared in duplicate for three circles of the Hindubagh Tahsil and for the whole of the Killa Saifulla Tahsil. These documents deal with 110 villages and 344 mahals, covering an area of 36,355 acres. The final report as well as the report on revenue-free holdings has not yet been received. Major McMahon reported at length on the advantage of limiting settlement operations to a survey and record-of-rights and the Government of India accepted the correctness of his opinion.

Bori Tahsil.—A traverse survey has been begun, and settlement survey was to begin early in April.

General.—Settlement operations have been somewhat handicapped by the simultaneous change in the offices of Revenue Commissioner and Settlement Extra Assistant Commissioner. Settlement operations during the year have cost just under ₹30,500.

Summary Cash Assessments.

The following summary cash assessments have been sanctioned during the year.

In Quetta-Pishin, for the term of the Pishin Settlement, Land revenue ₹68-14-6, and grazing tax ₹110.

In Zhob, Grazing tax ₹80 for three years. Water mills ₹16 for three years, and ₹100 for one year.

Excise.

The monopoly of the right to sell country liquor and drugs is sold by public auction. The sales, together with license fees for the right to sell foreign liquor, realised ₹1,26,995 against ₹1,45,952 during the previous year. Income derived from auction sales is necessarily liable to considerable fluctuations.

Registration.

The total receipts under registration amounted to ₹2,546 against ₹1,703 last year. The increase is due to a large number of documents having been registered in connection with the sale of land to the military authorities for the enlargement of the Quetta Cantonment.

Local Funds and Municipalities.

The contracts for the collection of Octroi in places where farming system is still in vogue were sold for the following sums :—

	₹
Pishin	4,200
Lower Zhob	10,000
Upper Zhob	7,755
Thal-Chotiali	19,890
TOTAL	41,845

Judicial.

The details of cases decided are given in the reports of the Political Agents. The following figures show how the number of cases decided this year compares with the number decided last year :—

	Civil Suits.		Criminal trials.		Miscellaneous and Revenue cases.	
	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.
Judicial Commissioner *	*108*	87 *	*72*	61	...	...
Quetta-Pishin	*5,037*	4,657	*3,626*	3,642	*1,309*	1,670
Thal-Chotiali	*1,962*	1,787	*342*	304	*1,512*	1,107
Zhob	*511*	395	*73*	78	*2,383*	1,287
Bolan Pass	*100*	135	*21*	28	*63*	...

* These include 2 cases which were remanded under Section 566 of the Civil Procedure Code in 1901-1902 but were finally decided during 1902-1903.

An examination of the statement printed at page 51 of last year's report with the figures reported by Political Agents this year is interesting. In the Court of the Judicial Commissioner there was a decrease of work. In the Quetta-Pishin District there are no noticeable differences. In the Thal-Chotiali District there was a decrease of roughly 600 cases. About 150 of these were original Civil suits and there is a decrease of some 400 under Revenue and Miscellaneous cases. No reason for this decrease has been given and I can suggest none.

In Zhob there is a decrease of about 1,200 cases. Revenue and Miscellaneous cases together show a decrease of about 1,100 cases. If the figures are examined by Courts it will be seen that nearly the whole of the decrease is in the Courts having jurisdiction in the areas that have recently been surveyed by the Settlement Department. If the preparation of a Settlement Survey and of a record of rights has had such a marked tendency to reduce litigation it has already borne good fruit. The Political Agent attributes the decrease to a number of old standing cases having been settled last year. In the Court of the Judicial Commissioner three civil appeals and eight applications for revision were pending at the close of the year. The appeals were filed on (1) 22nd December 1902, (2) 27th January 1903, (3) 3rd February 1903, and are all against my own orders, passed when I was Deputy Commissioner of the Quetta-Pishin District. They cannot therefore be heard until such time as I am relieved or some other officer is authorised to hear them. The difficulty of disposing or these appeals was brought to the notice of the Local Government on the 26th February 1903.

Jails.

The average number of prisoners in custody has gone down in every district, from 71 to 67 in Quetta-Pishin from 130 to 123 in Thal-Chotiali, and from 89 to 58 in Zhob. Owing to high prices there has been in every district a rise in the cost of maintenance per head.

Education.

The number of schools in Baluchistan was as follows :—

	1902-1903.	1901-1902.
High School, Quetta	1	1
Middle School (European and Eurasian School, Quetta, and Barnes School, Sibi)	2	2
Primary (including European and Eurasian school at Sibi)	24	21
	27	24

The number of pupils, the income and the cost of the schools were 1,211, ₹32,002, and ₹32,520, respectively, against 1,057, ₹29,344 and ₹28,480 in the preceding year.

Major McMahon while sending his proposals for the present quinquennial settlement asked for ₹9,220 extra to be given for expenditure under this head for the following improvements to be carried out during the currency of the present settlement :—

(i) To take over the Primary Schools at Kawas and Duki which were wholly maintained from the Shahrig Bazar Fund.

(ii) To provide 10 more Primary Schools in Zhob and Thal-Chotiali.

(iii) To appoint a District Inspector of Schools to supervise the existing schools and the organization of new schools.

The Government of India accepted Major McMahon's proposals. The proposal at (i) was carried out with effect from the 1st May 1902.

The proposal at (ii) is being gradually carried out. A Primary School was opened at Kohlu from the 1st August 1902 and two new schools were established at Nushki and Drug from the 1st March 1903.

With regard to (iii) it is proposed to have a European Inspector of Schools jointly with the North-West Frontier Province. The scheme is still under consideration.

Plague.

Plague precautions adopted in previous years were continued during the year under report, and a camp of inspection was maintained in the summer at Hirok and during the winter at Sibi. The number of persons passed at the railway station was 13,788; 26,479 were disinfected and 8,302 who came from infected areas were segregated for 10 days. Not a single case of plague was detected during the year, but some cases came into the camp shortly after the close of the year.

The usual pilgrims' observation camp was opened at Sibi from 16th November 1902 to 31st January 1903: only 14 pilgrims were admitted into the camp; out of these two proceeded to the Hedjaz and the remainder were allowed to return to their homes as they had not sufficient money for the intended journey.

The direct expenditure incurred on the maintenance of these camps amounted to Rl0,359-12-7 (exclusive of the salary of the Medical Officer in charge). This expenditure is charged to the Civil and Military excluded Local Funds of the Agency.

Public Health.

The Political Agents report that on the whole the public health during the year was good with the exception that small-pox appeared in some places. The people have no objection to vaccination, as far as my experience goes but they are more anxious to be vaccinated when in immediate danger of the disease than at other times. This leads me to think that some system might with advantage be devised which would make the vaccinating staff more elastic. At present there is a fixed number of Vaccinators to which it is difficult to add on emergency; what is wanted is a reserve of trained men to draw upon.

Employment of Muhammadans.

The percentage of Muhammadans in the various offices has fallen from 44·7 to 43·47 in spite of the efforts made to increase the percentage. The fact is that it is much easier to get a good Hindu clerk than it is to get a good Muhammadan clerk and as long as this is the case it seems inevitable that those whose first object is to keep their offices in a state of efficiency must employ Hindus.

J. RAMSAY, *Major,*
Offg. Revenue and Judl. Commr. in Baluchistan.

APPENDIX II.

Administration Report of the Quetta-Pishin District for the year 1902-1903.

* * * *

Land Revenue. From December 1901 to March 1902, neither snow nor rain fell in the Agency and the year under report was exceptionally dry. There was no Khuskaba cultivation and the water in many of the springs and karezes almost disappeared.

There was considerable mortality among the flocks of the Achakzais of Toba and many of the flock-owners of Quetta and Pishin migrated to Thal-Chotiali and Zhob in the hope that they would get pasturage for their animals in those districts. The Nomads who usually come to this district in large numbers were hardly seen.

Conditions being so unfavourable no revenue could be collected from the people of Toba Achakzai, Toba Kakri, and Barshore. In Quetta remissions and suspensions aggregating R278-13-0 and R1,116-2-9 were sanctioned, while the question of the remission of a sum of R873-10-3 is under consideration.

For Pishin, excluding Toba Kakri and Barshore, recommendations were made for remissions and supensions aggregating R1,447-1-10 and R4,099-12-8. Revenue was collected in Quetta without any difficulty but in Pishin considerable difficulty was experienced as very little revenue had been collected up to the 15th January 1903. This was due to the fact that the Extra Assistant Commissioner, R. S. Uttam Chand, had made it known, without any authority, that large remissions and suspensions would be granted. In December 1902, the Revenue Commissioner and the Political Agent carefully examined the circumstances of Pishin and it was decided that the remissions and suspensions recommended by the Extra Assistant Commissioner were quite unnecessary. He was, therefore, ordered on the 19th December 1902 to get in as much revenue as possible. On 15th January 1903 he was withdrawn from Pishin to preside over the Sibi Jirgas and it was found necessary to strengthen the Pishin staff by the special deputation to it of Levy Inspector Arbab Kurram Khan. By the 31st March 1903 the total amount of Revenue collected was R56,772-5-5. In some of the circles the poorer really were unable to pay their revenue and this was accordingly allowed to stand over for collection hereafter or for remission. The amounts thus left outstanding aggregate R11,616-15-11.

* * * *

Irrigation. The rain which fell late in the year filled the Khushdil Khan reservoir and it would seem that the Tor Murgha Feeder cut referred to in last year's report will be the success it was expected to be.

Settlement Operations. The settlement of the district was completed before the year began.

* * * *

Education. Out of 21 boys who went up from the Sandeman School, Quetta, for the "Middle School" examination of the Punjab University 16 were successful while 10 out of 13 passed the "Entrance". These results speak well for the School and are creditable to the teaching staff.

During the year a new Primary School was opened at Nauhissar and applications have been received that schools may be opened in other villages.

* * * *

Judicial and Registration. As compared with 1901-1902 there has been a decrease of 380 in civil suits and of 21 in Jirga cases. There is a large increase in the number of registrations due chiefly to the transfer of a number of holdings to the Quetta Cantonment.

Frontier. Nothing particular to record.

External Land Trade. The following figures show the imports and exports (exclusive of rail-borne traffic) during the year under report and the year 1901-1902. Enquiries are being made as to the reason for the large decrease shown under both heads :—

	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	R	R
Imports	14,82,863	7,85,565	...	6,97,298
Exports	7,13,164	5,91,496	...	1,21,668

Health and Sanitation. Public health both in the town of Quetta and in the District was good and no reports of epidemics were received except from Panjpai where it seems typhus fever carried off some 10 persons in December 1902.

Taccavi advances. During the year taccavi advances aggregating R36,350 where made to the people mostly for seed grain. This includes a sum of R14,072 given to the Achakzais of Toba for seed-rain, food, and the improvement of their Karezes.

Employment of Muhammadans.

Efforts are being made to carry out the orders of the Local Government in regard to the employment of Muhammadans; but in this Agency, as elsewhere in Baluchistan, the greatest difficulty is experienced in getting Muhammadans with sufficient educational qualifications. Out of 4 vacancies which occurred 2 were filled up by the appointment of Hindus as it was not possible to get properly qualified Muhammadans.

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F. MACDONALD, *Major,*
Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin.

APPENDIX III.

Administration Report of the Thal-Chotiali District for the year 1902-1903.

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1. The actual receipts under this head amounted to ₹2,26,741-3-11, being a net decrease of ₹17,489-10-5 as compared with the actual receipts of the past year. **Land Revenue.**

Names of Tahsils.	Actual Land revenue receipts for 1901-1902.	Actual Land revenue receipts for 1902-1903.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Sibi	81,896 9 11	90,339 2 10	8,442 8 11	.....
Shahrig	30,579 12 8	28,148 5 5	.....	2,431 7 3
Duki	63,752 12 2	49,011 0 11	.....	14,741 11 3
Barkhan	36,395 8 5	28,356 7 0	.....	8,039 1 5
Kohlu	11,953 6 1	13,024 14 3	1,071 8 2	.....
Sinjawi	19,652 3 6	17,860 8 0	.....	1,791 11 6
Royalty on coal	9 7	13 6	3 11	.....
TOTAL	2,44,230 14 4	2,26,741 3 11	9,514 5 0	27,003 15 5
	.....	...	17,489 10 5 net decrease.	

The decrease in Duki and Barkhan Tahsils is due partly to want of seasonable rain and partly to damage caused by locusts and hail. The increase under Sibi is due to excellent Kharif crops.

2. The total net collections amounted to ₹2,26,741-3-11 as against ₹2,44,230-14-4 for last year. In addition to this a sum of ₹146-10-0 was remitted and a sum of ₹237-11-7 remained outstanding at the close of the year.

3. The actual grants on account of assignments of land revenue made during the year under report amounted to ₹14-3-0.

4. The annual Sibi Horse Show was held at Sibi on the 9th February 1903 and the three subsequent days. The total number of animals exhibited was 515, as against 999 shown during the previous year. The large decrease is partly due to the Show following so closely on the Jacobabad Horse Fair and partly to the scarcity prevailing in the Agency. Twenty-five remounts were purchased for the Native Cavalry and nine for Zhob Levy Corps. In addition to the above three young stock were purchased by the Remount Agent. The average price paid for each remount was ₹191. **Sibi Horse Show.**

The Cattle Show, Sibi, was also held in conjunction with the Horse Show. One hundred head of cattle were exhibited as against 243 shown last year. The Transport Department did not buy this year. Hence the decrease.

5. The total number of prisoners at the close of the year was 140 as against 142 in the preceding year. The total expenditure incurred in guarding and maintaining the prisoners during the year amounted to ₹9,562-12-3 and the average cost per head to ₹77-11-11. **Jails.**

6. The total amount to the credit of the Funds on 31st March 1903 was ₹19,085-5-8. **Local Funds.**

7. With the exception of small-pox the general health of the people was good throughout the year. **Public Health.**

8. The Plague Inspection Camp was maintained at Hirok during the summer and at Sibi during the winter. The number of persons examined and disinfected was 48,569 and of persons segregated for a period of 10 days 8,302.

9. Advances amounting to ₹2,690 were made during the year under the Land Improvement and Agricultural Loans Acts. On the 31st March 1902, ₹65,478-9-6 * were outstanding. During the year recoveries to the extent of ₹25,095-0-4 were made and the outstanding balance at the close of the present year with interest amounts to ₹42,291-8-3. **Taccavi Advances.**

* Should be ₹64,267-5-7.

10. A Primary School was established at Khajak but was not a success. **Education.**

11. The number of cases decided during the year was 3,198 as against 3,816 during the last year. **Judicial.**

12. The total number of cases tried by Jirgas was 829 as against 800 in the previous year. **Jirga Cases.**

Registration. 13. In all 87 documents were registered during the year under report as against 75 in the previous year. The total receipts on this account amounted to R250-8-0 and the expenditure to R111-0-8.

Serious Crime. 14. Two fanatical cases occurred during the year, one by a Pirkani Brahui at Sibi, fortunately unsuccessful, the other by a Punjabi Bozdar who killed a syce at Rankhau.

There were many cases of cattle lifting in which the perpetrators were Marris. This was due partly to the absence of the Chief and Headmen at the Delhi Durbar and principally to the prevailing scarcity which brought hordes of Nomad Pathans with their flocks and herds into the Marri and Bugti Hills.

Thirteen cases of homicide have been reported during the year under report, as against 10 in the previous year. One of these murders was committed in the tribal territory and the remainder within the limits of the administered district. Twelve cases have been disposed of and the remaining one will be laid before the next Fort Munro Jirgas.

Political. 15. The title of Nawab was conferred on Khan Bahadur Mir Khair Bakhsh Khan, the Marri Chief, on the occasion of the Coronation of His Majesty the King-Emperor, on the 1st January 1903.

Employment of Muhammadans. 16. One substantive vacancy occurred in the district during the year and it was given to a Muhammadan.

Weather. 17. For the first quarter of the year drought prevailed, in the last three quarters there was good rain and snow.

Irrigation. 18. The Anambar scheme was pushed forward during the past year and the land will, it is hoped, be ready for cultivation during the present year.

The above remarks also apply to Nari flood water scheme.

Finance. 19. The total revenue realized in the district from all sources amounted to R2,64,746-8-1 while the expenditure was R3,61,427-14-9.

S. G. KNOX, *Captain,*
Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

APPENDIX IV.

Administration Report of the Zhob Political Agency for the year 1902-1903.

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Revenue and Crops.

The Rabi harvest was not so good as Kharif. A scanty rainfall for the first 9 months of the year was responsible for the scarcity of fodder and consequently for the poor condition of the flocks especially in the Hindubagh and Killa Saifulla Tahsils and in some parts of the Bori Tahsil in consequence great loss occurred.

Land Revenue.

* * * The total net collections amounted to R1,86,831-10-11 * against R1,75,330-8-5 of the past year. If timely rains had fallen, the increase would have been still greater.

* Exclusive of Record fees amounting to R0-13-0 credited into the Loralai Sub-Treasury.

The total income of the District this year from all sources amounted to R2,18,225-4-5 against R2,16,919-1-0 † in the past year 1901-1902, and the expenditure to R6,13,773-0-2 against R5, 93, 537-12-3.†

† These are verified figures. The figures shown in the last year's report were unverified.

* * * * *

Settlement Operations.

The field establishment had finished nearly all their work in the Hindubagh and Killa Saifulla Tahsils by the end of the year. Traverse survey had also been carried out in certain circles of the Bori Tahsil. A complete list of the villages and circles in the Hindubagh Tahsil, as prepared in the Settlement, was received in November last and is being taken as a guide for all purposes connected with the revenue administration of the Tahsil.

Jails and Lock-ups.

* * * The total expenditure on account of the cost of food, etc., of the prisoners amounted to R3,826-3-9 and the average cost per head to R65-15-4 against R5,694-7-7 and R63-5-0 of 1901-1902, respectively. The fall in expenditure is chiefly due to the efforts made at Head-Quarters and Sub-Divisional offices in accelerating the disposal of Political cases.

Excluded Local Funds.

* * The state of the local funds of the district was satisfactory, a decline in the balance of the Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund being due to heavy expenditure in connection with the construction of drains in Fort Sandeman town.

The Fort Sandeman gardens have been considerably improved during the year and were it not for the drought that prevailed throughout the year there would have been an appreciable increase in the Local Fund revenue.

Education.

* * * A new school at Drug at a cost of R35 per mensem was sanctioned ; this is a boon highly appreciated by the men of this out-of-the-way place. * * * The Fort Sandeman School requires improving and assistance towards providing an additional staff, increased accommodation is also greatly needed. The building for the Girls' School at Fort Sandeman mentioned in the last year's report has nearly reached completion. Its total cost is estimated at R1,153 out of which R556 have already been raised by public subscriptions and the balance allotted by the Political Agent from his Civil Works Grant. Arrangements are being made by the School Committee to get a School Mistress from the Punjab.

Judicial (Civil, Criminal, Revenue and Jirga cases).

* * * The total number of Judicial and Political cases disposed of during 1902-1903 was 3,353 against 4,430 during 1901-1902. The decrease in the number of cases disposed of is due to the fact that most outstanding cases were settled last year.

* * * * *

Public Health and Sanitation.

The health of the people was generally good. In the beginning of the year 1903 small-pox appeared in some villages of the Bori, Hindubagh, Killa Saifulla and Fort Sandeman Tahsils. Vaccinators were however employed with good results, only a few cases proving fatal. The precautionary measures adopted to prevent the spread of the disease also proved successful. Various new works for the drainage of the Fort Sandeman Bazar were carried out during the year and the Civil Surgeon states that he is of opinion that the improvements made will greatly benefit the public health.

Movement of Troops.

The 7th Bombay Lancers arrived at Fort Sandeman on the 27th November 1902, in relief of the 6th Bombay Cavalry. * * The 4th Bengal Lancers left Loralai * * on the 8th November 1902, and the 2nd Bombay Lancers arrived in relief.

Postal.

The maintenance of a through postal line between Fort Sandeman and Dera Ismail Khan was sanctioned by the Government of India in the Foreign Department in their letter No. 62-C., dated the 9th January 1903. Only letter mails will, at present, be carried by this route, the existing parcel arrangements *viâ* Harnai being allowed to remain undisturbed. The work of constructing posts for Dâk Sowars on the Zhob side of the border is in progress and it is hoped that the new system will be started by the 1st October 1903. This is a question of great importance to both Zhob and the Punjab and involves the interests of the Government as well as of the trading and travelling public.

A parcel mail despatched by the Fort Sandeman Post Office to the Murgha Post Office on the 20th June 1902, was lost while crossing a stream near Lakabund. Enquiries made into the matter proved that the circumstances under which the loss occurred were such that nobody could be held responsible.

Taccavi Advances.

A sum of R29,221-12-0‡ was outstanding on the 1st April 1902. Advances made during the year amounted to R27,997-8-0 and recoveries to R10,388-12-8. The balance outstanding on the 31st March 1903 thus amounted to R46,830-7-4.

‡ In last year's return R25 was shown in excess.

* * * * * * * *

Coronation. A local Durbar was held in conjunction with a parade of the troops at Fort Sandeman. The poor were fed, School children entertained and general rejoicings celebrated the event.

Local tribes. The behaviour of the tribes and the political condition of the country were on the whole satisfactory. One fanatical murder was committed at the Murgha Fort on the 27th April 1902 by Ata Khan Suleimanzai Kibzai of Tangsar, the victim being Roor Singh Duffadar of the 4th Bengal Lancers. The case was, in order to enforce tribal responsibility, laid before the Shahi Jirga at Sibi in February 1903, who proposed a fine of R3,500 on the Section of the Kibzai tribe to which the fanatic belonged, and the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan approved of the findings of the Jirga. The fanatic was tried and convicted by the Court of Sessions on the 9th March 1903 and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for life.

Frontier. The year 1902-1903 is the first in the history of this Agency in which the Waziri depredations on the Zhob border were almost *nil*. Only one case of attack by Waziris in which property valued at R483 was carried off by them, was reported and all enquiries having failed to give any clue of the offenders the case was filed.

There were no disturbances on the Afghan Frontier.

General. Special attention has been given to arboriculture. A large number of different kinds of trees was sent for from Quetta and planted at Fort Sandeman, Hindubagh and Loralai. The timely rainfalls in February and March have proved very beneficial and with a very few exceptions they have all struck root and are doing excellently.

The Political Agent in Zhob while touring round the frontier posts in February 1903 had two interviews with Shahab-ud-din Khoidadzai, Sulemankhel and several important matters were satisfactorily arranged.

Employment of Muhammadans. No permanent appointments fell vacant during the year. The wishes of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan have been kept in mind with reference to all temporary postings. The names of Muhammadan candidates have been registered whenever possible.

Zhob Levy Corps Recruiting. (a) Cavalry. With the exception of the Brahui squadron there was no difficulty in getting recruits. There is still one Jamadar's place vacant in the Brahui Squadron and the difficulty in filling it is owing to no man being available who can bring any chanda with him.

(b) Infantry. The supply of recruits is more than the demand. * * *

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Services. Rassaldar Major Khan Sahib Muhammad Ismail, Bahadur, received the order of British India, 2nd class, on the 25th July 1902 in recognition of his services in the Mahsud Waziri Blockade.

At the Coronation Durbar at Delhi the following representatives of the Corps were on duty with the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan:—

Major C. W. Jacob.
Rassaldar Major Khan Sahib Muhammad Ismail, Bahadur.
Ressaidar Mitha Khan.
Subedar Matula Dad.
13 Non-Commissioned Officers and Sowars.
33 Ditto and Sepoys.

Desertion. There were no desertions during the year.

Casualties. There were no casualties at the hands of Waziris or others.

General. There were several deaths in the early part of the year from scurvy and the men suffered very much from that disease owing to the bad water and general scarcity throughout the country. Small-pox broke out in November 1902 and there were six cases and three deaths among the men of the corps.

The conduct of the corps has been very good throughout the year and with the exception of Jamadar Sahib Khan who was dismissed for immoral conduct in May 1902, all ranks have been extremely well behaved.

The Corps was inspected on the 4th and 5th March 1903 by Major-General Sir A. Gaselee, K.C.I.E., K.C.B., Commanding Quetta District, and he expressed his approval of what he saw.

* * * * * * * *

Zhob Levy Corps Fund. The year opened with a balance of R2,816-12-2 in hand on the 1st April 1902. The total receipts during the year both on account of Government and Private Funds which constitute the Fund as a whole have been R2,73,163-6-7 or a grand total of R2,75,980-2-9. The total expenditure during the year under all the sub-heads both on account of Government and Private Funds has amounted to R2,74,742-15-4. The closing balance on 31st March 1903 was therefore R1,237-3-5 which was made up as follows:—

	R	a.	p.
Government Fund	1,209	15	1
Private „	27	4	4
TOTAL	1,237	3	5

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L. HAWORTH, *Captain*,
for *Political Agent in Zhob.*

APPENDIX V.

Administration Report of the Kalat Agency for the year 1902-1903.

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BOLAN SUB-DIVISION.

Revenue and Crops.

1. The figures for the year under report as compared with those of last year show an increase both in the quantities of produce received and in the cash realized. The first named increase is chiefly due to the realization of revenue at the rate of $\frac{1}{5}$th instead of $\frac{1}{6}$th as in the preceding year, while market rates being more favourable than those of the last year, the cash realizations improved.

Bolan Bazar Fund.

2. * * * The expenditure exceeded the receipts by ₹524-10-9 due to damage done by locusts to the Mach garden, to an expenditure of ₹443 incurred for the construction of a water-course in the garden and to the cost of illuminating public buildings and feeding the poor on Coronation day.

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Minerals.

3. The coal export returns show that 27,078 maunds of coal and 12,818 maunds of coal-dust were exported to Sibi and Quetta from the Mach Coal mines during the past year.

* * * * *

Irrigation.

4. The irrigation in the Bolan is mostly from the Bibinani springs and the Bolan stream.

* * * * *

Finance.

5. The total receipts during the year under report amounted to ₹10,687-10-10 against the sanctioned estimate of ₹10,887-8-0, the expenditure amounting to ₹1,56,086-6-3 against the sanctioned estimate of ₹1,55,419.

KALAT.

Public health.

6. Except in Makran where a severe outbreak of cholera in August amongst the people of the Kej Kolwah and Panjgur Districts occurred, the health of the people of the Agency was generally good. The Cholera epidemic extended also to the Sarbaz District beyond the border. There was too a good deal of small-pox in the Zehri District during the year.

Public Works.

7. The following public works have been carried out during the year:

	Cost ₹	a.	p.
(1) A Thana and Lock-up at Mastung	5,000	0	0
(2) Additions and alterations to Miri at Mastung	11,745	5	3
(3) Metalling of 5 miles of the Kalat road commencing from Kalat town	1,803	8	0
(4) Improvement of Gazak Karez	1,640	5	1
(5) A new Thana constructed at Mangochar	386	0	0
(6) Rebuilding of the Nari Thana	1,300	0	0
(7) Repairs to the Quetta-Kalat road	5,496	12	4

In addition to much-needed current repairs a considerable quantity of metal was collected for future use. In another year or two extensive remetalling will be necessary.

(8) Improvements to the Kad-Mastung and Abi-Gul tracks which lead from the Mastung valley to the Dasht and are much used by Brahuis passing up from and down to Kachi.

His Highness the Khan.

8. On his way to the Delhi Coronation Assembly, His Highness the Khan, Mir Mahmud Khan, visited Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore, Amritsar, and Ludhiana, staying one or more days at each place. After the conclusion of the Delhi ceremonies His Highness visited on his return journey Agra, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Bhopal, Bombay, and Karachi. Apart from this journey he remained in Kalat and visited no part of his State.

Jirgas.

9. The total number of Political cases tried by jirga was 1,456 against 926 decided in 1901-1902, a significant rise indicating the increasing extension of our control over the Brahui tribes.

Political.

10. During the year under report the chief points of interest have been:—

(1) Mir Ahmad Khan Shahwani mentioned in the last year's report was released in June 1902 on his executing a bond endorsed by two suitable sureties (Mirs Azim Khan Shahwani and Ghulam Jan Muhammad Shahi) promising to be of good behaviour in future and to make good the fine of ₹4,000 inflicted upon him within 19 months from date of release.

(2) In the Nuttal fanatical outrage case mentioned in last year's report the name, tribe, and residence of the deceased fanatic have not yet been ascertained. A clue has recently been obtained and the enquiry still continues.

(3) The Rodini-Harooni case referred to in last year's report could not be settled owing to Sardar Sultan Muhammad Harooni's continued inability to travel and present himself before the Shahi Jirga at Sibi. The case has been postponed till the next Quetta Shahi Jirga.

(4) Sardar Rustam Khan Muhammad Hassani, whose attitude had been unsatisfactory for three years past, came to the Political Agent at Mastung on the 22nd November 1902, asked pardon for his late conduct and begged to have his allowance of ₹300 restored to him. This was sanctioned with effect from the 23rd November 1902, the amount undisbursed during the Chief's recalcitrancy being considered forfeit.

(5) A new Levy Thana has been established at Mungachar, it being much needed in view of the great extent of country to be controlled. There are now three thanas in Sarawan,

viz., Aloo, Mastung, and Mungachar, and spheres of jurisdiction have been assigned to the respective Thanadars.

(6) During the last summer two Government stallions were placed at Kalat. These are much appreciated by the Jhalawan people who have not hitherto had extended to them the benefits of the Horse Breeding Department.

(7) Last winter the Assistant Surgeon, Kalat, accompanied the Political Agent in his Jhalawan tour. The people everywhere flocked to him for treatment and over 500 patients were attended to. The experiment was thus successful and will be regularly repeated in future.

(7-A) In accordance with the arrangement come to between the Governor-General of Kerman and Political Agent, Kalat, the Deputy Governor of Bampur and the Nazim of Makran met at Pishin on the Persian side of the Perso-Baluch border for the settlement of pending border cases. Fifty-seven cases were dealt with and for the most part disposed of. At the instance of the Nazim the Deputy Governor arrested several Motabirs of Pishin and gave orders for the demolition of three local forts as a punishment for the unsatisfactory behaviour of the people.

(8) On the 11th December 1902, two political prisoners, Miskin Shah and Balandoo, escaped from the Mach Police lock-up. The former was imprisoned in connection with the fanatical attack on Captain Spence at Sibi.

Balandoo has been recaptured.

(9) During the year under report the charge of the Jirga Fine Fund and of the Khan's funds was transferred from the Political Adviser to His Highness the Khan to the Political Agent, Kalat, with a view to relieving the former of a portion of his duties and giving him more time to devote to His Highness the Khan's immediate affairs—notably as regards the Niabats which were being disgracefully mismanaged. It was necessary, however, for the Political Adviser to receive some direction and support, for the Khan to give him some definite powers and for a scheme for the conduct of the Niabats to be devised and set working. Accordingly the question was fully discussed with His Highness and it was arranged that the Political Adviser should have full authority to reorganise and control the working of the Khan's establishments in the 6 Niabats shown in the margin. The Kalat Niabat the Khan wished to retain under his own immediate control for the present and the unimportant (from a revenue point of view) Niabats of Sohrab and Khozdar were also excluded until the new scheme could be in working order.

1. Mastung.
2. Dadar.
3. Bhag.
4. Lehri.
5. Gandava.
6. Nasirabad.

It was also proposed that in each of the large Niabats from 1 to 5 mentioned above there would be the marginally noted establishment. In the small Niabat of Nasirabad the establishment need not be quite so large. To supervise these establishments a Mustaufi was arranged for who should be continually on the move from one Niabat to the other and generally assist the Political Adviser in making his control thorough and effective.

1 Naib.
1 Janashin or Deputy.
1 Muhasib Naib.
1 Treasurer.
1 Sarishtedar.
1 Patwari.
1 Kazi.
1 Peon.

To meet the cost of the establishments the Khan authorised the Political Adviser to draw a sum of ₹545 a month from each of the five large Niabats and ₹375 from the Nasirabad Niabat. This satisfactory scheme is now in fair working order and in spite of the opposition both secret and open of the horde of dishonest and disloyal ruffians, who have for years fattened on the most bare-faced system of peculation and whose constant endeavour is to put His Highness against the scheme, the revenue has already shown a vast increase in every branch of the administration, having in some instances more than doubled.

(10) The land dispute case between the Chuttas and the Mengals in the Saruna Valley which had been pending for the last dozen years was taken up and satisfactorily adjusted in March last during the Political Agent's winter tour.

(11) The marginally noted Brahui Sardars of the Agency died during the year under report.

1. Sardar Mir Murad Khan Gichki, Chief of Tump.
2. Sardar Muhim Khan, Gurgnari.
3. Sardar Rasul Bakhsh, Rodini.

(12) A Dispensary was opened at Turbat in Kej in September last and a Hospital Assistant obtained from the Punjab and placed in charge.

(13) The plague inspection camp was transferred for the Summer from Sibi to Hirok in April 1902 and a temporary Levy Thana was established to watch the roads and prevent the escape of people from the camp, etc. The plague camp itself was under a military guard of 70 men. The Railway Construction buildings which had been dismantled after the opening of the line to traffic were repaired and made habitable for the accommodation of the Plague Officer and his staff, and the passengers detained. In October the camp returned to Sibi.

(14) Sardar Imam Bakhsh, the Sarbara Chief, who emigrated to Afghanistan in July 1898, returned with about 500 families of various tribes in March last and stated that being unable to tolerate the exactions of the Amir's Officials they had fled from the country and were desirous of returning to their homes in Baluchistan. This they have been permitted to do. In addition to the above many other refugees also returned from Afghanistan during the year. On furnishing security for good behaviour they were permitted to re-settle in their respective villages.

(15) On the occasion of the Durbar held on 1st January 1903, at Delhi, in commemoration of His Majesty's Coronation the following honours and titles were conferred upon Kalat Agency Sardars :—

Sardar Ghaus Bakhsh the Raisani Chief	K. C. I. E.
Mir Mehrulla Khan Raisani, Nazim of Makran	C. I. E.
Sardar Kaisar Khan, Chief of the Magasi tribe	The title of Nawab.
Mir Rahim Khan of the Kurd tribe	The title of Khan Sahib.

also Khan Bahadur Kazi Jalal-ud-din Khan, C.I.E., Political Adviser to His Highness the Khan of Kalat, was granted a Jagir of the approximate value of ₹1,250 a year for life in the Sarela village in Pishin.

(16) One Wazir Khan, son of Samalan, Pirkhani Mengal, a Brahui subject of the Kalat State, made a murderous attack on and wounded a Transport Duffadar, Makand Singh, at Sibi on the evening of the 11th February 1903. The fanatic was captured unhurt and the case is under enquiry. The Duffadar was not killed.

(17) Muhammad Umar, Naushirwani, finding he could no longer obtain shelter and support in Persian Makran, fled *viâ* Mash-Khel and the Helmand to Afghanistan. He returned in November last to fetch his family and he is now in Kabul. His Highness the Amir has promised to see that he resides at a distance from the border.

(18) In July last, Duffadar Samand Khan of the Mastung Thana with one Munshi and four sowars was posted at Ladgasht with the two-fold object of supplying information of passing events in that part of the border and of assisting the Naushirwanis and Rekis to preserve amicable relations.

The deputation has proved satisfactory. There have been no recent disputes between Sir Nauroz Khan's men and the Rekis and regular information of affairs at Jalk and the neighbouring border district has been obtained.

(19) The Political Agent made a tour through the Jhalawan country last year. The primary object of the tour was the settlement of the long standing dispute between the Mengal and Chutta tribes for the possession of the Saruna Valley. This case as also some 125 others were satisfactorily settled. The Political Agent was accompanied by Khan Bahadur Kazi Jalal-ud-din Khan, C.I.E., Political Adviser to His Highness the Khan, and the Wazir of Las Bela (the latter as far as Saruna only) and by several Jhalawan and Sarawan Sardars. In Jhalawan some important cases were dealt with, one of them being between the Khan's Naib of Khozdar and certain Brahuis who cultivate the Khan's revenue-paying lands. The importance of this case lies in the indication it gives that the Jhalawan Brahuis no less than their Sarawan brothers chafe at the exercise of any control over them by the Khan, and are ready at all times to support each other against him.

Railway. 11. On the Quetta-Nushki Railway preliminary work was commenced at Toghi Tunnel and the Sheikh Wasil Gorge. An agreement has been obtained from His Highness the Khan of Kalat ceding to the British Government the land within Kalat territory required for the Railway as was done in the case of the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway. For the present until the formal sanction of the Government is received to the taking over of the land, temporary arrangements have been made for the protection and sanitation of the line and of the Bazars along it, and octroi and abkari contracts have been given for a sum of ₹10,000 for one year the funds being utilzed in maintaining the temporary establishments, Police, Sanitation, etc., engaged.

Weather. 12. There has been good rainfall in all parts of the Agency. On the other hand strong winds prevailed in the Bolan and caused some damage to the Kirta Jowari crop.

Employment of Muhammadans. 13. Two permanent vacancies occurred in the district during the year under report and were given to Muhammadans. Further the post of Nazir was created in the Political Agent's Office and the appointment given to a Hindu.

H. L. SHOWERS, *Major*,
Political Agent, Kalat.

APPENDIX VI.

Administration Report of the Southern Baluchistan Agency for the year 1902-1903.

LAS BELA STATE.

* * * * * *

1. Khan Bahadur Ahmad Yar Khan continued to work as Wazir throughout the year.

2. The relations between the Jam Mir Kamal Khan and his Wazir have been cordial. His attitude to the British Government has been loyal.

3. The financial condition of the State has been very satisfactory. Total amount to the credit of the State on 31st March 1903 was R3,01,696-10-5.

Law and Justice. 4. The number of cases decided by the State Courts during the year under report amounted to 1,327. There were 10 cases of murder. * * * *

Public Health. 5. In spite of the precautions taken to prevent the introduction of plague from Karachi into the State, an outbreak due to imported cases from that city occurred at Sonmiani in the 3rd week of May 1902. With the aid, however, of a Hospital Assistant obtained from the Punjab and by enforcing strict preventative measures, the disease was stamped out. No case of plague occurred after the 14th of July 1902. In all there were 41 cases, of which 28 proved fatal. Malarial fever was, as usual, prevalent during September; and influenza in October was responsible for a number of deaths.

Political. 6. (i) Mir Murad Ali Khan, brother of the Jam, who fled to Afghanistan in 1896, returned in February 1903 to Gulistan in Pishin where he was ordered to remain by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General. Correspondence regarding his future place of residence and the monthly allowance to be paid to him by the State is still going on and nothing has as yet been definitely decided.

(ii) The Saruna land dispute, which has been pending for a long time between the Mengals of the Kalat State and the Chuttas of the Las Bela State, was settled by arbitration.

(iii) Somewhat strained relations exist between the Jam and his younger brother Mir Abdul Karim Khan and his relative Wali Muhammad Khan Mengal, against whose conduct the Jam frequently complains, but the complaints are of too general a nature to warrant any interference. Mir Abdul Karim Khan and Wali Muhammad Khan are adherents to the cause of Mir Murad Ali Khan and therefore in opposition to the Jam.

Miscellaneous. 7. * * * The expenditure in connection with the Jam's visit to the Coronation Durbar at Delhi amounted to R30,677.

Weather. 8. The two cyclones which broke over the country in May and June 1902 caused considerable loss of life and much damage to the State Rest Houses and buildings.

THE NIABAT AND THE TAHSIL AT NASIRABAD.

9. Mulla Ghaus Bakhsh held the post of Naib to His Highness the Khan of Kalat; Munshi Amir Singh remained in charge of the tahsil, from 1st April 1902 to 26th May 1902, when he was relieved by M. Lekhu Ram, Tahsildar, who remained in charge until the end of the year.

Revenue. 10. The area under cultivation for the past three years is detailed below :—

		Kharif.		Rabi.		Total	
		Acres.	Ghantas.	Acres.	Ghantas.	Acres.	Ghantas.
1900-1901	As per pucca Jamabandi (checked assessment figures).	81,028	25	19,077	10	100,105	35
1901-1902		68,421	27	12,323	7	80,744	34
1902-1903	As per kutcha Jamabandi (unchecked assessment figures).	66,005	35	39,558	0	105,563	35

11. The assessment under water rate and cess for the past three years are given below :—

	1900-1901.			1901-1902.			1902-1903.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
(i) Water rate at R1-8 per acre on Desert Canal and its branches, and at R1 per acre on Begari Canal.	(i) 1,01,917 (A)	0	0	82,530 (A)	11	0	1,41,163 (B)	2	0
(ii) Cess at 6 pies per acre	(ii) 3,128 (A)	5	1	2,523 (A)	4	6	3,298 (B)	13	6

(A) As per pucca Jamabandi.
(B) Do. kutcha Jamabandi.

12. The collections on account of water rate and cess including arrears for the previous years amount to R90,607-4-3 and R3,016-13-3, respectively.

13. Remissions for 1901-1902 which were allowed in the year under report amounted to R14,342-15-10 as detailed below :— Remissions.

Water Rate.

	R	a.	p.
Kharif	11,196	8	0
Rabi	3,142	15	0
	14,339	7	0

Cess.

Rabi	3	8	10
TOTAL	14,342	15	10

14. Owing to the failure of the Kharif crops for 1902-1903, due to the damage caused by the floods in September 1902, remissions to the amount of R8,035-12-0 have been recommended, but not as yet sanctioned.

15. The question of remissions for the Rabi crops which have suffered from an insufficient supply of canal water, drought and insects is under consideration.

16. (i) Two new distributaries *ex* Uch Rajwah are under contemplation. Canals.

(ii) Surveys have been made for a new branch of the Begari Canal; there will in all probability be one or more distributaries from this branch according to the requirements of irrigation in the Khan's lands.

(iii) It is hoped also that it will be found feasible to extend the Unerwah Canal so as to command some of the Kalat lands in the neighbourhood of Nasirabad.

17. The survey of the lands watered by the Desert Canal has been completed; that of the lands watered by Begari Canal has been begun and will be completed next year. Settlement.

18. The public health has been good. Public Health.

19. The crops were very much damaged by the heavy floods which came down from the Bugti hills in September 1902, and by which the Uch Rajwah was breached in 170 places. Weather.

20. In August 1902, a disturbance took place between the Bugtis of the Thal-Chotiali district and the Jhakranis in the Khan's lands over certain lands under dispute. Political.

The Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier, being close to the scene, took a cavalry escort and disarmed both parties. Necessary steps were then taken to prevent a further breach of the peace.

(ii) In February 1903 a Muccadam of the Sind Canal Department was killed in the Khan's lands by a man, whose cattle he was trying to impound. The case is under enquiry.

21. One temporary vacancy having occurred during the year in the Southern Baluchistan Agency was filled up by a Muhammadan. Employment of Muhammadans.

C. B. WINTER, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Southern Baluchistan.

APPENDIX VII.

Administration Report of the Chagai Political Assistancy for the year 1902-1903.

Revenue and crops.

1. The crops in the Chagai and Nushki districts, both Rabi and Kharif, failed. This failure was due to drought which in turn was caused by a deficient winter rainfall. The very existence of the country hinges on the strength of the rains which usher in the close of the year and the widespread ruin and distress which followed their absence with the accompanying falling off in trade will be referred to later on in connection with the year's trade through Nushki.

2. The income derived from the Chagai Political Assistancy this year amounted to R9,311-9-11, divided as follows :—

	R	a.	p.
I. Land Revenue	7,305	11	10
IV. Stamps	261	0	0
V. Excise	903	8	9
VII. Assessed taxes	594	13	0
XVI. Law and Justice	245	8	4
XVII. Police	1	0	0
TOTAL	9,311	9	11

3. In view of what has been said regarding the absence of the winter rains it is scarcely necessary to note that the assafœtida crop turned out a failure. The collectors, chiefly Babars from Zhob, received early news of the drought for none of their parties so much as even put in an appearance this year. The Nuskhi trade returns show that assafœtida formed a not unimportant item in the imports into India but this assafœtida was collected in Siah-band and in the countrylying south and south-east of Meshed where the winter rains, although below the average, would not appear to have been the total failure they were further south. Despite the encouragement given to them the nomad population of the Chagai district will make no attempt to avail themselves of the rich stores of this drug which in normal years lies ready to the hand for the gathering. Their fathers have never collected assafœtida and why should they strike out a new departure, they enquire. The traders of the Nuskhi Bazar are always prepared to purchase as much of the drug as comes their way but they can get very little and the Baluchis and Brahuis of the district allow strangers to come in from Upper Zhob and carry away a harvest which is theirs by right of birth.

Law and Justice

4. Compared with the number of cases decided during the preceding twelve months, the year's totals show an increase of 33 cases.

Police.

5. No alteration has taken place in either the constitution or strength of the small Police force stationed in Nushki. The weakness of the force has been commented on before and although the duties they discharge were somewhat lightened by the arrival on the 16th October 1902 of a Sepoy Guard of 29 bayonets to take charge of the treasury yet the relief thus afforded is merely temporary and the question of bringing the force up to an efficient working strength is one which is likely to again come to the fore when the heavy railway work between Kishingi and Nushki is taken in hand and the bazar becomes crowded with coolie labour recruited from the four quarters of Baluchistan.

Hospital.

6. The dispensary opened in Nushki on 4th February 1900, is so popular and so highly appreciated that the question of opening another dispensary further west has been represented and is one likely to receive favourable consideration in the immediate future.

Tribal.

7. The distribution and strength of the Nushki and Chagai tribal levies remain to all intents and purposes the same as they stood at the close of last year. A few unimportant transfers have been made but nothing else.

Forests.

8. There are no forest reserves in the district.

Education.

9. A school has been sanctioned for Nushki and will be opened very shortly. Some little difficulty was experienced in obtaining suitable accommodation and a School Master locally qualified to undertake the duties of the appointment but these difficulties have now been happily overcome.

Public Works.

10. Summarised the following is a brief list of the Public Works which have been constructed in the course of the year under review :—

(*a*) A kutcha road 15 feet broad has been run from Kanak across the Kurd Barak Pass to a point a few miles East of Murad Khan Killa. This road proved most useful to the Seistan Arbitration Commission which availed themselves of it to despatch a large quantity of their surplus stores ahead in carts.

(*b*) Two Patwar-Khanas were erected in the Nushki, and three in the Chagai District.

(*c*) The water supply of the trade route was improved by the addition of no less than 82 new wells all of which yield water of varying degrees of sweetness. The longest stage which now remains without water is one of 39 miles between Amalaf and Humai on the new direct Saindak-Mashki Chah alignment but much yet remains to be done before the new alignment is finished and among other things arrangements are being made to divide this stage into three others by digging wells at equal intervals apart. All the traders who have used the new alignment prefer it to the old one to the south and it is only natural that they should, as it effects a saving of 12 miles, the going is better and the camel grazing is of a higher quality.

(*d*) New Bunniahs' shops have been erected at three centres where their need was being felt and the requisite arrangements have been completed for the erection of similar buildings at three other centres. A prominent feature in the design of these shops is the storage provided for the reserves of grain which will be maintained at them in future. In addition to the foregoing works the erection of a large Tahsil block was begun at Dalbandin, the usual annual repairs were carried out and sundry additions and improvements were made to the levy posts which guard the route. These works, few in number although they are, yet were not carried out without much difficulty, for the drought and famine drove most of the local labour out of the country; and where it was obtained the difficulty of finding the men, always a troublesome one in even normal years, had to be faced.

Post Offices.

11. The number of post offices remains the same as it stood last year. Both the mail and parcel-post services were improved and the time the Dâk takes in transit between Quetta and the Frontier has now been reduced to six days, thus enabling the English Mail to be delivered in Seistan within a month of its despatch from London. The loading camels which were employed in carrying the parcel post have been withdrawn and their place has been taken by riding camels, an improvement which has materially added to the efficiency of the service. As some difficulty was experienced regarding the transfer of mails on the Indo-Persian frontier, an Indian post office official was deputed to Dewan Chah where it is the intention of the Government to station him permanently. Ever since the arrival of this officer the mail transfers have been working smoothly.

Irrigation.

12. Not the least of the numerous ways in which the famine and drought affected the district was in regard to irrigation works. A large and comprehensive scheme for bringing the Nushki Dak lands under cultivation had received the support of the Local Government but Mr. Mellor of the Public Works Department who was deputed to carry out the work was quite unable to do so in consequence of the dearth of labour and the famished condition of the cattle. The Dak irrigation scheme has been postponed but not abandoned and it is trusted, now that the drought has broken up, that Mr. Mellor will have no further difficulty in carrying out a work on which the prosperity of the district so closely depends.

Public Health.

13. Throughout the year the public health was good despite the fact that the past year was one of drought and famine. A few cases of small-pox occurred in January in the Nushki Bazar, introduced, it was afterwards ascertained, by an Afghan inward bound Caravan, and later on in the year a severe outbreak of typhus, the usual concomitant of famine, appeared among the Garmsel maldârs who pasture their flocks in the winter months among the Chagai Sarlat Hills, and carried off it is reported upwards of 100 persons.

Trade.

14. The returns of trade through Nushki for the year are disappointing as they show a falling off of ₹9,48,340. The total of the year's returns is ₹10,40,299 of which the imports are represented by ₹5,74,650 and exports by ₹4,65,649 as against ₹7,39,493 and ₹11,99,144, for the imports and exports of the previous twelve months. At first sight the falling off is very disappointing but when it is remembered that Southern Khorassan as well as the valley of the Helmand and the larger portions of the Governorship of Kandahar in which is included the transfrontier Afghan districts of Shorawak and the Registan were devastated by the worst famine which has been recorded for thirty years or more, the surprise is not that the returns have fallen but rather that they should stand so high as they do. With the larger proportion of the cattle dead from starvation and without either wool, ghee or cereals to dispose of all trading operations were naturally exceedingly restricted; indeed most of the well known traders were so hard put to keep their heads above water that they could not even leave their homes to trade.

On the 14th of February the new Persian tariff was brought into force. The tariff which appears framed with the end in view of injuring British trade has already begun to adversely affect trade by the Nushki route. Information that a new tariff was to be introduced did not reach Seistan until the 16th, that is to say until two days subsequent to the date the tariff came into force, and it was not until a fortnight or three weeks later than the news reached Quetta. The provision of the new tariff was made public property and led, the Political Assistant was informed, to the cancelling of several important orders for goods which had been placed in India. It would be premature to forecast what effects the new tariff will have on the trade route but that they will be severe is open to no reasonable doubt. It is interesting to note that following the introduction of the new tariff Russia is now making a determined effort to exploit the Southern Khorassan market by flooding it with bounty-fed goods which are to be sold at trifling advances on Meshed prices which in themselves are ower than those current in the Askabad bazar. The improvements to the trade route were

continued during the year, upwards of 80 more wells were sunk, and the Chapper Khanas which mark the various stages were furnished with tables, chairs, beds, crockery and all the several requirements of travellers. From Quetta to the Frontier a traveller can now march through with celerity and with the minimum of personal discomfort.

The winter rains have cut up the track wherever it was crossed by nullahs but the road being but a "kutcha one" this was what was to be expected. Moreover it can be easily repaired

Political.

15. There has been a singular dearth of matters of any Political importance during the past year.

In May Muhammad Umar Naushirwani made a dash through the Chagai District and crossing the trade route at old Kundi, which was unguarded at the time, made good his escape into Afghan territory. Muhammad Umar stayed on the Helmand for some time and then made his way to Kabul where he was received without cordiality and it was only with some difficulty that he obtained permission to return to Garmsel and arrange for his family in Makran rejoining him. The last heard of Muhammad Umar was that he was still in Garmsel deserted by nearly all his followers and reduced to a very low ebb. As an active factor in Makran Frontier politics Muhammad Umar can now be dismissed for good.

16. Reference has elsewhere been made to the severe drought and famine from which the Chagai district suffered during this year. The winter rains utterly failed with the result that unirrigated crops in no case reached maturity and in most cases the seed never germinated in the ground and the crops, on irrigated lands, were poor and stunted. The stocks of grain in the Bazar were limited and before long it was found necessary to import grain from Quetta to meet the actual needs of the district. This state of affairs was not local to the Chagai District but it was the same throughout the neighbouring trans-frontier districts of Shorawak, the Registan, and Garmsel. The Helmand ran dry below Rudbar : the Naizar and the Hamun lakes dried up resulting in the death from starvation, so His Britannic Majesty's Consul reported, of many thousand head of cattle : and before the close of the Spring Shorawak and the Registan had almost been wholly deserted by their inhabitants who had been driven elsewhere in search of pasturage for their flocks. No famine of such a magnitude and embracing so large an area has been recorded for thirty years and many prosperous years must elapse before the country recovers from the blow it has sustained. The Nomad population inhabiting the Perso-Baluch Frontier were more fortunate than their fellows to the East, for the Mashkel date harvest proved an exceptionally fair one and although the Baluchis who live there were unable to obtain any grain yet they experienced no difficulty in keeping themselves going. The drought was broken in December by heavy rain which although it began too late in the year to secure a good harvest yet continued steadily up to the end of April providing the best grazing which the Chagai District has seen for many years. These rains like the past famine were not local to the district for they brought the river Helmand down in the heaviest flood recorded for thirteen years and these floods not only refilled the Naizar and Hamun Seistan lakes to overflowing but they inundated certain low-lying portions of Seistan and caused no little damage to the standing crops.

17. Throughout the year our relations with the Nomad Frontier tribes remained all that could be desired. The scarcity which resulted from famine following drought led to a recrudescence of petty thieving and robbing along the Frontier but want and crime are closely allied and this is what must be anticipated in years of scarcity.

18. A notorious bad character named Nasir was arrested near Dalbandin on the 30th March while endeavouring to make his way from Kandahar, *viâ* the Chagai District, to Kharan. This man had been implicated in several Kalat outrages and fled six years ago across the Frontier to Kandahar where he remained up to a short time before his arrest.

19. The close of the year was marked by a smart little piece of work in which the Thanadar of Dalbandin played a conspicuous and highly creditable part. The Thanadar accompanied by one Sowar had gone to Karodak to inspect the water supply there when he received news that a small Caravan had been attacked and carried off by a party of twelve Afghan badmashes. Without waiting for assistance the Thanadar started in pursuit and coming up with the marauders at a point 80 miles from the place the raid had been committed, immediately fell on them and recovered the Caravan, with camels and goods intact, inflicting a loss of 4 men, two of whom were badly wounded, on the badmashes. The Thanadar had been joined during the pursuit by four Sinjerani Jambaz Sowars, yet with a force of only six men he did not hesitate to engage double that number. It was a smart piece of work well conceived and energetically carried out. This is the first outrage of its kind which has occurred on the trade route for upwards of 2½ years, and the prompt punishment which overtook the offenders will have a strong deterrent effect on others.

20. Perhaps the most noteworthy event of this year was the passage through the district of the Seistan Arbitration Commission. The Commission under charge of Colonel McMahon, C.S.I., C.I.E., reached Nushki on the 16th January and after a brief halt of 4 days continued its march to the Helmand travelling *viâ* Kani und Gala Chah. All the district arrangements which had been made for the Commission's comfort worked without a hitch and the Commission reached the Helmand without meeting with any difficulties with the exception of those which arose from the inclemency of the weather which was almost arctic in its severity. The Political Assistant accompanied the Commission a few marches down the Helmand to Rudbar and then returned to his district.

F. C. WEBB-WARE, *Captain,*
Political Assistant, Chagai.

APPENDIX VIII.

Administration Report of the Public Works Department in Baluchistan for the year 1902-1903.

45.—Civil Works

The original grant for the year was R2,50,000, but this was subsequently increased by the addition of R59,200 received as follows :—

Rupees 11,600 were transferred by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, from Public Works Department to the Civil Budget, additional grants amounting to R59,400 were allotted by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General for the Public Works during the year, of which the sum of R29,400 was given in the end of the year, and a sum of R11,400 was reappropriated from Irrigation to Civil Works Budget at the end of the year. These modifications made a total grant of R3,09,200 available for expenditure during the year under report.

Nearly the whole of this amount was expended.

Civil Buildings.

During the year the following works were sanctioned and carried out:

1. Quarters for 3rd Assistant to Hon'ble Agent to the Governor-General, Quetta (completed).
2. New house for Political Agent, Kalat, at Mastung (materials collected), in progress from last year.
3. Additions and alterations to the Bungalow of the Superintendent of Post Offices at Quetta (completed), in progress from last year.
4. Purchase of Captain Maxwell's house at Quetta (completed), in progress from last year.
5. Purchase of a house for the Irrigation Officer, Quetta (completed).
6. Constructing quarters for the Agent to the Governor General's and Revenue Commissioner's clerks drawing under R100 each, at Ziarat (completed).
7. Constructing quarters for Agent to the Governor-General's and Revenue Commissioner's clerks drawing above R100 each, at Ziarat (completed).
8. Office for the Hon'ble Agent to the Governor-General's clerks at Ziarat (completed), in progress from last year.

Communications.

1. Construction of the road from Musakhel to Drug was in hand during the year and work was carried out to the extent of the funds provided. This road will be completed during 1903-1904.

2. The construction of Nushki road was completed during 1902-1903.

3. The work of rebuilding the Chaman Dâk Bungalow was taken in hand during 1902-1903 and will be completed during 1903-1904.

Miscellaneous Public improvements. Water-supply.

1. In accordance with the decision of the Government of India, a contribution of R23,334 on account of the 3rd and last instalment from Civil Works Funds of this Agency was paid to the Military Works Services for the Water Supply Scheme, Chaman.

2. Laying of water to the bungalows in Loralai Cantonment was taken in hand and completed during the year.

Minor original Works.

Grant under this head was advantageously utilized in improving and making additions, etc., to the existing buildings as far as the funds for this would permit.

45.—Civil Works under Civil Officers.

The construction of Nushki road costing R2,500, *vide* item 2 under "Communications" above, was carried out under the orders of the Political Assistant, Chagai.

Repairs.

The repairs to the buildings and roads both ordinary and special were maintained at a fair level and funds spent to the best advantage, but the annual grants were a good deal short of what is considered essentially necessary to do justice to both these services and owing to this poverty of grant the condition of both the roads and buildings as a whole has deteriorated.

43.—Irrigation.

1. The original grant amounted to R19,000 for revenue works and R21,000 for capital works, total R40,000; the Government of India sanctioned an additional grant of R60,000 during the year, making the total grant R1,00,000. Of this, a sum of R11,400 was transferred to 45—"Civil Works" and R13,000 were surrendered to the Financial Department of the Local Government; and of the balance a sum of R16,500 was spent on revenue works and establishment, R55,970 on capital works and establishment, and R3,130 on tools and plant for capital works.

The following capital Irrigation works were carried out during the year:

	R	
Tor Murgha feeder cut, grant	24,000	completed.
Bur Nullah Bund, grant	800	in progress.
Anambar Flood Channel, grant	17,000	do.
Nari Regulator Scheme, grant	4,450	do.
Barshore feeder cut, grant	3,390	completed.
Miscellaneous survey and other unimportant works, grant	755	completed.

2. The revenue from Irrigation works was estimated to amount to about ₹50,000 during the year under review, but owing to dryness of the season caused by the absence of rain and snow, it is expected that the revenue realizations will be far less than the estimated figure. It will probably amount to about ₹8,000.

35.—Protective Irrigation Works. A sum of ₹772 was allotted by the Government of India and spent during the year on the special establishment employed under Mr. Mellor for survey and investigations in connection with these works. Mr. Mellor has submitted several valuable reports on the possibility of carrying out New Irrigation schemes at certain places in the Thal-Chotiali and Chagai Districts. These are still under consideration. Some of them have been sanctioned and are being carried out.

Collieries. An establishment consisting of one Mining Overseer and Khallassie was kept up as before at a cost of about ₹2,000.

Messrs. Essajee & Co. continued their operations at the Sor Range. Khan Bahadur B. D. Patel continued his work in the vicinity of Mach and in the Sor Range. Sardar Bahawal Khan and Messrs. Sorabjee & Son worked at the Digari Mines.

The mining overseer Akmaddin paid frequent visits to the mines; he has made out plans for the working of each mine and gives instructions and advice to the owners for the ventilation and safe and economical progress of the work.

It was proposed that Mr. A. Mort, Manager of the North-Western Railway Colliery at Khost, should inspect the mines under Public Works Department in this Agency every half-year at a remuneration of 2 mohurs a day for the days of inspection and usual travelling allowance, but the Government of India have offered Mr. Mort an allowance of ₹10 per diem. The Manager, North Western Railway, has been asked whether Mr. Mort is willing to accept these terms.

The mines at Khost continued to be worked by the North-Western Railway. A few accidents to miners and other workmen caused through their own neglect were reported during the year of which 4 were fatal.

The Table below shows the output from the various mines for the years 1901 and 1902:—

Year.	Khost and Shahrig.	Mach.	Sor Range.	Digari.	Mud Gorge.	Total.
1901	18,712 tons.	2,046 tons.	3,092 tons.	1,087 tons.	Nil.	24,937 tons.
1902	30,967 „	1,340 „	4,088 „	1,478 „	26 tons.	37,873 „

The contract for manufacture of pressed fuel for a period of five years commencing from 23rd April 1902 has been let by the Railway Department to Khan Bahadur B. D. Patel of Quetta. The work is now being carried out at Khost instead of at Quetta, with effect from 14th November 1902.

There has been a great development of dip coal winning by rise long wall work and steam haulage at all mines except No. 3 Zardalu.

On the surface, tramways of 18″ gauge have been completed from all the mines to the Railway Stations at Khost and Zardalu; and new fixed screens have been erected at these points which deliver the steam coal direct into Railway waggons. One hundred new coal tubs have been obtained and 150 more have been asked for.

A new dip haulage plane for Takrai mine is being driven. Additional and somewhat bigger winding engines are being obtained.

Railways. Both the Sind-Pishin and the Mushkaf-Bolan Railways have been worked continually throughout the year with the following exceptions:—

1. Owing to heavy rain on the night of the 19th and morning of the 20th June 1902, the line was breached at mile P—498—1. At first the breach was only for a length of two rails but a later flood on the 20th caused a further slip and the breach was widened out to four rails' length. Besides this for two rail lengths on either side the banks were eroded and the line was unsafe. The work of slewing the line and filling in banks was well in hand when the rain and flood on the evening of 21st washed away the greater part of the filling in, and the line was therefore slewed further out and nearer to the hill. The diverson was ready on the evening of 22nd. The passengers had to tranship on the 20th and 21st, and the morning of 22nd.

2. On the 13th August a second wash-out occurred at the same site as that on 20th June. This breach was 340 ft. in length and necessitated the laying in of a diversion which demanded a length of 60 ft. of the hill side being cut away. Owing to the difficulty in getting labour little work was done on the 13th, but the diversion was completed on the 16th and No. 9 up mixed train without her engine was hand-shunted across and by arrival of No. 10 down mixed of that date, the road was sufficiently good to allow of the engine taking the train across.

3. On the nights of the 25th and 26th August, there were the following 3 more wash-outs and nearly every stream on the Sind-Pishin Section was in heavy flood:—

(1) At mile 497—24 between Spintangi and Sunary (the same place where there have been two previous wash-outs this year).

(2) At Bridge No. 235—10, spans of 40′ mile 509 P—1·2 just below Harnai where No. 1 pier (Sibi side) was undermined resulting in two spans of 40′ girders being washed a hundred yards downstream.

(3) At mile 516 P—13·14 just past the Shahrig side of the Nakas bridge where the flood ran over the rails resulting in a bund protecting the Shahrig approach to the bridge being completely washed out and some 100 feet or so of bank being entirely swept away.

The passengers had to tranship at breach No. (2).

A lease for Chromite mining was granted to Messrs. Goddard & Co., the Baluchistan General Mining Syndicate, during the year. About 100 tons of ore have been extracted.

J. R. L. MACDONALD, *Colonel*,

Secretary to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan,

Public Works Department.

QUETTA:

The 5th June 1903.

APPENDIX IX.

General Health, Dispensary, and Sanitary Report of the Agency Surgeon for the Province of Baluchistan for the year 1902.

The general health of the Province was on the whole not so good as in previous years. The drought mentioned in previous reports continued unbroken during the year over the greater part of the Province while only a few small districts received a good rainfall rather late in the summer. The year was again practically rainless throughout the Quetta-Pishin and Zhob Districts, and many localities, especially those far removed from the line of railway, experienced partial famine. The grass crop also failed again this year over extensive tracts and sheep and cattle either died of hunger or had to be driven long distances to obtain food.

The reports received from the district dispensaries show that partial famine occasioned by the prolonged drought was commonly experienced and that the general health of the people was injuriously affected by it. On the other hand Malaria was not so prevalent as it invariably is when the rainfall is plentiful; and also, as in the previous year, there was no severe or fatal general outbreak of any of the epidemic diseases. Over the limited areas where the rainfall was plentiful Malaria is reported as being prevalent but the type was mild.

Dysentery and the common affections of the eye were very common indeed owing to scarcity and coarse quality of food and to exposure to the all-pervading dust and glare of a cloudless and rainless year.

Dispensaries and attendance of patients.

The following is a list of the Dispensaries in Baluchistan with the total attendance of patients at each Dispensary, respectively. The returns of these Dispensaries are embodied in my annual return and are classified in accordance with existing orders of the Government of India.

Class.	Name.	Total attendance of patients.
	A.—General Hospitals and Dispensaries.	
State.	Pishin	9,418
	Chaman	7,470
	Gulistan	7,116
	Thal-Chotiali (Duki)	6,600
	Shahrig (Harnai)	12,093
	Sinjawi	7,966
	Barkhan	2,831
	Loralai	15,860
	Fort Sandeman	7,911
	Hindubagh	7,962
	Killa Saifulla	11,851
	Musa Khel	5,716
	Kalat	4,564
	Nushki	4,618
	TOTAL	111,976
State-aided.	Quetta	26,067
	Sibi	14,682
	TOTAL	40,749
	Private Dispensaries.	
Private.	Las Bela	4,360
	His Highness the Khan of Kalat Dispensary at Mastung	5,778
	Countess of Dufferin's Hospital, Fort Sandeman	2,828
	" " " at Quetta	6,808
	TOTAL	19,774
	Police.	
Police.	Quetta	1,284
	TOTAL	1,284
	Railway.	
Railway.	Shelabagh	2,650
	Bostan	9,708
	Khost Colliery Works	8,992
	Shahrig	10,826
	Mud Gorge	2,160
	Mach and Hirok	5,400
	TOTAL	39,736
	GRAND TOTAL	213,519

No new dispensaries were started during the year. Changes in the dispensaries.
The chief changes contemplated for the coming year are :—

(*a*) the removal of the Civil Dispensary at Kalat, which is maintained entirely from Imperial and Provincial revenues to Mastung, the future head quarters of the Political Agent, Kalat ;
(*b*) and the removal of the present State Dispensary from Mastung to Kalat ;
(*c*) the Civil Dispensary at Gulistan is to be brought under reduction and the Hospital Assistant is to be posted to the Civil Dispensary, Quetta, where the subordinate medical establishment is at present very weak.
(*d*) the medical stores and ward servant of the Civil Dispensary, Gulistan, to be removed to a room at Killa Abdulla, where the Hospital Assistant at Shelabagh who receives a Civil Allowance of R10 per mensem will open a Dispensary. It is intended to carry out these changes as soon as arrangements are matured for the purpose.

All the Civil and Railway Dispensaries were inspected once or oftener by the Agency Surgeon or the respective Civil Surgeons in the course of the year. Inspections by the Agency Surgeon and Civil Surgeons.
The inspection reports of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and the district and medical officers on the different dispensaries are all favourable and testify to their soundworking condition and usefulness.

There have been no changes in the staff of Assistant Surgeons in the course of the year. Three Hospital Assistants were reverted to military employment and junior Hospital Assistants have joined from the military employment to replace them. Subordinate Medical Staff.

Owing to want of funds it has been found possible to provide only a few new buildings for the Dispensaries. But a good many schemes for improvements and additions to several Dispensaries are now maturing and they will no doubt be carried out as funds are provided. Dispensary Buildings.
The chief buildings to be put in hand are : —

An operation room for the Civil Hospital at Sibi; a women's ward to be added to the dispensary building at Ziarat; and a ward for women is to be built at Pishin. A contagious diseases ward is sanctioned for the Railway Hospital at Shahrig. An operation room has been added to the Civil Hospital at Fort Sandeman.

The most important improvements left over for future are :—

(*a*) a new Dispensary and quarters at Mastung.
(*b*) a new Dispensary at Barkhan.
(*c*) a new operation room to begin with, and afterwards the addition of new Surgical wards to the Civil Hospital at Quetta.
(*d*) a new operation room and female and infectious disease wards and kitchens at Chaman, or else the removal of the Dispensary to another site near the Civil lines and bazar.
(*e*) a contagious diseases ward for Europeans at Quetta.
(*f*) a female ward at Harnai.

Owing to the smallness of the revenue receipts for the last few years only small allotments could be spared for building purposes. It is expected however that the coming year will yield larger revenue receipts and that funds will be more plentiful.

The total attendance of in and out-door patients for the year 1902 (excluding that of the Dufferin's Dispensaries) was 203,883 as against 198,729 in 1901 and 186,317 in 1900 or an increase of 5,154 on last year. Of the total treated 152,306 were men and 51,577 were women and children. The number of women and children treated in 1901 was 48,075. The total number of women and children treated at the two Dufferin's Dispensaries was 9,636 or about one-fifth of the number treated at the Dispensaries for men. I am glad to notice an increase in the attendance of country women and children at the ordinary District Dispensaries for the year under report. Attendance of Patients.
The Dispensaries yielding the best results for attendance of patients are :—Quetta 26,067, Loralai 15,860, Sibi 14,682, Killa Saifulla 11,851, Harnai 12,093, Shahrig 10,826.
Generally speaking the Dispensaries above named are located in the more populous and best watered districts where people congregate to obtain work and food.

The following were the most common complaints met with at the Dispensaries in the course of the year :— Prevailing diseases.

	1902.	1901.
General diseases.		
Malaria fever	45,313	51,680
Dysentery	9,544	4,529
Rheumatic affections	6,285	6,196
Debility and Anæmia	4,156	3,544
Scurvy	3,141	2,679
Local diseases.		
Affections of the digestive system	20,821	19,840
Eye affections	29,364	13,892
Ulcers	19,100	17,581
Respiratory affections	14,026	16,230
Dyspepsia	13,136	12,627

It appears from the above figures that there was a great drop in the number of attendances from Malaria fevers and I believe this was due to the prolonged drought. Several dispensaries where the rainfall was considerable show an increase of Malaria cases, and this, I think, is partly due to the rainfall and partly to the rush of people to the watered districts for food for themselves and flocks.

Another group of general and local affections shown above also exhibits a marked increase on previous years especially dysentery and the common eye affections. Coarse and insufficient food, exposure and fatigue might reasonably account for the conditions observed in this group which also includes Ulcers, Scurvy, Anæmia and Debility.

Surgical operations. The Dispensary returns show a total of 4,059 Surgical operations performed in 1902 as against 5,249 in 1901. The falling off in the number of operations was probably largely due to the fact that the people had no leisure to attend hospital for local complaints. Two hundred and sixty-five of the operations performed are classified as important, and of these 104 were performed at Quetta, 40 at Chaman, 25 at Loralai, 28 at Kalat, and 26 at Sibi.

A good number of important operations were done by young Military Surgeons at the Quetta hospital in the course of the year.

Small-pox. Small-pox continued to linger in all the districts but there was no very extensive or severe outbreak experienced anywhere.

The worst attacks occurred at Killa Saifulla, Shahrig, Kuch, Kawas, Harnai, and Sibi. It was also prevalent in a mild sporadic form in almost all the villages in Upper and Lower Zhob, Loralai, Duki, in and about Quetta and Pishin, Kalat and Nushki.

Inoculation. There is little doubt that the common practice of inoculation is chiefly responsible for keeping small-pox alive in Baluchistan and it is pretty certain that so long as inoculation is generally practised small-pox will maintain a uniform prevalence in the Districts.

Vaccination. The following statements give the number of vaccinators employed in the three districts and Quetta respectively, together with the number of successful vaccinations performed in each district.

Quetta-Pishin District	3,763
Thal-Chotiali	1,619
Zhob	1,766
Quetta Municipality	967
„ Cantonment	357
Total	8,472

The successful vaccinations for the year 1901 were 6,959, or an increase for the year under report of 1,515. I consider this a satisfactory and encouraging result for the year.

It should be remembered that vaccination is voluntary and so is inoculation, and that the people are still very backward and apathetic about protecting themselves against small-pox.

It has been decided that one vaccinator is insufficient for the Thal-Chotiali District and a second vaccinator will soon be sanctioned. Indeed, owing to the long distances the vaccinators have to travel in the districts and the difficulty they so frequently experience in getting the people to employ their services when offered and available, it would be a great advantage to appoint three vaccinators to each district instead of two. This would enable the vaccinators to prolong their visits at the villages and do more useful work than they can manage at present with so much hurried travelling to do.

Cholera. I am glad to report that the cholera returns for the year are blank.

Measles. Measles seems to be far less prevalent than it was last and previous years and it may now die out for the time being in Baluchistan. Little or nothing can be done to prevent the spread of measles when it is prevalent.

Typhoid fever. There was very little typhoid fever among the troops in cantonments during the year. Several cases occurred among the European residents in the civil and railway lines and also among the British officers and their families in cantonments in the summer and autumn. The cause of the prevalence of typhoid in Quetta has not yet been ascertained, but the subject is being carefully investigated both in the laboratory and in the sanitary conditions of the town and cantonments.

Sanitation Quetta. The following are the chief sanitary new works undertaken in the town of Quetta during the year :—

1. The underground drain was extended from the south-east corner of the Administrative Block to the Octroi Head office.
2. Two streets in the extension of the south of Baboo Mahalla have been provided with masonry drains.
3. A drain in the Baboo Mahalla has been improved.
4. Nine shops in the mutton market have been provided with stone platforms.
5. The Beef market slaughter shed has been improved.
6. The Mutton slaughter shed has been provided with an iron roof.
7. Four public latrines have been provided with raised masonry platforms.

Loralai. Loralai Cantonment has been supplied with pipe water from the Pathankot spring and it is expected that the Bazar and civil lines will soon be supplied from the same service. The water is of excellent quality and far superior in every way to the old Karez supply. It

should prove very beneficial to the public health generally and reduce to a minimum liability to outbreaks of cholera.

The Civil Surgeon, Loralai, adopted measures to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes at Loralai, Duki, and Killa Saifulla.

Sibi. Work is now progressing on the Nari-Sibi water scheme. It seems a pity that the pipe water supply is taken from the Nari river direct, as the stream water is exposed to pollution and is liable to cholera infection when cholera is prevalent in Baluchistan. An underground infiltrative source would, I should think, be safer.

Plague Inspection camp. The plague inspection camp was kept up throughout the year. Captain Barrett, I.S.M.D. (retired), held charge of it.

Two cases of plague developed in the camp at Sibi in February, at that time the disease was very prevalent in Sind and the Punjab, and people were running away from it in all directions. A son of one of the patients above referred to arrived in Quetta and next day developed plague. The case was detected by Hospital Assistant Devi Dass in a house in the town. The boy was removed into camp, and the house he occupied was thoroughly disinfected and put out of use. There have been no further cases.

In former years the summer plague camp was located at Shahrig and it was only removed to Hirok when the Railway engineers asked for the wire netting forming the enclosing fence, and other material which had been given on loan to the camp at Shahrig, to be returned to the Railway Department for use elsewhere. The huts at Shahrig had also become disordered. The drawbacks to locating the camp on the direct line so near Quetta at Hirok were carefully considered but it was found that the difficulties in the way of placing the camp elsewhere, such as Harnai, were very great.

Hirok was eventually selected for the camp after a careful inspection of the ground by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, the Revenue Commissioner and the Administrative Medical Officer. The new camp has been put up at Hirok at a comparatively small cost by using up the old dismantled railway lines at Hirok.

The camp has, on the whole, been successfully conducted by Captain Barrett, I.S.M.D., who deserves great credit for getting the work of building the new camp at Hirok done cleanly and well.

The camp has been inspected by the Hon'ble Colonel C. E. Yate, the Political Agent, and other civil officers and also by me several times in the course of the year.

Plague at Sonmiani. An outbreak of plague at Sonmiani in the Las Bela state occurred in the spring of 1902. It started with an imported case of plague from Karachi. Several indigenous cases occurred after this, and the village was then totally evacuated and the disease disappeared.

In a few weeks' time a portion of the inhabitants returned to their homes in the village and were almost at once again attacked with plague. The village was then again cleared for the second time and as there were no more cases it was reoccupied at the end of the year after having been completely evacuated for several months. There have been no more cases so far, but I still think there is danger of infection in the village and that if the disease returns the village should be again evacuated.

A special Hospital Assistant was employed by the State during the outbreak and is still on plague duty at Sonmiani. The village was cleaned and disinfected as far as possible. The principal traffic routes were carefully watched, and inspection posts were established at Naka and Hab.

J. C. FULLERTON, *Lieutenant-Colonel, I.M.S.,*
Agency Surgeon and Administrative Medical Officer, Baluchistan.

QUETTA:
The 1st April 1903.

APPENDIX X.

Annual Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department, Baluchistan, for the official year 1902-1903.

PART I.—IMPERIAL REPORT.

A.—MILITARY SECTION.

I.—Horse-Breeding.

Government Horse Stallions.—In the beginning of the year under report the number of stallions was as follows :—

Class	No.
T. B. E.	6
T. B. A.	10
Arabs	25
TOTAL	41

Three horses were received by transfer from Sind, which raised the register number to 44. Out of the 44 horses 13 were removed from register. The number of horses present in Baluchistan on 31st March 1903 was 31 as below :—

Class.	No.
T. B. E.	6
T. B. A.	7
Arabs	18

The following shows the number of horses at stud work during the year, as compared with the previous one :—

Class.	Percentage, 1901-1902.	Percentage, 1902-1903.
T. B. E.	5·25	5·23
T. B. A.	9·00	9·21
Arabs	27·50	22·84
TOTAL	41·75	37·28

The above 37·28 horses covered 1,986 mares during the year under report as against 2,032 in 1901-1902, showing a decrease of 46 mares. The detail below shows the coverings of horses at stud work during the last two years :—

Class.	Covering, 1901-1902.	Covering, 1902-1903.
T. B. E.	231	273
T. B. A.	443	418
Arabs	1,358	1,295
TOTAL	2,032	1,986

The demand for stallions remains constant.

The young stock bought during the year by the Remount Department were a very good lot.

II.—Mule-Breeding.

Government Donkey Stallions.—There was no donkey stallion in Baluchistan as it was not considered advisable to push mule-breeding in such a good horse-breeding district.

B.—REVENUE SECTION.

I.—Horse-Breeding.

Government Horse Stallions.—During the year under report the cost of feed and keep of the horse stallions was R23,231-9-3, against R22,479-0-10 the previous year.

At commencement of the year 2,838 branded mares were present.

Sixty-eight mares were branded during the year, against 135 last year, raising the register number to 2,906.

Out of the above 2,906, 28 died and 56 were sold, making a total decrease of 84 during the year. The number remaining at the end of the year was 2,822 against 2,838 last year. One thousand nine hundred and eighty-six mares were covered by Government stallions during the year under report against 2,032 during previous year. Out of 2,032 mares covered during the previous year, 513 foals have been verified in the year under report, showing an average of 12·28 against 10·29 for the previous year.

One thousand and fifty-nine mares have been returned as "not held" and the results of 460 are unknown owing to their being untraceable.

During the year under report an average of three Veterinary Assistants worked in the Agency. One hundred and sixty colts were castrated (horses 159, mule 1) against 190 last year.

Government Donkey Stallions.—There were no donkey stallions in the Agency during the year under report.

II.—Mule-Breeding.

Out of 78 mares covered during 1901-1902, 11 foals have been verified, giving an average of 6·28 against ·42 last year. Fifty-four were returned as "not held", and the result of 13 is not known.

Only two Fairs are held in this Agency, Quetta and Sibi : the following is a brief review on each :

Quetta.—Held from 22nd to 25th September 1902, total number of animals exhibited was 539 against 540 the previous year.

Sibi.—The Show commenced on the 9th February, total number of animals exhibited was 515 against 999 the previous year, showing a decrease of 484. The causes of the decrease are as follows :—

i. The Show following so closely on that of Jacobabad some animals that were there did not attend at Sibi.

ii. The very large number of animals sold at Jacobabad in addition to the 205 remounts purchased there ; 374 animals were sent away from Jacobabad by rail.

iii. The great scarcity which has prevailed in Baluchistan during the past year.

The cost of the Department in Baluchistan during the year under report is R52,946-9-2, against R53,840-9-1 the preceding year. * * * * *

H. M. MAXWELL, *Veterinary Major,*
Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Baluchistan and Sind.

APPENDIX XI.

Report on the Police of the Quetta-Pishin District for the year 1902-1903.

Part I.—Crime and Criminals.

1. The number of cognizable cases of all kinds, classes I to VI, which occurred during the year was 1,569 against 1,387 in the previous year showing an increase of 182 cases.

2. Eliminating class VI, the number of cases was 299 against 301 during the previous year showing a decrease of 2 cases. Of these 21 cases were cancelled by the Court owing to a mistake of fact.

3. The remaining number was made up of petty cases within Municipal limits of which there were 1,291 against 1,115 in the previous year showing an increase of 176 cases.

4. This increase is due to better supervision on the part of the Police in taking up all cases of nuisances.

5. The supervision exercised by the Police over bad characters continues to improve, and all cases of bad livelihood are promptly dealt with by the Subordinate Magistrates.

6. The following is a distribution of the cases in each Thana excluding those cancelled by the Court :—

	1901.	1902.
City Quetta	91	64
Saddar	63	73
Chaman	26	30
Pishin	30	28
Killa Abdulla	32	45
Railway Quetta	14	15
Railway Mach	1	1
District Mach	15	22
TOTAL	272	278

7. The slight difference in the figures of the two years might be explained in this way that while there has been an appreciable decrease of cases in the City there has been a slight increase all round in the outlying Thanas and may be attributed to the scarcity which prevailed throughout the greater part of the year under review.

This is proved by the fact that the number of theft cases increased by 30.

8. The number of burglary cases during the year under review was 53 against 64 in the preceding year.

9. The *modus operandi* in burglaries was as follows :—

	No.
(1) By breaking or picking locks	28
(2) By opening doors or windows	9
(3) By making holes through walls	3
(4) By other methods	13
TOTAL	53

10. The number of murder cases was four, a decrease of two from the previous year. Of these two occurred in the City and two in Pishin.

11. Adverting to the two cases in the City, one was the murder of a Hindu bannia named Bhagwana, and the second that of a prostitute named Begum. In both cases one Rustam Barakzai was the offender and was convicted and hanged for both offences.

In regard to the two cases at Pishin, one was the outcome of adultery and the injured husband killed both his wife and the adulterer. The other was the murder of two Hindus by one Israil Kahar. This man was convicted and hanged.

The number of persons murdered was six, of these four were adult males and two adult females.

Working and Measures of Detection.

12. The number of cognizable cases which occurred during the year 1902, the number convicted and the percentage the latter bear to the former are given below, with the same information regarding persons arrested and convicted.

Cases.

Year.	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage.
1901	1,387	1,197	86
1902	1,569	1,398	89

Persons.

Year.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.
1901	1,377	1,227	89
1902	1,563	1,435	92

Property.

Year.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
	₹	₹	
1901	23,512	10,140	43
1902	10,909	8,563	78

13. A reference to the figures above will show that under all three heads the results obtained are very good.

14. The following are the Honorary Magistrates in Quetta :— **Aids to the Police.**

1st Class.—K. B. Burjorji Patel.
2nd Class.—Mr. Ardeshair.
3rd Class.—Seth Bhik Chand and Muhammad Ali.

15. The number of cases disposed of by these men are given below :—

K. B. Burjorji Patel . . 6 under the I. P. C.
Mr. Ardeshair . . . . 4 under the I. P. C., 816 under Section 34, Act V of 1861.
Seth Bhik Chand . . . . 432 under Section 34, Act V of 1861.

F. M. A. BEATY, *District Superintendent of Police,*
Quetta-Pishin and Thal-Chotiali.

Report on the Police of the Thal-Chotiali District for the year 1902-1903.

1. The number of cases of all kinds, classes I to VI, which occurred during the year under review was 191 against 328 during 1900, thus showing a decrease of 137 cases. **Part I.—Crime and Criminals.**

2. The reason for this marked decrease is that several cases have been dealt with politically and have therefore not been shown in the Police returns.

3. Eliminating Class VI the number of cases was 100 against 265 in the preceding year, thus showing a decrease of 165.

4. I have the same remark to make as in my last report regarding this decrease in crime.

5. Every case included in this return was investigated either by the Police or Levies but none were dealt with direct by Magistrates.

6. With the exception of the Sibi District Thana the figures below will show that crime has been more or less proportionately distributed over the District :—

Sibi District	127
Sibi Railway	12
Barkhan	10
Duki	11
Shahrig	20
Harnai	11
TOTAL	191

7. Out of the 127 cases shown against the Sibi District Thana 78 were dealt with under section 34 of the Police Act as petty nuisances.

8. Eliminating offences under section 34 of the Police Act, Gambling and security for good behaviour, the figures stand thus :—

Sibi District	46
Sibi Railway	10
Barkhan	9
Duki	8
Shahrig	18
Harnai	9
TOTAL	100

9. A comparison of these figures with the previous year's working shows a decrease of 27 cases at Sibi District, 5 Sibi Railway, 49 Barkhan, 48 Duki, 15 Shahrig, and 21 Harnai, which might be regarded as a very creditable result although the year under review was one of marked scarcity.

10. On comparing the figures in the various classes I find that there is an appreciable decrease of 18 cases under the head of rioting (sections 147 and 148), 3 cases of attempt to murder (section 307), 5 cases of grievous hurt (sections 325 and 326), 2 cases of Dakaiti (section 395), 10 cases of robbery (sections 392 and 394), 5 cases of mischief (section 429), 21 cases of house-breaking (sections 454 and 457), and 84 cases of theft (sections 379, 380, and 381).

11. I further find that there has been a decrease of one case under the head of murder.

12. As regards robbery (section 392, I. P. C.) the figures show a decrease of ten cases, which is a creditable result.

13. The one case of dakaiti and two cases of robbery were distributed as follows :—

Dakaiti.

Duki	1 case.

Robbery.

Duki	2 cases.

14. In the case of dakaiti Marris were suspected.

15. One of the cases of robbery was the removal of a lungi from one of the Postal sowars conveying the Dâk between Dilkuna and Razgai.

The lungi was worth Rl-4-0.

The second case was a serious one in which property valued at Rl,160 was removed from the house of one Hussan, Turk Barakzai, but no clue was obtained.

16. The number of burglaries was 26 against 47 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 21 cases which is a very creditable result.

17. The *modus operandi* in burglary cases was as follows :—

(1) By breaking or picking locks	13
(2) By making holes through walls	6
(3) By opening doors or windows	3
(4) By other methods	4
TOTAL	26

18. There was only one case of murder during the year.

It was the outcome of adultery and the husband murdered his wife.

Working and measures of detection.

19. The number of cognizable cases of all kinds, Classes I to VI of statement A, which occurred during the year 1902, the number convicted and the percentage the latter bear to the former are given below with information regarding the number of persons arrested and convicted, and the value of property stolen and recovered :—

Cases.

Year.	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage.
1901	328	172	52
1902	191	171	89

Persons.

Year.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.
1901	515	365	71
1902	245	233	95

Property.

Year.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
	R	R	
1901	9,763	4,052	41
1902	3,808	1,786	47

20. The above figures will show that the working of the Police and Levies has been very satisfactory and the percentages obtained are really good.

21. I enclose statements A, B, C, and D, relating to cases, persons and property, respectively.

F. M. A. BEATY, *District Superintendent of Police,*
Quetta-Pishin and Thal-Chotiali.

Extract from the Police Administration Report of the Zhob District for the year 1902-1903.

* * * * * * * *

3. The proportion of Police of all grades (including clerks and servants) to the population during the year 1902-1903 was :—

To the whole population	1 Policeman to 436 souls.
To the Rural population	1 Policeman to 406 souls.
To the Urban population	1 Policeman to 30 souls.

4. Compared with the area of the whole district the strength of Police represents 1 Policeman to 60 square miles.

5. The number of Police employed on purely Police duty during 1902-1903 (*i.e.*, excluding 1 clerk and 11 servants) was :—

1 Policeman to 460 souls.
1 Policeman to 63 square miles.

6. The number of cognizable offences reported during the year 1902-1903 was 135.

(*a*) of this number 127 cases were reported to the Police direct and were investigated by them;
(*b*) 3 cases were not investigated by Police as they were held to be untrue;
(*c*) 5 cases were investigated by the Police by order of Magistrate; and
(*d*) 348 cases were dealt with by the Magistrates without Police intervention.

7. The number of cases reported during 1901-1902 was 115 and during 1902-1903 was 135.

8. The number of cases investigated by the Police *suo motu* during those years was *nil*.

L. HAWORTH, *Captain*,
District Superintendent of Police in Zhob.

No. 1.—*Statement showing the Opening Balance, Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1902-1903 and the Closing balance of Excluded Local Funds in the Baluchistan Agency.*

Name of Fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.	Remarks.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	
Sibi Municipal Fund	12,882 11 1	36,287 8 10	49,170 3 11	42,875 3 0	6,295 0 11	
Quetta Municipal Fund	22,243 10 0	2,06,554 9 8	2,28,798 3 8	1,97,310 14 8	31,487 5 0	
Loralai Town Fund	5,254 4 9	12,394 6 0	17,648 10 9	11,207 15 5	6,440 11 4	
Pishin Sadar and District Bazar Fund	37,773 11 4	39,860 4 9	77,633 15 4	36,484 10 1	41,149 5 3	
Shahrig Bazar Fund	13,177 6 8	11,908 1 2	25,085 7 5	12,295 2 8	12,790 4 9	
Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund	9,272 5 0	27,004 10 6	36,276 15 6	28,584 3 1	7,692 12 5	
Bolan Bazar Fund	2,508 15 8	592 4 7	3,101 4 3	1,116 15 4	1,984 4 11	
Zhob Levy Corps Private Fund	1,829 13 10	2,69,234 4 3	2,71,064 2 1	2,71,036 13 9	27 4 4	
Zhob Levy Corps Government Fund	986 14 4	3,929 2 4	4,916 0 8	3,706 1 7	1,209 15 1	

No. 2.—*CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BALUCHISTAN, 1902-1903: Showing the Area in square miles, Population, etc., according to the Census of 1901.*

Name of Commissionership.	Name of Executive District.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with population.	Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	Land Revenue and Rates.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
												₹	₹	
Baluchistan	Quetta-Pishin	2	Q. 540 P. 4,587	44,835 69,252	Quetta, 24,597.	329	12	17	...	...	486			
	Thal-Chotiali and Railway and Sinjawi.	2	T. C. 4,816 R. & S. 2,686	50,236 22,869	Sibi, 3,579.	329	15	15	...	...	238			
	Zhob	2	14,246	103,429	Fort Sandeman, 1,730.	595	15	16	...	...	237			
	Kalat-Bolan	1	874	1,936	Mach, 260.	8	3	3	...	...	18	(c) 11,79,404	(c) 5,48,767	
	Southern Baluchistan	2 Kalat lands.	...	...	Nasirabad, 93.	170	...	...	...	...	10			
		Las Bela.	...	...	Bela, 4,183.	63	3	3	...	...				
	Chagai	1	18,655	15,689	Nushki, 643.	13	4	4	...	...	15			
	Revenue and Judicial Commissioner.	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...			
		(a) 10	(a) 45,804	308,246	...	1,507	55	59	...	...	1,004	11,79,404	5,48,767	
	Gross Revenue of Province.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b) (c) 8,79,250	

(a) If the figures for Kalat, Las Bela and tribal areas be added the total area is 132,315 square miles and population 810,746.
(b) Includes revenue under Major heads I.—Land Revenue, III.—Sale, IV.—Stamps, V.—Excise, VIII.—Assessed Taxes, IX.—Forests, X.—Registration, XVI A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law, XVIB.—Law and Justice—Jails, XVII.—Police, XX.—Medical, XXI.—Superannuation, XXIII.—Stationery and Printing, XXV.—Miscellaneous, XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation, and XXXII.—Civil Works.
(c) Actual figures for the year 1901-1902 according to final accounts:—

	₹
Column 13, Total cost	12,00,430
,, 14, Land Revenue and Rates	6,41,066
,, Gross Revenue of Province	9,79,835

No. 3.—*Return of Land Revenue Collections in kind and in cash in the Baluchistan Agency, for the year 1902-1903 (exclusive of revenue from Irrigation Works, which are under the Public Works Department and for which a separate account is kept).*

Districts.	Tahsils	Collections in kind.	Collections in cash.	Grazing tax.	Arrears recovered.	Total collections.	Expenditure.	Net amount credited into the Treasury.	Remarks.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Quetta-Pishin.	Quetta	174 8 2	61,022 12 8	72 0 0	193 4 0	1,19,048 14 5	6,451 11 2*	1,12,597 3 3	*(i) Malikana . Quetta 2,829 14 6; Pishin 2,278 2 4
	Pishin	2,147 4 8	51,548 11 8	1,588 2 7	1,488 2 6				(ii) Jagirdari allowance to Duranis. Quetta 1,343 10 4
	Chaman	678 1 2	2 13 0	...	138 2 0				Total 6,451 11 2
	Total	2,999 14 0	1,12,574 5 4	1,660 2 7	1,819 8 6	1,19,048 14 5	6,451 11 2	1,12,597 3 3	† Total collections due 2,48,787 15 6
Thal-Chotiali.	Sibi	92,029 15 1	3,319 4 11	5,572 11 0	...	2,48,403 9 11†	21,663 3 6‡	2,26,741 3 11	Deduct :— Remitted 146 10 0; Suspended 237 11 7 = 384 5 7
	Shahrig	922 14 10	21,200 14 0	7,530 1 0	...				Total net collections 2,48,403 9 11
	Duki	40,677 8 5	2,649 4 9	8,230 13 0	...				‡(i) Lambardari allowance 11,938 4 8
	Barkhan	27,910 4 1	615 15 4	5,125 2 0	84 14 0				(ii) Jagir allowance 9,724 14 10
	Sinjawi	2,286 8 7	13,616 7 7	2,636 4 0	462 14 8				Total 21,663 3 6
	Kohlu	10,723 9 9	193 6 6	3,011 2 0	...				
	...	...	...	...	...	§0 13 6			
	Total	1,74,544 12 9	41,589 5 1	32,106 1 0	547 12 8	2,48,404 7 5	21,663 3 6	2,26,741 3 11	
Zhob	Bori	43,876 6 10	6,329 3 8	4,687 0 0	...	2,09,912 13 4	23,081 2 5‖	1,86,831 10 11	§ Royalty on coal.
	Hindubagh	17,136 10 11	202 9 10	10,761 4 0	...				‖(i) Lambardari allowance 9,604 9 9
	Killa Saifulla	38,916 9 4	489 11 9	8,145 0 0	...				(ii) Muafis and Jagirs 12,325 12 8
	Fort Sandeman	22,477 3 8	8,128 2 0	20,155 15 4	1,587 6 5				(iii) Remission 1,150 12 0
	Musa Khel	17,128 14 9	162 8 4	9,690 9 0	37 9 6				Total 23,081 2 5
	Total	1,39,535 13 6	15,312 3 7	53,439 12 4	1,624 15 11	2,09,912 13 4	23,081 2 5	1,86,831 10 11	
Kalat	Bolan	2,907 1 4	1,039 1 5	...	...	3,946 2 9	...	3,946 2 9	
Chagai	Nushki and Chagai.	2,713 9 7	467 6 3	4,124 12 0	...	7,305 11 10	...	7,305 11 10	
	GRAND TOTAL.	3,22,701 3 2	1,70,982 5 8	91,330 11 11	3,987 5 1	5,88,618 1 9	51,196 1 1	5,37,422 0 8	Does not include (i) Record room fees and (ii) Royalty on coal in districts other than Thal-Chotiali.

No. 4.—*Statement showing the Land Revenue realized from the villages under Shebo Canal and Khushdil Khan Bund for the year 1902-1903.*

Details.	Total amount due.	Amount paid from the receipts.			Amount credited into the Treasury.	Balance not recovered.	Remarks.
		Haq-i-malikana.	Cost of Mushriffs.	Refund for the last year.			
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
1. Shebo Canal	7,866 1 6	421 12 9	...	...	6,254 15 6	*1,189 5 3	*Rupees 1,156-1-0 is outstanding as per detail below :—
2. Khushdil Khan Bund	...	...	...	...	...	...	1. From Malik Pakur for 1900-1901 R a. p. 400 0 0
3. Mills on Shebo Canal	1,711 12 5	...	...	...	1,711 12 5	...	2. From Dewan Chand, Contractor, for 1901-1902 756 1 0
Total	9,577 13 11	421 12 9	...	...	7,966 11 11	1,189 5 3	

No. 5.—*Statement of Cash allowances, Remissions and Assignments of Land Revenue and grain allowances made in the Baluchistan Agency up to, and inclusive of, the year 1902-1903.*

Nature of Grants.	Total value of grants in rupees.						Remarks.
	In perpetuity or during the maintenance of an institution or office.		For life or lives or for a fixed term.		Total.		
	Grants made up to, and inclusive of, 1901-1902.	Grants made during 1902-1903.	Grants made up to, and inclusive of, 1901-1902.	Grants made during 1902-1903.	Grants made up to, and inclusive of, 1901-1902.	Grants made during 1902-1903.	
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Quetta-Pishin District. (a) For the maintenance of public servants	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Quetta-Pishin District. (b) For other purposes	26,236 12 8	...	17,551 6 3	...	43,788 2 11	...	
Thal-Chotiali District. (a) For the maintenance of public servants	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Thal-Chotiali District. (b) For other purposes	10,197 0 0	...	16,060 9 5	14 3 0	26,257 9 5	14 3 0	
Zhob District. (a) For the maintenance of public servants	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Zhob District. (b) For other purposes	...	...	13,025 15 10	217 12 7	13,025 15 10	217 12 7	
Grand Total	36,433 12 8	...	46,637 15 6	231 15 7	83,071 12 2	231 15 7	

No. 6.—*GENERAL SUMMARY.—Distribution of Prisoners of all classes (convicted, under trial, and civil) confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Baluchistan Agency during the calendar year 1902.*

Province.	Place of confinement.			Prisoners in Jail at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
	Central Jails.	District Jails.	Subordinate Jails and Lock-ups.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Baluchistan. Quetta-Pishin District.	...	Quetta	Pishin	70	3	73	469	7	476	539	10	549
Thal-Chotiali District.	...	Sibi	Shahrig, Harnai, Duki, Sinjawi, Barkhan, Kohlu.	140	2	142	1,183	46	1,229	1,323	48	1,371
Zhob Agency.	...	...	Fort Sandeman, Loralai, Hindubagh, Killa Saifulla, Musa Khel.	64	2	66	900	33	933	964	35	999
			Grand Total	274	7	281	2,552	86	2,638	2,826	93	2,919

Province.	Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year.			Total daily average number of Prisoners.			Remarks.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Baluchistan. Quetta-Pishin District.	475	10	485	64	...	64	66·16	1·27	67·44	
Thal-Chotiali District.	1,186	45	1,231	137	3	140	120·68	2·82	123·50	
Zhob Agency.	922	32	954	42	3	45	56·83	1·18	58·01	
	2,583	87	2,670	243	6	249	243·67	5·27	248·95	

No. 7.—*Expenditure (in rupees) in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Baluchistan Agency during the calendar year 1902 (excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations or repairs).*

	Province.	Daily average number of Prisoners.	Cost of establishment.	Dieting charges.	Hospital charges.	Clothing and Bedding of Prisoners.	Sanitation charges.	Charges for mowing prisoners.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Baluchistan.	Quetta-Pishin District	61	4,268 4 2	2,660 15 6	81 10 8	323 7 0	20 1 11	319 8 0
	Thal-Chotiali District	123·50	3,665 2 8	4,616 7 7	100 3 2	250 2 6	166 1 0	172 14 9
	Zhob Agency	58·01	856 8 0*	1,653 2 5	260 12 6	143 6 6	146 1 4	275 11 4
	Grand Total	182·11	8,789 14 10	8,930 9 6	442 10 4	717 0 0	332 4 3	768 2 1

	Province.	Charges for other miscellaneous services and supplies.	Travelling allowances.	Contingencies.	Extraordinary charges for live-stock and tools and plant likely to last for three years and upwards.	Grand Total of Expenditure.	Remarks.
		9	10	11	12	13	14
		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	
Baluchistan.	Quetta-Pishin District	563 3 2	...	15 9 0	...	8,252 11 5	
	Thal-Chotiali District	485 13 9	14 13 6	44 7 6	46 9 10	9,562 12 3	
	Zhob Agency	430 9 8	...	60 0 0	...	3,826 3 9	
	Grand Total	1,479 10 7	14 13 6	120 0 6	46 9 10	21,641 11 5	

* Includes ₹52-8-0 on account of compensation for dearness of provisions.

No. 8.—*Statement showing the Prisoners' admission into the various Jails in the Baluchistan Agency, for the year 1902-1903.*

Name of Jail.	Direct admission.					By Transfer from other Jails.					Remarks.
	Convict males.	Convict females.	Civil prisoners.	Political prisoners.	Under-trial prisoners.	Convict males.	Convict females.	Civil prisoners.	Political prisoners.	Under-trial prisoners.	
Quetta and Pishin	248	1	16	1	210	...	...	...	...	...	Quetta-Pishin District.
Sibi, Shahrig, Harnai, Sinjawi, Duki, Barkhan and Kohlu.	218	1	11	655	205	21	...	1	111	6	Thal-Chotiali District.
Fort Sandeman, Loralai, Hindubagh, Killa Saifulla and Musa Khel.	117	2	6	502	291	3	...	...	12	...	Zhob Agency.
Grand Total	583	4	33	1,158	706	24	...	1	123	6	= 2,638

No. 9.—*Return of Schools, including Schools under private management in receipt of Grant-in-aid, in the Baluchistan Agency, for the year 1902-1903.*

Name and place of School.	Class of School.	Number of pupils on 31st March 1903.							Income of Schools.				Cost of Schools.
		Christians.	Indian Hindus including Sikhs.	Indian Mahammadans.	Domiciled Hindus including Sikhs	Local Mahammadans.	Other Asiatics.	Total.	Contribution by Local Funds.	Grant-in-aid from Special Revenues.	Realized by fees and subscriptions.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13.	14
									R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Quetta-Pishin District. Sandeman High School, Quetta	Anglo-Vernacular High School.	...	134	86	2	93	3	318	2,283 2 3	3,826 0 0	3,191 8 3	9,300 10 11	9,300 10 11
Lady Sandeman Girls' School, Quetta.	Primary . .	...	65	11	...	9	...	85	2,592 2 5	180 0 0	11 12 0	2,783 14 5	2,783 14 5
Kuchlak School	Do. . .	...	1	...	...	23	...	24	...	970 0 0	5 4 0	975 4 0	961 2 0
Samungli ,, ...	Do. . .	...	...	...	...	14	...	14					
Nauhissar ,, ...	Do. . .	...	...	...	...	22	1	23	267 14 0	...	...	267 14 0	267 14 0
Pishin ,, ...	Do. . .	...	12	3	6	18	...	39					693 14 2*
Khushdil Khan School . . .	Do. . .	...	...	...	...	18	...	18					159 11 10
Bostan ,, ...	Do. . .	...	...	2	...	11	...	13	1,003 1 0	1,200 0 0	29 4 0	2,232 5 0	558 15 1†
Chaman ,, ...	Do. . .	...	11	8	2	17	...	38					819 11 11
European ,, ...	Do. . .	39	...	...	...	...	...	39	Quetta Municipality 600 0 0 N.-W. Ry. 825 0 0	838 0 0	687 0 0	2,940 0 0	3,155 0 9
Mission Zenana Girls' School .	Do. . .	19	32	16	5	6	...	78	...	...	2,005 0 0	2,005 0 0	2,567 0 0
Brahmo School . . .	Anglo-Vernacular Upper Primary.	4	110	16	1	1	...	132	360 0 0	...	1,302 10 11	1,662 10 11	1,616 9 10
Total .	...	62	365	142	16	232	4	821	7,925 4 1	7,014 0 0	7,232 7 2	22,167 11 3	22,884 8 11†
Thal-Chotiali District. Barnes School, Sibi . . .	Secondary Anglo-Vernacular School.	...	44	28	6	16	...	94	1,448 1 7	962 10 8	714 1 0	3,124 13 3	3,124 13 3
Girls' ,, ,, . . .	Primary . .	...	48	6	3	...	...	57	1,335 14 8	...	6 4 0	1,142 2 8	1,142 2 8
European and Eurasian School, Sibi.	European Eurasian.	12	...	...	...	...	2	14	120 0 0	N.-W. Ry. 840 0 0	144 0 0	1,104 0 0	960 0 0
Shahrig School	Vernacular Primary.	1	7	7	...	29	...	44	623 15 10	...	8 8 0	632 7 10	632 7 10
Kawas ,, ...	Do. .	...	...	...	...	14	...	14	73 3 0	220 0 0	...	293 3 0	293 3 0
Khojak ,, ...	Do. .	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	228 9 4	...	...	228 9 4	228 9 4
Gaisford Schools Duki . .	Do. .	...	3	5	...	13	...	21	86 2 0	350 0 0	51 12 0	487 14 0	436 2 0
Kohlu School	Do. .	...	3	...	...	7	...	10	...	56 0 0	...	56 0 0	80 0 0
Total .	...	13	105	46	11	79	2	256	3,715 14 5	2,428 10 8	924 9 0	7,069 2 1	6,897 6 1
Zhob District. Fort Sandeman Boys' School .	Primary . .	...	16	12	...	8	1	37	135 0 2	148 0 0	115 9 0	398 9 2	398 9 2
Fort Sandeman Girls' School .	Do. . .	...	20	...	...	...	...	20	240 0 0	...	345 8 9	585 8 9	657 13 2
Loralai School	Do. . .	...	6	4	...	3	5	18	270 9 0	100 0 0	34 2 0	404 11 0	404 11 0
Mekhtar ,, ...	Do. . .	...	...	...	11	12	...	23	77 15 9	...	6 8 0	84 7 9	84 7 9
China Alizai	Do. . .	...	1	...	5	7	...	13	323 3 9	...	5 12 0	328 15 9	328 15 9
Killa Saifulla	Do. . .	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	20 14 3	432 0 0	0 4 0	453 2 3	453 2 3
Hindubagh	Do. . .	...	1	...	...	11	1	13	136 12 9	372 0 0	1 12 0	510 8 9	510 8 9
Total .	...	...	44	16	16	51	7	134	1,204 7 8	1,052 0 0	509 7 9	2,765 15 5	2,738 3 10
GRAND TOTAL .	...	75	514	204	43	362	13	1,211	12,841 10 2	10,494 10 8	8,666 7 11	32,002 12 9	32,520 2 10

* Includes R68-12-0 for inspection of Village Schools.
† ,, R36-6-1 for Scholarships.

No. 10.—*Statement of the Judicial work of the offices in the Baluchistan Agency, for the year 1902-1903.*

Name of Court, District or Agency.	Civil suits disposed of.				Criminal trials disposed of.			Revenue cases.	Miscellaneous cases.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Original.	Appellate.	Execution of decree cases.	Total.	Original.	Appellate.	Total.				
Court of the Judicial Commissioner	...	87	...	87	...	61	61	...	...	248	
Quetta-Pishin District	2,791	53	1,813	4,657	3,617	25	3,642	526	1,144	9,969	
Thal-Chotiali District	928	24	835	1,787	293	11	304	634	473	3,198	
Zhob Agency	292	8	95	395	69	9	78	690	597	1,760	
Kalat Agency	95	2	38	135	28	...	28	...	...	163	
Grand Total	4,106	174	2,781	7,061	4,007	106	4,113	1,850	2,214	15,238	

No. 11.—*Statement showing the number and classification of Political cases in the Baluchistan Agency tried by Jirgas, during 1902-1903.*

Name of District or Agency.	Local cases.									Inter-Provincial cases between Baluchistan, Sind and Punjab.			Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Murder.	Robbery.	Adultery.	Adultery with murder.	Land Revenue.	Betrothal and other cases connected with marriages.	Cattle-lifting.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	With Sind.	With Punjab.	Total.		
Quetta-Pishin District	4	15	4	...	8	8	2	31	72	...	...	...	72	
Thal-Chotiali District	26	9	36	9	68	47	205	284	684	...	145	145	829*	*Besides this, 233 cases between the Marris and and the Bugtis were also decided at Fort Munro.
Zhob Agency	16	5	30	1	170	171	88	1,103	1,584	...	9	9	1,593	
Kalat Agency	10	95	4	90	62	40	22	1,133	1,456	...	...	...	1,456	
Chagai District	1	17	1	...	27	9	41	278	374	...	...	...	374	
Grand Total	57	141	75	100	335	275	358	2,829	4,170	...	154	154	4,324	

No. 12.—*Statement showing the Registration work of the Baluchistan Agency for the year 1902-1903.*

District or Agency.	Documents registered.			Total realization including copying fees.	Expenditure inclusive of that paid out of copying fees.				Remarks.
	Optional.				Fees paid to Sub-Registrar.		Fees paid to copyist.		
	Compulsory.	Relating to immoveable property.	Others.		Amount paid from the receipts before the amount being credited into the Treasury.	Amount drawn from the Treasury.	Amount paid from the receipts before the amount being credited into the Treasury.	Amount drawn from the Treasury.	Total Expenditure.
				R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.	
Quetta-Pishin District	620	26	81	2,157 0 0	...	656 4 10	...	180 4 0	836 8 10	
Thal-Chotiali District	53	2	32	250 8 0	...	91 4 8	...	19 12 0	111 0 8	
Zhob Agency	41	1	11	137 8 0	...	60 12 0	...	15 0 0	75 12 0	
Kalat Agency	1	...	...	1 8 0	...	0 8 0	...	0 4 0	0 12 0	
Grand Total	715	29	124	2,546 8 0	...	808 13 6	...	215 4 0	1,024 1 6	

No. 13.—*Statement showing the outward and inward Rail-borne traffic of Baluchistan for the year 1902-1903.*

Number.	Names of articles.	General merchandise.	
		Outward.	Inward.
		Maunds.	Maunds.
1	Apparel, including drapery, etc.	1,214	7,864
2	Coal and coke for the public and Foreign railways	83,387	61,292
3	Cotton, raw	196	1,145
4	Twist and yarn, European	11	1,454
5	„ „ Indian	128	817
6	Piece-goods, European	796	42,111
7	„ „ Indian	2,628	28,821
8	Other cotton manufactures	198	739
9	Chemicals, excepting saltpetre	172	2,433
10	Intoxicating drugs other than opium	18	46
11	Medicinal preparations	18	329
12	Other drugs	13,396	3,067
13	A'l (morinda and citrifolia)	...	...
14	Alizarine and aniline dyes	99	1,169
15	Cutch	...	5
16	Indigo	211	2,117
17	Myrabolams	2	370
18	Tanning barks	...	1,538
19	Turmeric	46	2,555
20	Other dyes	420	8,847
21	Oilcake	4,352	4,915
22	Hay, straw and grass	161,320	219,135
23	Fruits and vegetables, fresh	15,311	13,565
24	Grain and pulse	29,017	134,263
25	Jawar and bajra	130,933	125,612
26	Rice in the husk	994	2,043
27	Rice not in the husk	7,087	122,063
28	Wheat	56,995	266,674
29	Wheat flour	29,677	84,459
30	Other grains	3,278	42,934
31	Dressed hides	59	82
32	Raw Hides	2,553	216
33	Dressed skins	164	48
34	Raw skins	6,546	839
35	Horns	5	8
36	Hemp and other fibres	6	107
37	Jute, raw	...	8
38	Gunny bags and cloth	9,189	16,504
39	Lac	5	13
40	Leather, unwrought	79	337
41	„ wrought, excepting boots and shoes	343	2,757
42	Ale and beer	4,018	11,938
43	Spirits and wine	398	4,474
44	All other sorts of liquor	355	384
45	Brass, unwrought	18	6
46	„ wrought	111	349
47	Copper, unwrought	14	27
48	„ wrought	575	327
49	Iron, cast	738	18,008
50	„ unwrought	58	29
51	„ wrought	5,323	52,862
52	„ manufactures	1,182	5,244
53	Other metals	1,124	1,279
54	Kerosine oil	148	14,554
55	Castor oil	13	177
56	Cocoanut oil	13	257
57	Mustard and rape oil	17	394
58	Other oils	671	9,940
59	Castor seeds	...	2
60	Cotton seeds	329	1,023
61	Earthnuts	1	127
62	Linseed	17	429
63	Poppy seeds	...	27
64	Rape and mustard	11,787	1,179
65	Til or jinjili	699	403
66	Other oil seeds	27,569	654
67	Opium	...	...
68	Paper and Pasteboard	4	763
69	Dried fruits and nuts	59,128	18,993
70	Ghee	2,660	15,333
71	Other provisions	6,974	25,598

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

No. 13.—*Statement showing the outward and inward Rail-borne traffic of Baluchistan for the year 1902-1903*—continued.

Number.	Names of articles.	General merchandise.	
		Outward.	Inward.
		Maunds.	Maunds.
72	Locomotive engines and tenders	...	...
73	Carriages and trucks	...	...
74	Steel rails and fish-plates	...	...
75	Sleepers, keys of steel, etc.	...	...
76	Other railway materials	251,664	327,775
77	Salt	1,407	5,307
78	Saltpetre	...	...
79	Other saline substances	40,368	1,770
80	Silk, raw, foreign	...	...
81	„ „ Indian	3	44
82	Silk piece-goods, foreign	3	18
83	„ „ „ Indian	...	36
84	Betelnuts	8	110
85	Cardamoms	...	93
86	Chillies	20	1,129
87	Ginger	4	161
88	Pepper	16	963
89	Other spices	1,826	1,418
90	Stone and lime	98,400	136,342
91	Sugar, refined	1,684	49,483
92	„ unrefined	134	369
93	Gur, rab, and jaggree, etc.	1,704	46,625
94	Tea, foreign	154	4,171
95	„ Indian	130	3,060
96	Tobacco, raw	14,568	15,726
97	Cigars	...	381
98	Tobacco, manufactured	185	1,244
99	Timber, unwrought	4,792	91,355
100	„ wrought	3,119	7,101
101	Wool, raw	63,899	2,754
102	Woollen carpets and rugs	267	187
103	„ piece-goods, European	11	504
104	„ „ Indian	64	645
105	„ other manufactures	452	1,681
106	Firewood	13,944	152,638
107	Manures	7,716	2,388
108	Lucifer matches	26	1,982
109	All other articles of general merchandise	162,656	247,315
	GRAND TOTAL	1,339,021	2,492,856

G. I. C. P. O.—No. 1876 F. D.—14-12-1903—201—J. E. F.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

RECORDS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. CCCCXVII.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT SERIAL No. 152.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

FOR

1903-1904.

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FROM

THE HON'BLE COLONEL C. E. YATE, C.S.I., C.M.G.,
AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF
COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN,

To

L. W. DANE, ESQ., C.S., C.S.I.,
SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
IN THE FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, SIMLA.

Dated Ziarat, the 20th August 1904.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward, herewith, the Administration Report of the Baluchistan Province for the year 1903-1904.

2. As the tenure of my appointment expires in October next, I have added a review of the administration of Baluchistan for the last three and a half years, during which I have held the post of Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

C. E. YATE, *Colonel,*
Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

		Page(s)
General Summary by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan		1—7
General Summary by the Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan		8—13
Administration Reports—		
Appendix	I. Quetta-Pishin District	14—15
„	II. Sibi District	16—19
„	III. Loralai District	20—22
„	IV. Zhob District	23—25
„	V. Kalat Agency	26—30
„	VI. Chagai Agency	31—34
„	VII. Public Works Department	35—38
„	VIII. Medical Department	39—40
„	IX. Horse Breeding Operations	41—42
„	X. Police Department	43—48
Statements—		
Return No. 1	Personnel	49—51
„ „ 2	Civil Divisions	52
„ „ 3	Land Revenue	52
„ „ 4	Revenue from Irrigation Works under Public Works Department	53
„ „ 5	Remissions and Assignments	53
„ „ 6	Receipts and Expenditure of Excluded Local Funds	54
„ „ 7	Judicial work	54
„ „ 8	Political cases	54
„ „ 9	Registration work	55
„ „ 10	Distribution of Prisoners	55
„ „ 11	Expenditure on Prisoners	56
„ „ 12	Prisoners admitted during the year	56
„ „ 13	Schools and Scholars	57
„ „ 14	Foreign Land Trade	58
„ „ 15	Indian Land Trade	59—60
„ „ 16	Indian Maritime Trade	61

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

FOR THE YEAR

1903-1904.

General Summary by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

I.—Personnel.

Appendix I of this report shows how the principal Civil offices in the Agency were held during the year under report.

The Hon'ble Colonel C. E. Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G., held the appointment of Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, throughout the year, with the exception of the period from the 7th January to the 31st March when he was absent on privilege leave. Major J. Ramsay, C.I.E., the Revenue Commissioner, officiated during his absence.

II.—Movements of the Agent to the Governor-General.

The Agent to the Governor-General visited the following places in Baluchistan during the year :—

Chaman, Mastung, Kalat, Ziarat, Khanai, Khanozai, Hindubagh, the Zhob Levy Corps posts along the Zhob-Afghan border, Fort Sandeman, Loralai, Sinjawi, Harnai, Shahrig, Pasni, Nasirabad, Usta, Jhall, Gandawa, Gajan, Shoran, Sanni, Dhadar, Rindli, and Sibi.

The tour through Kakar Khurassan along the Zhob border in October 1903 was specially interesting. No Agent to the Governor-General except Sir Robert Sandeman had previously visited this part of the frontier nor since Sir Robert Sandeman's time had any Agent to the Governor-General made a tour through Kachi, the district at the foot of the hills to the west of the railway between the Nasirabad and Sibi Tahsils. Pasni was visited by sea on the occasion of Lord Curzon's Durbar there on His Excellency's return from the Persian Gulf.

III.—Survey Operations.

The Trans-Frontier survey commenced in 1902-1903 of the portion of the Nasirabad Tahsil watered by the Begari canal has been completed by the Sind Canal Department. About 139,393 acres were surveyed during the year under report, the outlay being R46,014.

IV.—Law and Justice.

The number of judicial cases disposed of during the year under report in the various Courts of the Baluchistan Agency was 14,310 or 928 less than in the previous year. There was a decrease of 433 cases in the Quetta-Peshin district alone. The decrease may be regarded as satisfactory.

The number of political cases tried by Jirga was 5,354 against 4,324 last year.

V.—Police.

The sanctioned strength of the police on the 31st March 1904 was as follows :—

	Quetta-Pishin (including Bolan).	Thal Chotiali (including Duki).	Zhob (including Loralai).	TOTAL.
Officers	20	13	11	44
Men	547	301	264	1,112
TOTAL	567	314	275	1,156

The total cost of the force was R2,68,435 during the year.

The number of cognizable cases during the year was 1,727 against 1,895 during last year. Eliminating cases under section 34 of the Police Act the figures read 388 against 433. The working of the police has been generally satisfactory.

The year was marked by the introduction of a new police scheme, the chief features of which are the substitution of local district levies for the regular police in the rural districts and outlying thanas, the increase in the number of Deputy Inspectors and the bettering of the pay and prospects of the police force generally.

Owing to the creation of the new Loralai Agency and the taking over of the Nasirabad Tahsil, the necessity for an additional British Police officer was brought to the notice of the Government of India and it was proposed to appoint an Assistant District Superintendent of Police for the districts of Loralai and Zhob. Pending the final orders of the Government of India, Mr. Gleeson, Honorary Assistant District Superintendent of Police at Sibi, was deputed in December 1903 to take charge of these districts and to report on the general working of the police.

VI.—Levy Service.

The number of levies in Baluchistan including the Zhob Levy Corps and 33 officers and 197 men employed as postal levies, was 3,242 on the 31st December 1903 :—

	Quetta-Pishin.	Sibi.	Loralai.	Zhob.	Zhob Levy Corps.	Kalat and Las Bela.	Chagai.	Quetta (Headquarters).	Total.
Officers . . .	75	50	25	15	24	39	15	4	247
Mounted . . .	136	509	275	284	379	125	134	23	1,865
Footmen . . .	215	113	63	57	556	104	22	...	1,130
TOTAL .	426	672	363	356	959	268	171	27	3,242

The cost of levy service in Baluchistan as sanctioned is R8,63,570.

With the exception of the Zhob Levy Corps, these levies are unarmed, untrained and undrilled and are useless for regular military service. They act as crop-watchers, bailiffs, messengers, village chowkidars, and rural police.

Zhob Levy Corps.—An addition of one British officer as Adjutant and two companies of Infantry was made to the Zhob Levy Corps in September 1903.

Mekran Levy Corps.—Ever recurring troubles on the Perso-Baluch frontier and the inability of the Nazim of Mekran, with the forces at his disposal, to cope successfully with them, compelled the Government of India to consider seriously the question of the extension to the Mekran border of the system of tribal levies which had proved so successful elsewhere.

The visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to Pasni in December 1903 was made the occasion for discussing the matter, and as a result of this conference, sanction was accorded to the formation of a Levy Corps on the lines of the Zhob Levy Corps, consisting of 180 footmen and 120 mounted men officered by a Commandant and Adjutant, the former combining the duties of Assistant Political Agent and Commandant under the Political Agent, Kalat. The headquarters of the Corps will be at Panjgur.

Chagai Levy Corps.—The difficulty of successfully administering the large district of Chagai has, for a considerable time, been a matter which has called for attention. A scheme was put forward in November 1903, providing for the appointment at Saindak on the Western Sinjerani frontier, of a Political Assistant, who would also be Commandant of a Corps of Levies. This Corps was to be formed by the transfer of the Brahui squadron of the Zhob Levy Corps from Fort Sandeman. The squadron, it was thought, would be only too eager to serve among their own countrymen instead of being isolated in a corps composed almost entirely of Pathans, and it was proposed to fill their places in the Zhob Levy Corps with Kibzais and other local men. The scheme is still under consideration.

VII.—Murderous Outrages.

On the 20th February 1904 a Mulla, named Pan, attacked and killed Gokal Chand, the Levy Muharrir of Kingri, with a sword. He also tried to cut down a sweeper, the Postmaster, Kingri, and his brother, whom he met in his flight. The murderer was arrested by some villagers in the hills near kingri

and is under trial. The motive of the crime is unknown, but is believed to have been pure fanaticism.

This is the only case of fanatical outrage which occurred during the year.

The trial of Mewa Bozdar, who killed a syce at Rankan in November 1902, resulted in his being sentenced to imprisonment for life. Two Mullas, who were convicted by the Sibi Shahi Jirga of instigating the crime, were sentenced by the Political Agent, Loralai, to 14 years' transportation.

Wazir Khan, the Pirkhani Brahui, who attacked and wounded a Transport Daffadar at Sibi in February 1903, was also sentenced during the year to imprisonment for life.

VIII.—Forests (1902-1903).

The area of reserved forests remained unchanged.

Further progress has been made in the prevention of the denudation of forests, both by restricting browsing and by the importation of fuel from Sind.

Arrangements are being made to bring the forests in Zhob, Loralai, and Nushki under the regular Forest Administration.

The revenue for the year amounted to R24,465 and the expenditure to R23,628. This is the first time in the history of forestry in Baluchistan that the expenditure has been covered by the revenue.

IX.—Public Works.

The total expenditure on Public Works during the year, exclusive of irrigation works, amounted to R4,35,036.

The most important undertaking during the year was the improvement of the Chuhar-Khel-Dhana road connecting Fort Sandeman with Dera Ismail Khan. Considerable progress was made on this undertaking during the past year, and the work will be continued during 1904-1905.

A new operating room has been added to the Civil Hospital, Quetta, and dispensaries are being built at Chaman and Barkhan.

A sum of R8,222 was sanctioned for the extension of the water-supply to the Loralai Bazaar and R3,708 spent on the work during the year. A complete list of the works sanctioned and carried out during the year is given in the report of the Secretary, Public Works Department, Appendix VII. Much has been done by the Kalat State towards the improvement of communications and a road from Pasni to Panjgur is under construction.

X.—Railways.

The construction of the Quetta-Nushki Railway is progressing.

About one-fourth of the work on the Nishpa tunnel was completed at the close of the year and about half of the earthwork between Spezand and Nishpa. Platelaying was to begin on the west side of the Nishpa tunnel in June, and it is expected that the line will reach Kishingi before Christmas 1904.

The land in the Kalat State occupied by the railway has been ceded to the British Government with full and exclusive power and jurisdiction of every kind.

The Political Assistant, Chagai, having reported the failure of the water-supply at Nushki, the question of the proper site for the terminus of the railway has had to be reconsidered.

A committee consisting of Colonel Kelly, R.E., Assistant Adjutant General, Quetta District, Mr. F. R. Bagley, Engineer-in-Chief, North Western Railway, and Major McConaghey, Political Assistant, Chagai, met at Nushki on 22nd February 1904, and recommended that the terminus should be located at Ahmadwal, a place about 12 miles along the Nushki-Seistan Trade Route where a plentiful supply of water is available. The question is still under consideration.

XI.—Public Health, Medical and Sanitation.

The general health of the Province during the year was bad, owing to the prevalence of Typhus fever and Cholera.

Four imported cases of Plague occurred duringthe year, three in the Hirok and one in the Sibi Segregation Camps.

A female dispensary was opened at Sibi in November 1903.

In order to improve the sanitary condition of Shahrig, rice cultivation within a radius of one mile from the Tahsil building was stopped as an experimental measure, and attention has been given to the cleaning of water

channels and the draining of the swamps around the station. Eucalyptus and Castor oil plants have also been planted. These measures have resulted in a considerable decrease in malarial fever.

XII.—Horse-breeding Operations.

The charge of the horse-breeding operations was transferred from the Civil Veterinary Department to the Army Remount Department in the beginning of the year.

The question of providing a few Arab stallions for unbranded mares to promote horse-breeding in the initial stages, was taken up during the year. There are no District Boards in Baluchistan; the Provincial Revenues are not in a position to bear an additional burden and the Government of India have not yet been able to sanction an Imperial grant for the purpose.

XIII.—Gazetteer operations in Baluchistan.

Collection of material for the Imperial and District Gazetteers continued during the year, and at the end of it all local areas with the exception of Kharan and the Sarawan country, had been completed. The compilation of the Imperial Gazetteer had also made good progress, and the drafts were expected to be in print by June, when the compilation of the ten volumes of the District Gazetteers was to be taken in hand. The working parties sent out by the Superintendent, Mr. Hughes-Buller, have traversed many of the remotest parts of the Agency and have nowhere met with opposition; the attitude of the people has been friendly throughout. The collection of the material for the Ethnographical Survey of Baluchistan has also continued. Rai Sahib Dewan Jamiat Rai, Extra Assistant Commissioner, was employed under Mr. Hughes-Buller, the Superintendent, throughout the year.

XIV.—Baluchistan Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Captain Anscomb was in command throughout the year, the Commandant, Major A. H. McMahon, being away on duty with the Seistan Arbitration Mission.

The year opened with 166 members on the rolls and closed with 159, of whom 111 qualified as extra efficients and 10 as efficients.

The shooting of the Corps was very satisfactory during the year. There were 99 Marksmen out of a total of 113 who completed the trained Volunteer's annual course of Musketry and the Provincial medal, which is competed for by all Volunteer Corps in Bombay, Sind and Baluchistan, was won by Captain Anscomb, of the Corps.

The Corps was inspected by Major-General Smith Dorrien, General Officer Commanding, Quetta District, in December 1903, and by the Inspector-General of Volunteers in March 1904.

The Cadet section was armed with Lee-Enfield carbines during the year.

XV.—Native States.
Kalat.

Revenues.—The working of the six Niabats of the State under the control of the Political Adviser to His Highness the Khan, is reported to have resulted in an increase of His Highness's revenues by ₹1,87,606-12-4.

Jhallawan.—Owing to the unsettled and unsatisfactory condition of the Jhallawan country the Government of India, in October 1903, sanctioned the appointment of a Native Assistant and Assistant Political Adviser to His Highness the Khan, to be stationed at Khozdar.

At the request of Sirdar Shakar Khan, Chief of the Mengal tribe, whose health no longer permits him to exercise efficient control over his tribesmen, his cousin, Mir Wali Muhammad, was appointed as his Vakil to carry on, in his name, all the duties of the Chiefship.

A jirga composed of Jhallawan and Sarawan Sirdars and Motabirs assembled at Kalat in September 1903 and settled some 40 cases, the most important of which are mentioned in the report of the Political Agent, Kalat.

Forests.—With the consent of the tribes an area of about 4,400 acres of Juniper forest has been reserved on the Harboi hills and the felling of green wood completely stopped.

Pasni.—The port at Pasni has been greatly improved, a fort built and new wells dug. The British Indian Steam Navigation steamers now call at this port fortnightly, and a Post and Telegraph Office has been established. Arrangements have also been made for the better administration of the port by the appointment of a Naib.

A good camel road is being constructed from Pasni to Panjgur.

His Excellency the Viceroy visited the port in December 1903, and held a Durbar there.

Revenues.—The revenues of the Las Bela State were injuriously affected by the damage done to the crops by locusts, and by the interruption of traffic between Las Bela and Karachi owing to the prevalence of Plague at the latter place. The balance at the credit of the State has consequently been reduced by ₹24,277. Las Bela.

General.—In April 1903, the Jam fell ill and was under the treatment of an Assistant Surgeon from Karachi for 47 days.

The Jam left Bela for Pasni on the 13th November 1903 to attend His Excellency the Viceroy's Durbar and returned to Bela on the 30th December.

Mir Murad Ali Khan, brother of the Jam, who returned from Afghanistan in February 1903, has been allowed by the Jam to reside at Bela and has been granted an allowance of ₹300 a month from the State.

A family quarrel between the Jam and the Mengals has been satisfactorily settled and a reconciliation has been effected between the two parties.

Plague.—There was a recrudescence of plague at Sonmiani in March 1904. It appears to have been introduced from Karachi. Prompt measures were taken for its suppression, and have happily proved successful.

Afghan border.—(1) On the 6th April 1903, Lieutentant-Colonel A. C. Yate, Commanding 129th Baluchis at Chaman, when out riding with two men and some dogs, galloped beyond the frontier line. While watering the dogs in a hollow he was surprised by some armed men of His Highness the Amir and taken to the Baldak fort some six miles off. He was released on the 26th April on the receipt of orders from Kabul. XVI—Frontier.

(2) On the night of the 22nd September 1903, a party of 16 men, most of them Gaibzai-Badinzai Pathans from across the border, attacked Railway Gang Hut No. 18, three miles from Killa Abdulla. The raiding parties robbed the coolies of all their belongings and after tying their hands behind their backs retired across the border. Most of the stolen property was recovered.

The raid appears to have owed its origin to some tribal jealousy between the two chief factions among the Badinzais, who are a nomad tribe living partly on one side of the border and partly on the other.

(3) On the 29th September 1903 a British subject, Bismilla, was beaten, and robbed of a sheep and goat near Mogul Chah by the Afghan khassadars of Shabnai. Six of the offenders were captured by the Zhob Levy Corps, and after being found guilty by a local jirga, were sentenced by the Political Agent in Zhob to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of ten rupees each or in default to undergo a further period of imprisonment for one month.

(4) In December 1903, some Mandokhels (in British territory) seized about 20 bullocks laden with grain belonging to the Suleiman Khels, who in revenge raided a village of the Mandokhels near Gustoi, in February 1904, killing one and wounding four men. Friendly negotiation between the two tribes has been opened up and the case is likely to be settled amicably.

A levy post has been established at Saradarga, west of Gustoi as a check against such raids by the Suleiman Khels.

(5) On the 5th February 1904, a milkman who was returning from Chaman fort to the Gwalmandi at about 8-30 P.M., was shot dead. The murderer made his escape by crossing the border. Enquiries go to show that the murder was committed by one Boor Muhammad, Panezai, resident of a village within Afghan territory, at the instigation of one of his relatives named Lal, who appears to have been aggrieved on account of a case connected with a woman which was settled some time before.

(6) Frequent reports have been received of the capture and confiscation of kafilas bringing goods to British territory from Afghanistan. Such seizures appear to be the result of attempts to evade the payment of the very high export dues levied by the Afghan Government.

Persian border.—Our relations with the tribes on this border continued to be satisfactory throughout the year. This was no doubt partly due to the presence of Colonel McMahon's Mission in Seistan and his influence over the Persian and Afghan tribesmen.

A permanent Munshi has now been stationed at Ladgasht, under the sanction of the Government of India, to keep the Political Agent of Kalat informed of current events on that part of the border, and to assist in preserving amicable relations between the Nausherwanis and Rekis.

XVII.—Redistribution of the administrative charges.

In consequence of the lease of the Nasirabad Niabat to the British Government, administrative charges were redistributed as indicated in paragraph XXIV, of the last administration report, with effect from the 17th October 1903.

The Agency as now consituted consists of the following charges:—

District.	Sub-Divisions and officers in charge.	Tahsil.	Remarks.
1. Quetta-Pishin	(1) Quetta, Assistant Political Agent.	Quetta.	
	(2) Pishin, Extra Assistant Commissioner.	Pishin.	
	(3) Chaman, Native Assistant.		
2. Sibi	(1) Sibi, Extra Assistant Commissioner.	Sibi, Kohlu.	Extra Assistant Commissioner is also in charge of the Marri and Bugti country.
	(2) Shahrig, Assistant Political Agent.	Shahrig.	
	(3) Nasirabad, Extra Assistant Commissioner.	Nasirabad.	
3. Loralai	(1) Bori, Assistant Political Agent.	Bori.	
	(2) Duki, Extra Assistant Commissioner.	Duki, Sinjawi.	
	(3) Barkhan, Extra Assistant Commissioner.	Barkhan, Musakhel.	
4. Zhob	(1) Fort Sandeman, Assistant Political Agent.	Fort Sandeman.	
	(2) Upper Zhob, Extra Assistant Commissioner.	Hindubagh, Killa Saifulla.	
	(3) Lower Zhob, Extra Assistant Commissioner.	... ...	In charge of Mandokhel and Sherani country, the Suleiman Khels and Kakar Khurassan.
5. Kalat	(1) Bolan and the Nushki Railway, Assistant Political Agent.	Bolan	Political Agent is also in charge of Kalat (Kalat proper, Sarawan, Jhallawan and Mekran) Kharan and Las Bela.
6. Chagai	... ...	1. Nushki. 2. Chagai.	Political Assistant is also in charge of the Nushki-Seistan Trade Route.

XVIII.—Mining Industries.

Coal.—The total output of coal for the year under review was 47,740 tons, being nearly double the output of 1901. The accident rate was low; one case only proved fatal.

XIX.—Arboriculture.

Chromite.—The discovery of Chromite near Khanozai in 1902 promises to give rise to an important industry. The output during the year was 284 tons, and a large increase in 1904 is confidently anticipated.

An important step in the promotion of fruit growing and arboriculture generally, was made in 1902 by the appointment of a Superintendent of Arboriculture. The result has been promising. Several nurseries have been formed, especially in the neighbourhood of Quetta, and now contain some 45,000

young trees available for transplanting. Considering the scarcity of water in most parts of the country and the large flocks and herds of the nomadic population passing up and down the roads in the spring and autumn, the progress made in the planting and rearing of roadside trees has been satisfactory. The apathy of the people is the chief obstacle to Quetta and its neighbourhood becoming the fruit market of North Western India.

XX.—Silk Industry.

Steps have been taken to encourage the production of silk in Baluchistan, which offers a promising field for this industry. Mr. Rogers, of the Murree Brewery, has made some successful experiments, and District Officers have been directed to lose no opportunity of increasing the number of mulberry trees in their districts.

XXI.—Trade.

The trade of Baluchistan divides itself into three classes :—

(i) Foreign land trade with Baluchistan.

(ii) Indian land trade with Baluchistan.

(iii) Indian maritime trade with Baluchistan.

The total foreign land trade during the year under review amounted to :—

	R
Imports	12,22,503
Exports	11,91,033
TOTAL	24,13,536

The chief articles of import are assafœtida, fruits, horses, and sheep, ghee, manufactured silk, and raw wool; those of export being piece goods and manufactured cotton, dyeing materials, leather, metals, sugar, and tea.

The total Indian land trade, including that borne by rail, amounted to R2,32,18,119, imports being R1,42,11,577 and exports R90,06,542.

The total Indian Maritime trade was :—

	R
Imports	7,17,846
Exports	4,89,883
TOTAL	12,07,729

Indian trade with Baluchistan chiefly consists of :—

Imports.—Apparel, piece goods and manufactures, fruits, dyeing materials, grain and pulse, leather, metals, ghee, oils, drugs, sugar, tea, and timber.

Exports.—Dates, mats, fish, ghee, fruits, pulse and grain, raw cotton, and wool.

This being the first year for which trade statistics for Baluchistan have been collected and recorded in the present form, no comparison is possible with the statistics of previous years.

XXII—General.

On the 6th December 1903, at the conclusion of his tour in the Persian Gulf, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India visited Pasni, a port on the Mekran coast, and held a public Durbar on board the R. I. M. S. *Hardinge* for the reception of the Sirdars of Mekran. The Durbar was attended by the Jam of Las Bela and by 113 Chiefs and Sirdars and was a marked success. The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and the Political Agent, Kalat, were present.

The Quetta-Nushki telegraph line has been extended as far as Robat (Koh-i-Malik Siah) and offices have been opened at Nushki, Padag, Dalbandin, Merui, Mashki Chah, Saindak, and Robat along the trade route.

Direct postal communication has been established *viâ* Quetta, Nushki, and Robat, with the Persion provinces of Seistan and Khorasan.

CHARLES E. YATE, *Colonel*,
Agent to the Governor General and
Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

General Summary by the Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan.

I Tours and Inspections.

In April the Commissioner visited Sheikh Wasil. He made a tour through the Zhob District in the month of May, and inspected the Tahsils and Sub-Treasuries at Loralai, Musakhel and Fort Sandeman. He inspected at Hindubagh and Killa Saifulla in September, and visited Jacobabad in December.

In November Major Macdonald inspected the Chromite mines at Khanozai. He also made the annual inspection of the Quetta Treasury on the 12th and 13th of the same month, and the result was satisfactory.

Major Archer, when officiating as Revenue Commissioner, visited Sibi during the Horse Show during February 1904.

III. Land revenue and economic conditions.

The amount of land revenue collected was R6,88,753, or R1,48,303 more than during the previous year. Of this increase, R42,434 was received from the Nasirabad Tahsil, which, for the first time, appears among the revenue paying districts of the Baluchistan Agency. The increase of R1,05,869 is spread over the whole of Baluchistan, with the exception of those tahsils now in the Zhob Agency where people suffered for want of fodder, and a cattle disease called "Poon."

The large repayments of takavi advances, as well as this increase in land revenue, show how favourable the year was for agricultural operations. Where so much revenue is taken in kind, the increase, which might otherwise be expected from good crops, is largely discounted by a fall in prices, especially in the more remote parts of the Agency from which it does not pay to export grain to India.

III.—Irrigation.

The two working Government schemes are the Khushdil Khan Bund and Shebo Canal.

Shebo Canal.

There was no capital expenditure, and the revenue at one-third of the gross produce amounted to between R10 to R11 an acre.

The four flour-mills on the canals were rented for R1,657 against an average of R1,109 for the last five years. It is probable that these mills might prove even more remunerative if fitted with turbines, the cost of which will be estimated during the current year (1904-1905).

Khushdil Khan Bund.

The second feeder cut mentioned in last year's report was a great success. By its aid a considerable area of "Kharif" crop was sown, and water was given for 6,000 acres of "Rabi" at sowing time. During the winter of 1903-1904, though there was only one moderate flood, 26·3 feet of water were obtained in the reservoir, and it appears probable that, with the catchment arrangements now in force, it will be necessary to dig the Haikalzai branch of the canal, as the land commanded by the existing canal will not be sufficient to utilize the water available. Both under the Khushdil Khan Bund and Shebo Canal it is proposed to lay out the ground in squares of uniform size. At present revenue is taken by actual division of the crops, but it is hoped that when the land is laid out into squares it may be possible to take revenue by "Tashkhis" or appraisement of crops. This will save the cost of crop watchers, and will also save the villagers from many inconveniences incidental to the taking of revenue by actual division of the crops.

Anambar Canal.

This is a scheme for taking flood water from the Anambar Canal, and has been practically completed at a cost of R40,000 odd, though there has so far been no cultivation under it. One great difficulty was the want of permanent water for domestic purposes and for vegetables, etc. This has now been overcome, and arrangements have been made to settle down a colony of Hazara Reservists belonging to the two Baluchistan regiments.

The Nari Regulator.

This scheme has also been almost completed at a cost of R13,000 odd, and will be in working order in time to catch the summer floods of 1904.

Two other schemes have been examined for taking water from the Pil-rift on to the land near the Mangi station, and for taking water to the Drugga lands, but the schemes have not yet been sanctioned.

The Nar Valley scheme, which is a scheme for providing a large reservoir close to the town of Quetta, is still under examination.

Bur Nala.

A dam was made across the Bur Nala near Nushki with a view to irrigate the fertile dak lands. The dam appears to have stood, but unfortunately the banks of the river proved rotten, and the flood cut its way round the end of the bund, which it has been necessary to repair during April 1904. It was unfortunate that the repairs could not be carried out earlier, but men and bullocks were not available.

Air-Motors.

The proposal to work an air-motor on the Pishin Lora near Said Hamid is still under examination. It is doubtful whether it is likely to be sufficiently remunerative to make the experiment worth trying.

No artesian wells have been made, but the Government of India have granted a special assignment of R50,000 for this purpose.

The two statements printed below show the receipts and expenditure under various Major heads of the Budget. IV.—Finance.

The figures shown as actuals are approximate, as they are based on verified accounts for 11 months and on unverified accounts for one month :—

Receipts.

Heads.	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate by Comptroller, India Treasuries.	Actuals.
Civil Department.	R	R	R
I. Land Revenue	7,14,500	7,09,000	6,88,758
III. Salt	3,600	5,000	4,650
IV. Stamps	62,200	62,000	59,511
V. Excise	1,42,600	1,48,000	1,50,345
VIII. Assessed taxes	14,340	17,000	15,064
IX. Forests	16,000	17,000	18,363
X. Registration	1,700	2,000	1,582
XVI.—A. Law and Justice, Courts of Law	24,700	21,000	24,036
XVI.—B. Law and Justice, Jails	200	...	1
XVII. Police	38,900	39,000	44,541
XIX. Education	...	...	12
XX. Medical	1,680	2,000	1,680
XXI. Scientific and other Minor Departments	960	1,000	219
XXII. Receipts in aid of superannuation allowances	2,800	3,000	2,838
XXIII. Stationery and Printing	600	...	206
XXV. Miscellaneous	6,100	6,000	7,137
XXXII. Civil Works	4,000	10,000	10,543
Total	10,34,880	10,42,000	10,29,486
Public Works Department.			
XXX. Minor Works and Navigation	33,000	42,000	41,103
XXXII. Civil Works	23,000	22,000	22,577
Total	56,000	64,000	63,680
Assignment.			
Assignment, ordinary and additional	(a)16,55,350	(b)17,27,000	(c)17,11,350
Grand total	27,46,230	28,33,000	28,04,516

(a)	(b)	(c)
R	R	R
15,00,000 ordinary assignment	16,55,350 details as at (a)	16,55,350 details as at (a).
1,00,000 Gazetteer expenditure petty Public Works.	18,480 for Zhob Levy Corps	53,000 for compensation to traders.
21,500 Telegraph Office	53,000 for compensation to traders	3,000 for supply of camel transport along Nushki-Seistan trade route.
10,000 for Irrigation	.....	.....
20,850 for new District	.....	.....
3,000 for Public Works in Chagai	.....	.....
16,55,350	17,26,830 or 17,27,000	17,11,350

EXPENDITURE.

Heads.	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate by Comptroller, India Treasuries.	Actuals.
Civil Department.	₹	₹	₹
1. Refunds and drawbacks	1,500	1,000	1,567
2. Assignments and compensations	77,630	78,000	77,622
3. Land Revenue	1,91,440	1,70,000	1,70,960
6. Stamps	1,470	1,000	1,327
11. Forest	22,000	22,000	21,697
12. Registration	720	1,000	634
15. Post Office	40,880	56,000	55,834
19.—A. Law and Justice, Courts of Law	45,470	45,000	44,720
19.—B. Law and Justice, Jails	28,050	24,000	25,256
20. Police	2,89,760	2,91,000	2,92,902
22. Education	14,830	11,000	10,961
24. Medical	56,250	59,000	65,578
25. Political	12,51,740	12,96,000	12,54,775
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments	80,320	77,000	75,852
29. Superannuation allowances and pensions	4,550	5,000	4,131
30. Stationery and Printing	8,000	...	12,466
32. Miscellaneous	7,550	12,000	14,085
43. Minor Works and Navigation	11,000	12,000	12,606
45. Civil Works	95,000	96,000	92,594
Total	22,28,160	22,57,000	22,35,567
Public Works Department.			
43. Minor Works and Navigation	65,000	68,000	85,200
45. Civil Works	3,45,000	4,71,000	4,27,744
Total	4,10,000	5,39,000	5,12,944
GRAND TOTAL	26,38,160	27,96,000	27,48,511

The variations do not seem so large as to call for any special notice. Three important events occurred during the year, which are likely to affect Provincial revenues in the future.

(1) Two companies have been added to the Zhob Levy Corps at an annual estimated cost of ₹50,000. These additions were made in the hope that the Imperial Government would pay for them, but, as an extra assignment to meet the additional charge has been refused, these extra companies will prove a serious burden on the very limited resources of Baluchistan.

(2) The Nasirabad Tahsil has been taken on a perpetual lease, from His Highness the Khan of Kalat, on an annual quit rent of ₹1,17,500. The revenue and expenditure on account of this Niabat have been provincialized, and the Government of India has granted an annual additional assignment of ₹50,000 to Provincial Revenues in connection with the scheme. As the Niabat was only taken over in November 1903, a portion of the revenue for the year under report has been collected by His Highness the Khan's officials. It is at present difficult to make an exact estimate as to the financial result of the lease.

(3) The Nasirabad Tahsil has been added to the two districts of Zhob and Thal-Chotiali, which have now been divided into three districts, the head quarters of which are at Fort Sandeman, Loralai, and Sibi. The extra expenditure involved was calculated, according to the proposition statements prepared, to cost about ₹62,000, and towards this the Government has undertaken to contribute ₹50,000 a year. The estimate of ₹62,000, however, did not

include the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General's proposals for additional Police which amounted to ₹(1,025 × 12 =) 12,300 a year, nor did it include initial and recurring expenditure on account of extra buildings, while it is very doubtful whether the expenditure under contingencies and travelling allowance was not underestimated.

The following statement shows the working of the Imperial section of the Budget of the Baluchistan Agency for the year 1903-1904 :—

Heads of revenue.	Sanctioned estimate.	Actuals.	Head of expenditure.	Sanctioned estimates.	Actuals.
	₹	₹		₹	₹
XII. Interest	9,270	11,741	23. Ecclesiastical .	21,890	16,798
			25. Political . .	3,94,720	4,05,538
			26. Scientific and other Minor Departments.	...	1,847
			27. Territorial and Political pensions.	30,200	29,755
				4,46,810	4,53,938

V. Takavi advances.

The following figures show the transactions on account of Takavi during the year :—

Nature of advance.	Outstanding on 31st March 1903.	Advances made in 1903-1904.	Total.	Recoveries in 1903-1904.		Outstanding on 31st March 1904.
				Principal.	Interest.	
	₹ a. p.	₹	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Land Improvement Loans Act.	1,73,304 12 5	18,100	1,91,404 12 5	36,059 7 6	6,310 2 11	1,55,345 4 11
Agricultural Loans Act.	55,409 8 0	8,606	64,015 8 0	38,261 10 2		25,753 13 10
	2,28,714 4 5	26,706	2,55,420 4 5	74,321 1 8	6,310 2 11	1,81,099 2 9

While the advances made have been under ₹28,000, the recoveries on account of principal and interest have exceeded ₹80,000, which show that, during a favourable season, the people are able and willing to repay the assistance which has been given to them in times of scarcity.

VI.—Settle ment.

Hindubagh and Killa Saifulla Tahsils.

A list of muafis in this Tahsil has been prepared by the Settlement Department, and will shortly be submitted for the orders of the Local Government.

Bori Tahsil.

The traverse survey was completed in July 1903, and the preparation of a Settlement Survey and record of rights began in April 1903. Field operations were closed for the four cold months of the year, during which time the Field Establishment was employed on preparing a duplicate copy of the maps and records.

Duki Tahsil.

The traverse survey has been completed.

Barkhan Tahsil.

The traverse survey is in progress.

Sibi Tahsil.

The Settlement Department has prepared a report on the muafis of this Tahsil, which will shortly be submitted to the Local Government for orders.

The survey and record of rights of this Tahsil were prepared under the orders of Major McMahon, and amongst other proposals made by him was one that, in the Mall and Talli circles, 19,625 acres of culturable land should be declared Government property, while 49,160 acres of culturable land should be left in the possession of the Zamindars on the understanding that any area which they did not bring under cultivation within five years, should, at the expiry of that period, be declared to be the property of Government. The Local Government did not approve of this proposal, but after some correspondence decided that

the area of culturable land to be given to the Zamindars in these two circles shou'd not exceed 50 per cent. of the cultivated area in the same circles. In order to carry these orders into effect, a special establishment was employed during the winter of 1903-1904. The orders have now been carried out, and the Government land has been demarcated both on the maps and on the ground.

GENERAL.

The completion of the Settlement reports of the Sibi, Hindubagh and Killa Saifulla Tahsils has been unavoidably delayed owing to the transfer of responsible officers. The work in the field was done by Khan Bahadur Mir Shams Shah, the Settlement Extra Assistant Commissioner, under the orders of Major McMahon, while their work has had to be completed by Qazi Abdulla Jan, the present Settlement Native Assistant, under the supervision of Major Ramsay.

VII.—Summary Cash Assessments.

The following summary cash assessments were sanctioned during the year:—

		₹
Zhob.		
Grazing tax		200 for 3 years.
Land revenue		10 ditto.
Miscellaneous		15 for 2 years.
	TOTAL	225
Sibi.		
Grazing tax		2,023 for 3 years.
	TOTAL	2,023

VIII.—Excise.

The revenue realized during the year amounted to ₹1,50,345-2-10 as shown below, against ₹1,26,995 in 1902-1903:—

	₹	a.	p.
Foreign liquors	3,275	0	0
Liquors and spirits made in India after the European method	26,270	13	6
Country spirits	89,295	11	4
Opium and its preparations	12,396	8	0
Other drugs (Ganja, Bhang, etc.)	17,408	8	0
Receipts from the Sibi bonded warehouse	1,697	12	0
Other items	0	14	0
TOTAL	1,50,345	2	10

The increase falls chiefly under "Country spirits," the right to sell which is auctioned each year.

During the year, Captain Anscomb, City Magistrate of Quetta, was deputed to Kotri to study the Sind Abkari system, whereby the manufacture of country liquor is confined to a central distillery, under Government management, and duty levied there. Captain Anscomb has submitted a full report of the result of his deputation. The report is still under consideration.

IX.—Registration.

A statement showing the registration statistics is attached.

X.—Local Funds and Municipalities.

An abstract account of the various funds is given in Statement VI.

Owing to construction work on the Nushki railway line, a number of temporary Bazars have sprung into existence, and taxation of a Municipal nature has been levied therein to provide for Police, sanitation, etc. This money is accounted for partly in the Bolan Bazaar Fund, and partly in the Nushki Town Fund accounts.

A scheme for supplying the civil population of Loralai with piped water has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 8,222, of which Rs. 2,500 will be contributed by the Loralai Fund, and the balance from Provincial Revenues.

A similar scheme for supplying piped water to the population of Sibi is under consideration.

XI.—Judicial.

The details of cases are given in the reports of the Political Agents. Statement VII shows the number of cases decided in the various districts, and in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

There has been a decrease in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner since last year in the case of Civil appeals from 87 to 53, and in the case of Criminal appeals from 61 to 43. There was a decrease of about 550 original Criminal cases in the Quetta District, but a comparison between the figures of the two years in other districts is not possible, owing to the two districts of Thal-Chotiali and Zhob being now divided into three districts.

XII.—Jails.

The Jail statistics show a daily average decrease of 18·54 persons as compared with last year. The cost per head has fallen from ₹118 to ₹81 a year.

XIII.—Education.

The educational statistics are published at Statement XIII.

The chief points of interest which they bring out are that the number of Local Muhammadans under instruction has increased from 362 last year to 465, and the number of primary schools has been increased by four.

Arrangements have been brought into force for Dr. Stein, Inspector General of Education, North-West Frontier Province, to spend two months in each year in Baluchistan. He visited Quetta in March 1904, and submitted a scheme for the employment of a Personal Assistant, who would be able to maintain a regular system of inspection, and to start a class for training local teachers. His proposals were sanctioned, but the arrangements have since been reversed by the Honourable Colonel Yate on his return from leave.

XIV.—Plague.

Plague precautions adopted in previous years were continued, and a camp of inspection was maintained during the summer at Hirok, and during the winter at Sibi. A total of 57,981 persons passed through the Camp, as compared with 48,569 during the year 1902-1903. Of these, 25,570 persons holding certificates of ten days' residence in a non-infected area were passed at once, 22,216 were detained for disinfection, and 10,195, who had come from plague infected areas, were placed in quarantine.

Six cases of plague occurred in the camp of which four proved fatal.

The direct expenditure amounted to R7,494-8-2, which was paid by the Civil and Military Excluded Local Funds of Baluchistan. The Medical Officer's pay was met from Provincial Revenues. In order to render the plague measures as little irksome as possible, a printed form of certificate has been widely distributed with a view to excepting from detention all persons coming from non-infected areas. This certificate appears to serve the purpose for which it was introduced, as during the year under report 25,570 persons were passed on the platform against 13,788 in the previous year.

XV.—Employment of Muhammadans.

The returns received show that the percentage of Muhammadans to the total of Muhammadans and Hindus has fallen from 43·47 to 42·85. The Political Agent's reports show that efforts are not being spared to employ qualified Muhammadans where possible. The reduction in the percentage is due to a certain number of posts being vacant, and to the abolition of the staff of the Civil Veterinary Department, which was largely composed of Muhammadans.

XVI.—Silk industry.

Mr. Rogers, of the Murree Brewery, has produced some silk in Baluchistan, which has been very highly reported on by experts in France. The first step to introduce the silk industry on a large scale is to obtain a sufficiency of mulberry leaves of the right kind. A memorandum on the subject has been printed, and is being widely distributed; and the matter is being brought to the notice of the people on every suitable occasion. Mr. Rogers has produced a number of silk worms again this year, and every assistance is being given to him.

J. RAMSAY,
Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

APPENDIX I.

Administration Report of the Quetta-Pishin District for the year 1903-1904.

Land Revenue.

There were good rains from March to May 1903 and the rabi crops benefitted greatly thereby. The fruit, such as almonds and apricots, however, was a failure on account of these rains. There were also good timely rains for the rabi sowings for 1904-1905. In addition to the irrigated cultivation, large tracts of Khushkaba land have been cultivated. Some of the springs and karezes which had dried during 1902-1903 commenced running during the year under report.

There was abundant pasturage and the grazing tax collected during the year amounted to R12,656-4-0 against R1,660-2-7, the amount realized during 1902-1903. There was no epidemic prevalent among the cattle.

Revenue was collected in Quetta and Pishin without difficulty. In Chaman, in spite of the fact that the year was favourable, the full amount due from the Achakzais was not realized within the year. Realization of revenue from the Achakzais is always a matter of some difficulty, and this was complicated by friction between the Native Assistant and the Achakzai chief. The matter is receiving attention.

	R	a.	p.
Quetta . . .	5,240	2	2
Pishin . . .	2,902	9	10

Remissions aggregating R8,142-12-0 partly on account of revenue for 1903-1904 and partly on account of that for the previous year were sanctioned.

Irrigation.

The Khushdil Khan reservoir was well filled during the winter of 1903-1904 owing to the timely and good rains and to the success of the new feeder cut. Nearly 400 acres for the kharif of 1903-1904 and over 5,000 acres for the rabi of 1904-1905 were brought under irrigation, while there was no cultivation under the reservoir during the previous year (1902-1903).

The area cropped under the Shebo canal during 1903-1904 was 2,503 acres for the rabi and 1,891 acres for the kharif. The outturn, however, for the rabi was poor (7 maunds and 17 seers of wheat per acre) owing to insufficiency of water. For the rabi of 1904-1905 over 1,800 acres were irrigated during the winter and spring of the year under review. In addition a large quantity of water was stored in three of the tanks attached to the canal.

Education.

Of the 18 boys sent up from the Sandeman High School for the "Middle School Examination" of the Punjab University, 17 passed, while all the five boys who went up for the "Entrance" were successful. These results reflect great credit on the teaching staff and speak well for the school.

On account of the small attendance and steady decrease for several months successively, in spite of repeated warnings to the people, the school at Bostan was removed in February 1904 to Gulistan, where at the close of the year 25 boys were reading in it.

Law and Justice.

As compared with 1902-1903 there has been a decrease of 433 in Judicial cases of all kinds. This works out to over 4 per cent.

There is an increase of 131 in political cases. This is due to the employment of the jirga agency for the settlement of local cases to a larger extent than before.

Registration.

As compared with 1902-1903 there was a considerable decrease (293) in the documents registered, and a corresponding decrease in the income and expenditure from that source.

Health and Sanitation.

Typhus fever broke out in the early part of May in the town of Quetta and in the district, and was followed by cholera at the close of the month.

In Quetta alone there were 113 cases of typhus up to 17th July, of which 30 were fatal. The Sanitary Inspector of Quetta, while on duty, contracted this disease and died of it.

There were 967 cases of cholera up to 31st July 1903 in the whole district including Quetta. Of these 726 were fatal. Pandit Hari Kishan, Tahsildar at Quetta, while on duty in the district in connection with this epidemic, caught the disease and died of it.

Every effort was made by the Political Agent, Major Macdonald, assisted by Lieutenant Anderson, Assistant Political Agent, and the staff, to check the spread of the epidemic and to keep it out of the Quetta Cantonments and city, and printed instructions regarding its prevention were distributed among the educated people. As a result of these efforts there were only eight cases in cantonments and 43 in the city.

The health of the city was otherwise good, and the fact that these epidemic diseases took no stronger hold speaks well for the sanitation.

Takavi Advances.

During the year advances aggregating R7,766 (R6,400 under the Land Improvement Act and R1,366 under the Agricultural Loans Act) were made.

Employment of Muhammadans.

There were six vacancies, three in the Account branch and three in the general line of service, in the district during the year under report. Two of the latter posts were given to

Muhammadans and advertisements were issued inviting applications for the third. As no qualified Muhammadan answered the advertisement or was locally forthcoming it was given to a Hindu B.A. of the Punjab University. The former three vacancies also went to Hindus, as no Muhammadans of the requisite qualifications could be got for them.

Frontier. On the 6th April 1903 Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Yate, Commanding 129th Baluchis at Chaman, when out riding with two men and some dogs, galloped beyond the frontier line and while watering the dogs in a hollow was surprised by some armed men and taken by them to the Baldak fort some six miles off, and detained there till 26th April 1903, when orders were received from Kabul for his release.

On the 22nd September 1903 a railway gang hut near Killa Abdulla was raided by a party of Badinzai Achakzais from Afghan territory, who tied up the gang coolies and carried off most of their property. The raiders were pursued by Levies and Police, who exchanged shots with them, and succeeded in recovering the greater part of the booty. The raiders effected their escape across the border. The raid was in the nature of a demonstration to call attention to certain imaginary claims to levy service.

On the night of the 5th February 1904, a Gawala was murdered in the Chaman Bazar by one Lall Panezai Achakzai of Registan who considered he had a grievance on account of a case connected with a woman settled some time before. The murderer escaped to Afghanistan and is still at large. The Governor of Kandahar was addressed in the matter by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General, and though no answer has been received it is probable that Lall has been given a hint not to go back to the border.

Trade. There was an increase during 1903-1904 in both imports and exports (exclusive of rail borne traffic) as compared with the figures for 1902-1903, as shewn below :—

	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	Increase.
	£	£	£
Imports	7,85,565	8,05,895	20,420
Exports	5,91,496	8,21,419	2,29,923

C. ARCHER, *Major*,
Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin.

APPENDIX II.

Administration Report of the Sibi District for the year 1903-1904.

Personnel. 1. See Statement No. I.

Land revenue. 2. The actual receipts under this head amounted to R1,96,931-6-5 as under :—

Names of Tahsils.	Actual land revenue receipts for 1902-1903.	Actual land revenue, etc., receipts for 1903-1904.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Sibi	90,339 4 2	1,11,471 2 4	21,131 15 6	...
Shahrig	28,148 5 5	28,871 11 4	723 5 11	...
Kohlu	13,624 14 3	14,153 15 1	1,129 0 10	...
Nasirabad	...	42,434 9 8	...	
Total	...	1,96,931 6 5	...	

The increase under Sibi, Shahrig, and Kohlu is chiefly due to excellent rabi crops and to the larger area of Khushkaba lands having been brought under cultivation.

3. No comparison can be drawn of the figures under the Nasirabad Tahsil, as the land revenue receipts of that Tahsil for the year 1902-1903 were collected by the Naib of His Highness the Khan of Kalat and no information about them is available.

The actual collections on account of water rate, land revenue and cess including arrears for the previous years, amounted to R1,65,546-9-2 as detailed below :—

	Water rate.	Land revenue.	Cess.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Credited into Jacobabad and Sukkur Treasuries	69,550 2 10	...	1,698 10 9
Credited in Nasirabad Sub-Treasury	53,561 12 8	39,383 7 8	1,352 7 3
Total	1,23,111 15 6	39,383 7 8	3,051 2 0

In addition a sum of R40,414-13-7 was realized by His Highness the Khan on account of the last rabi.

The total remissions on this assessment amounted to R10,437-8, of which R5,170-11-4 have been actually remitted leaving a balance of R5,266-12-8 still to be adjusted.

This leaves a total amount of R35,244-2-3 to be adjusted when settling the quit rent due to His Highness.

Remission. 4. Remissions on account of water rate allowed in the Nasirabad Tahsil during the year under report amounted to R23,341-11 as under :—

	R a. p.
Kharif crops of 1902-1903	8,035 12 0
Rabi crops of 1903-1904	15,305 15 0
Total	23,341 11 0

The question of remissions for the kharif crops for 1903-1904 which have suffered from an insufficient supply of canal water, locusts and insects is under consideration.

5. Thus the net amount credited into Treasury during the year under report amounted to R3,20,043-5-11 including R1,23,111-15-6 on account of water rate payable to Bombay Government. Rupees 43,448-13-3 remained outstanding at the close of the year, on account of land revenues and cess and R53,611-15-2 on account of water rate in the Nasirabad Tahsil.

6. A sum of R99-4-5 was remitted in the Shahrig Tahsil owing to the failure of crops. Of R67-8 outstanding in this Tahsil from the last year's account R33-12 was remitted and the balance was recovered and credited into the Treasury during the year under report.

Irrigation. 7. The Nari flood water scheme had nearly been completed when the year closed, only the Zamindars' branch nalas had to be completed. It is hoped that the kharif crops of the year 1904 will benefit by this scheme.

8. The Pil Rift Project was reported on by the Irrigation Engineer and plan and estimates for the same were also approved by the Local Government. The question regarding rate of Government share of revenue to be levied on lands irrigated by the scheme is being discussed with the Zamindars concerned.

9. A scheme for irrigation of the Drugga lands in the Shahrig Tahsil was also started by Captain Knox, late Political Agent, Thal-Chotiali. Enquiries into water and land rights have been completed, but the Irrigation officer has not yet finally reported on the scheme.

10. The idea of opening new distributaries from the Uch Rajwah which were under contemplation has been abandoned, as according to the Sind Canal Officers there does not seem to be any necessity for the proposed distributaries at present.

11. Nothing was done during the year under report in connection with the extension of the Unerwah canal.

12. The survey operations of almost all the lands watered by the Begari canal have been completed by this time. **Settlement Operations.**

13. The settlement operations in Mall and Talli circles of the Sibi tahsil were reopened on the 10th January 1904 and were concluded on 10th March 1904. In all 38,993 acres 1 rood 6 poles culturable land and 5·34 of unculturable land in Mal and 18,223 acres 6 poles of culturable land in Talli circle were declared to be Government property.

14. In all 99 documents were registered during the year under report as against 84 in the previous year. The total receipts on this account amounted to R245 and the expenditure to R132-8. **Registration.**

15. The total amount to credit of the funds on 31st March 1904 was R16,787-13-6. **Local Funds.**

16. The number of judicial cases decided during the year was 2,379 as against 2,678 during the last year. **Law and Justice.**

17. The total number of prisoners at the close of the year was 105 as against 92 in the preceding year. The total expenditure incurred in guarding and maintaining the prisoners during the year amounted to R7,869-13-4 and the average cost per head to R82-13-5. **Jails.**

18. Two new primary schools were opened during the year under report at Sangan and Kurk, and the progress made by them is satisfactory. **Education.**

19. As the school started in Khajak during the previous year did not prove a success, it has been made over to the Mulla of the village. Reports on its working are up to the present encouraging.

20. This district has had its share, though in a small measure, of the Typhus and Cholera epidemics which visited Baluchistan this year. By timely precautions the epidemics were kept within the bounds in which they appeared and not allowed to spread in the neighbouring villages. Khost, Mangi Wam, Sukhobi Surmukhzai, Zandra and Khowas in the Shahrig tahsil and Sibi in the Sibi tahsil were the places infected with these diseases. With the above exceptions the general health of the people was good throughout the year. **Health and Sanitation.**

21. The plague inspection camp was maintained at Hirok during the summer and at Sibi during the winter. The number of persons examined and disinfected was 57,981 and of those segregated for a period of ten days 10,195. Six cases of plague were imported during the year and of these four proved fatal.

22. In order to improve the sanitary condition of Shahrig rice cultivation within a radius of one mile from the Tahsil building was entirely stopped under the orders of the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan. Much attention was also paid to cleaning of water channels and drains as well as to the general cleanliness of the station especially to draining swamps and pools. Eucalyptus trees and castor oil plants were planted in many places. The result has been a great decrease in malarial fever, the hospital entries showing a continuous decrease as follows :—

	No.
1901	3,376
1902	2,722
1903	1,792

23. Advances amounting to R1,650 were made during the year under the Land Improvement and Agricultural Loans Acts. On the 31st March 1903, R18,858 were outstanding. During the year recoveries to the extent of R8,502 were made and the outstanding balance at the close of the year under report amounted to R12,006. **Takavi Advances.**

24. During the year under report seven new Muhammadans were given substantive appointments, while six were taken on transfer from other offices. In filling up acting vacancies also, Muhammadan candidates whenever available were given preference over Hindu candidates. **Employment of Muhammadans.**

25. There was good rain and snowfall during the year under report, consequently there was an abundance of grass supply throughout the Marri and Bugti country, but the Shahrig Sub-division seems to have been unfortunate in this respect. **Weather.**

26. The total revenue realised in the district from all sources amounted to R2,31,075-4-9, while the expenditure was R2,88,090-1-4. **Finance**

Public Works. 27. The tahsil and thana at Shahrig, which were in a very insanitary condition, were rebuilt during the year under report and now form a commodious and comfortable residence for the local officials.

Forests. 28. With a view to preventing the destruction of vegetation round Ziarat and under instructions from the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, orders were issued in November 1903, regarding the levy at double rates, with effect from 1st April 1904, of the grazing tax for both camels and goats within a radius of 5 miles from Ziarat, and entirely prohibiting all grazing *within* the Ziarat valley from the Tangi on the west to an equal distance on the east. Nomads camping about with their herds will not be permitted to reside within a radius of one mile of Ziarat.

Sibi Horse Show. 29. The annual Sibi Horse Show was held at Sibi on the 8th February 1904 and three subsequent days. The total number of animals exhibited was 764 as against 515 shown during the previous year. Twenty-one remounts were purchased for the Native Cavalry. The average price for each remount was ₹283.

30. A Cattle Show was also held at Sibi in conjunction with the Horse Show. Two hundred and seventy-five head of cattle were exhibited as against 100 shown last year. Fifty-one bullocks and cows were purchased by the Quetta Commissariat Department, Fort Sandeman Municipality and other British officials.

The cattle were deemed to be a remarkably fine lot.

Jirga Cases. 31. The total number of cases tried by Jirgas was 595 as against 378 in the previous year.

Serious Crimes. 32. Twelve cases of homicide were reported during the year under report, of which three were committed in the tribal country and the remainder within the limits of the administered district. Nine cases have been disposed of and the remaining three are under enquiry.

33. The fanatical case mentioned in last year's report as having been committed by a Pirkani Brahui at Sibi was tried during the year under report and the accused was sentenced to imprisonment for life.

Political. 34. At the close of the year the Political Agent was engaged in enquiring into the Marri-Bugti dispute regarding the ownership of Phailawagh which at one time threatened serious consequences.

35. The Bugtis have constructed on their own initiative a water channel tunnelled through the rocky hills near Sangsila in order to irrigate their lands. This remarkable piece of engineering work reflects great credit on Khan Bahadur Mir Gauhar Khan, the brother of the Bugti Nawab, who planned and carried out the work.

Police. 36. The new police scheme came into force on the 1st October 1903. As the number of regular police has been reduced, Levy Sowars and footmen have been attached to each thana to help in investigation of cases.

37. Owing to the acquisition of the Nasirabad Niabat on quit rent from His Highness the Khan of Kalat, the following police establishment was sanctioned for the Nasirabad Sub-division :—

NASIRABAD THANA.

1 Thanadar, 2nd grade.
1 Sergeant, 1st grade.
1 „ 3rd grade. (Muharir).
8 Constables.
1 Mounted tracker.

JAIL AND SUB-TREASURY GUARDS.

1 Sergeant, 2nd grade.
1 „ 3rd grade.
8 Constables.

38. A police force costing ₹167-3-2 per mensem was also sanctioned for plague duty with effect from 1st September 1903.

Levy Services. 39. Levy establishment costing ₹890 a month was sanctioned for the Nasirabad Sub-division, with effect from the 1st November 1903, while the Bakhra Rojhan thana from the Southern Baluchistan Agency and Gora Nari thana from the Sibi Sub-division were also transferred to this Sub-division.

Hospital. 40. A female dispensary was opened at Sibi in November 1903. The cost of maintenance is met partly by grants from Provincial Revenues and Local Funds, and partly from interest of money collected from private subscriptions and invested in Government paper. The institution has done good work and is much appreciated by the people concerned.

Tribal. 41. The claim of Sobdar Khan, Tingiani, Muccadam of Jamalis to be considered Sardar of the Tingiani section of the Jamalis, was enquired into, during the year under report by the

Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, who decided that Sardar Lashkar Khan is the head of all the Jamalis, Tingianis included.

42. Owing to reconstitution of the administrative charges in the Agency the Duki, Barkhan and Sinjawi Tahsils, which hitherto formed a part of the Thal-Chotiali District, were transferred to the new Loralai District, while the Tahsil of Nasirabad (including Manjuti) taken from His Highness the Khan of Kalat on a perpetual lease on a quit rent of Rl,17,500 per annum to be paid on first April each year, was attached to this district, which is now called the Sibi District. The district has been divided into the folllowing sub-divisions :— General.

Names of Sub-divisions.	Limits.
1. Shahrig Sub-division under Assistant Political Agent, Sibi.	Shahrig Tahsil.
2. Sibi Sub-division under Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi.	Sibi Tahsil, Kohlu Sub-Tahsil, Railway Tahsil (*i.e.*, from Nari to Spintangi).
3. Nasirabad Sub-division under Extra Assistant Commissioner, Nasirabad.	Nasirabad Tahsil, Railway Tahsil (*i.e.*, Mithri to Jhatpat).

M. A. TIGHE, *Major*,
Deputy Commissioner, Sibi.

Appendix III.

Administration Report of the Loralai Agency for the year 1903-1904.

Personnel. See Statement No. I.

Land Revenue. The total net collections under this head amounted to R2,07,468-11-2 against R1,71,602-10-4 of the past year and show an increase of R35,866-0-10 as detailed below :—

Names of Tahsils.	Actual land revenue receipts for 1902 1903.	Actual land revenue receipts for 1903-1904.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Bori	52,367 0 7	61,140 10 4	8,773 9 9	...
Duki	49,011 0 11	56,000 1 6	6,989 0 7	...
Sinjawi	17,860 8 0	19,155 10 1	1,295 2 1	...
Barkhan	28,356 7 0	46,925 6 8	18,568 15 8	...
Musakhel	24,007 9 10	24,246 14 7	239 4 9	...
TOTAL .	1,71,602 10 4	2,07,468 11 2	35,866 0 10	...

This increase is chiefly due to timely rains throughout the district which resulted in excellent harvests except in the Musakhel and Barkhan Tahsils in which kharif crops suffered much for want of summer rains.

In addition to the total given in column 3 of the above statement a sum of R591-3-0 was remitted and nothing remained outstanding at the close of the year.

See Statement marked No. III.

Irrigation. With the exception of masonry outlets, which I hope will be completed this year, the Anambar flood canal has been finished and arrangements are now in hand to locate a colony of Hazara reservists on the land commanded by it. Experiments were carried out during the past winter with the object of finding a supply of permanent water for drinking purposes and, if in sufficient quantity, for irrigation. The experiments have been very succesful and a good supply of sweet water has been found at a good many places on the plain between Jehangir Shahr and Manki. The water appeared in one place at 5½ feet from the surface and in others from 6 to about 16 feet. Sweet water was also found at several other spots on the plain.

These supplies have of course greatly added to the value of the scheme and I now anticipate very little difficulty in getting a good number of the people of the district to take up allotments.

The terms of occupancy to be offered to future settlers are now under the consideration of the Revenue Commissioner.

I have been considerably interested in a scheme which was pointed out to me for making a very large reservoir above the head of the present Anambar canal. There are unmistakable signs of there having been a very large reservoir in older days and some bunds, outlets and a fort, which commands them, still exist. When these bunds were made and who used them it is impossible to say. All that I can learn from the people is that the Moghals made them. It is also an open question whether the reservoir ceased to be used because it got blocked with silt or as a result of the general anarchy and insecurity of life and property which existed up to the time we came to the country.

The Irrigation Department is now taking levels and making experiments to see whether a reservoir is practical under present conditions and similar experiments are being carried out at other promising places in the Duki Sub-division.

Any scheme which would control the large floods which come down through the excellent land of the Thal-Chotiali and Gumbaz plains could not fail to add largely to the prosperity of the people and to the Government revenue.

Settlement Operations. The traverse survey of the Bori and Duki Tahsils was finished towards the end of July 1903 and January 1904, respectively.

The settlement survey continued in progress in the former till November 1903 when field work was stopped on account of the cold. Settlement operations will be started in the latter as soon as the Bori Tahsil, in which 67 mauzas consisting of 95 mahals and 51,579 acres cultivated and uncultivated land have been surveyed, is done wtih. In the Bori Tahsil the second

copy of settlement records and of field maps along with other miscellaneous papers has been prepared. The traverse survey started in the Tahsil of Barkhan in February 1904 is still in progress.

Education. See Statement No. XIII. The village school at Drug, started with effect from the 1st March 1903, has not, as was originally anticipated, proved a success and the question of its transfer to some other locality better suited for the purpose is under consideration.

Law and Justice, Registration. See Statement No. VII.

See Statement No. IX.

Health and Sanitation. With the exception of typhus fever of a mild type which broke out in the Loralai Bazar and in the Duki Sub-Division the general health of the people was good throughout the year.

Small pox also appeared in the village of Pathankot in the Bori Tahsil, but no deaths occurred from it, and the measures adopted to prevent its spread proved successful.

Attention is being paid in consultation with the Civil Surgeon, Loralai, to the sanitation of the Loralai Bazar which requires rather better drainage.

Takavi Advances. The sum outstanding on the 1st April 1903 was R30,060-7-4. Advances made during the year amounted to R3,500 and recoveries to R13,366. The balance outstanding at the close of the year under report, exclusive of interest, thus amounted to R20,104-7-4.

Employment of Muhammadans. Two vacancies occurred in the district in the vernacular line and one of these was filled by a Muhammadan. No permanent appointments fell vacant in the English line during the year and every effort is being made to enlist Muhammadans. The supply, however, of educated Muhammadans appears to be very small and the men obtainable as a rule are not so efficient or well educated as Hindus from the Punjab.

Local Funds. See Statement No. VI. The closing balance of the Lotalai Town Fund including the amount to the credit of the Duki-Sinjawi and Barkhan-Musakhel Bazars on the 31st March 1904 was R5,021-9-3.

Jails and Lock-ups. The total number of prisoners at the close of the year was 103. Rupees 3,697-10-0 on account of expenditure incurred in connection with their maintenance, etc., works out to an average cost of R44-10-5 per head. See Statements X, XI and XII.

Minerals. A very promising out-crop of coal has been discovered in the hills about a mile and-a-half south of the Duki station which is said to be of better quality than that of Sor Range near Quetta. The vein appears to be in a workable position. There are also out-crops of at least two other veins of cal in the same vicinity. The Secretary in the Public Works Department has been asked to send one of his subordinates to make a full investigation and some trial borings, and funds for this purpose have been placed at the disposal of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Duki.

If this out-crop turns out to be of good quality and workable, it will do much towards helping out the scanty supply of fuel round Loralai where the hills have been almost cleared of wood.

Remissions. See Statement No. V.

Statement showing Civil Divisions of the Loralai Agency, marked Statement II, is attached hereto.

Jirga Cases. *Vide* Statement No. VIII.

Political. The only tribe which may be said to have given any trouble during the year is the Mazarani Khetrans. A somewhat disorderly demonstration occurred at Barkhan when Captain Knox, Political Agent of Thal-Chotiali, visited the place in September 1903. The cause of the excitement was the conversion of a Hindu woman to Islam, and as it was proved that Sirdar Bakhtiar Khan, brother of the Khetran Chief, was connected with the affair, he has been removed from the Khetran country for one year. Sirdar Mehrab Khan, Chief of the Khetrans, was also considered to have behaved weakly and orders have been issued to delay his confirmation as Sirdar for a further period of one year.

On the whole the Sirdars and leading men of the district have given ready assistance to Government officers and their decisions in local jirga cases have been fairly just and free from bias.

There have been no deaths among the Sirdars of tribes.

The Marris as usual have been responsible for a large number of petty cattle thefts and robberies in the Duki, Barkhan and Bori Tahsils. A joint Jirga held at Gumbaz to settle many outstanding cases was not a great success, as many of the Marri accused did not put in an appearance in spite of being duly warned. The matter is receiving the attention of the Political Agent and the Deputy Commissioner of Sibi.

Postal. On the 11th May 1903 the parcel mail from Loralai to Fort Sandeman was lost at Gidar Chah together with a Brahui named Imam Bakhsh in charge. Every effort to trace the lost property as well as the man proved unsuccessful. The recommendations of the Sibi Jirga, before whom the case was laid in January 1904, are before the Political Agent and on the completion of certain necessary enquiries orders will be passed.

The names of the real culprits in the two robberies of the post on the Hurnai-Loralai line in 1902, having been ascertained the accused were arrested and sentenced to different terms of imprisonment.

Tribal.

The general behaviour of the tribesmen during the year may be considered satisfactory. Only one fanatical case occurred in which Gokal Chand, Levy Thanadar of Kingri, was killed by a Mullah named Pan, Musakhel Kabilzai Barakzai, on the 20th February 1904. The fanatic got away at first on a horse, but was eventually arrested and is awaiting trial before the Court of Sessions. The motive of the crime has not been ascertained for certain though it is believed to have been fanaticism pure and simple. Several persons including the family of the fanatic are under arrest and every endeavour is being made to clear up the affair.

The fanatic Mewa, a Punjabi Bozdar, who killed a syce at Rankan in November 1902 was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for life on the 29th February 1904, and two Mullahs who were proved to the satisfaction of the Shahi Jirga at Sibi to have instigated the crime were sentenced by the Political Agent to 14 years' transportation.

General.

Between 2,000 and 3,000 young trees were received from Quetta and distributed in the district. Nurseries were also started at Duki and Loralai and Barkhan with a view to rearing a large number of timber trees to be planted later on at bungalows and other suitable places.

Eucalyptus, shisham, robinia, date-palms and oranges are also being tried.

W. S. DAVIS,

Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Loralai.

APPENDIX IV.

Administration Report of the Zhob Agency for the year 1903-1904.

A statement showing how the principal Civil offices in the Zhob District were held during the year is attached as Statement I. **Personnel.**

The total receipts under this head amounted to R1,08,479-7-2 against R1,10,457-0-6* of the past year. The decrease of R1,977-9-4 was due to the following causes:— **Land Revenue.**

*Of the present three Tahsils.

(i) An unusually cold season in Khorasan in the beginning of the year when heavy losses occurred amongst the flocks, thousands of sheep being killed by the severe weather.

(ii) Scarcity of fodder and a disease called Poon, which caused great loss amongst the herds in the Hindubagh Tahsil in the beginning of the year.

(iii) The rates for the sale of the Government share of revenue grain were lower than those of the previous year.

The settlement of the Hindubagh and Killa Saifulla Tahsils was completed before the year began. A list of Mauzas and Mahals in the latter Tahsil as prepared by the Settlement Department was received from the Settlement Native Assistant and is being taken as a guide for all revenue purposes. The Settlement records of these Tahsils have not yet been received. **Settlement.**

The number of prisoners received in the Jails and Lock-ups was 645 against 933 last year. **Jails.**

The total expenditure came to R2,431-15-9 and the average cost per prisoner to R77-7-3 against R3,826-3 9 and R65-15-4 of 1902-1903, respectively.

The total amount to the credit of the Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund on the 31st March 1904 was R9,860-7-2 against R7,692-12-5 last year. **Local Funds.**

Statement XIII shows the working of the four primary schools in this district. A school mistress required for the Girls' School at Fort Sandeman was engaged from the Punjab during the year. **Education.**

No arrangements could be made for providing an additional staff for the Boys' School at Fort Sandeman, but as an Inspecting staff for Baluchistan has now been sanctioned, it is hoped that the question will be taken up again, during the ensuing year and the necessary improvement made.

The total number of Judicial cases decided during the year was 1,164 as against 1,760 during the last year. **Law and Justice.**

The total number of cases decided during the year was 930 against 1,593 during the preceding year. The decrease is due to the transfer of the Musakhel and Bori Tahsils from the Zhob District to the new Loralai District. **Jirga Cases.**

The total number of documents registered during the year was 33 against 53 in the previous year. The total receipts from this source amounted to R89-8-0 and the expenditure to R46-4-0 against R137-8-0 and R75-12-0, respectively, in the previous year. The decrease is due to the transfer of the Bori Tahsil to the new Loralai District. **Registration.**

The health of the public was generally good. Small pox, however, appeared in almost all the Tahsils of the district but not in an epidemic form. Cholera broke out in Mina Bazar and Sarvekani villages of the Fort Sandeman Tahsil and in Idris Tillri village in the Hindubagh Tahsil, but the disease did not spread. **Health and Sanitation.**

Typhus fever was reported in the Kokha village of the Fort Sandeman Tahsil, where four persons died from it.

Advances given during the year amounted to R7,925 and recoveries made on this account to R18,976-1-9. **Takavi Advances.**

The balance outstanding on the 31st March 1904 was R27,261-6-3 against R38,312-3-0 in the previous year.

Four permanent appointments fell vacant during the year. Three of them were given to Muhammadans and one to a Hindu. **Employment of Muhammadans.**

Through postal arrangement between Fort Sandeman and Dera Ismail Khan was not established, as it was hoped, on the 1st October 1903, owing to work on the Chuharkhel Dhana not being completed, and the pass in consequence closed to all traffic. It is now hoped that the road will be open for traffic in July of the current year when the post will be arranged for by that route. A free communication between this district and the Punjab by that route is a matter of great importance and will receive every attention. **Postal.**

The following cases occurred on the Frontier during the year 1903-1904. **Frontier.**

1. On the 5th September 1903 eleven cattle belonging to the Shiranis of Kot Tal Khan were carried off by some person or persons unknown. It has since transpired that this theft was committed by Torgul and Barkat Khan Suleimankhels. The offenders are still at large.

2. One Ikhlas, Suleimankhel, who was believed to be one of the murderers of Sehat Laoon (this murder took place near Surkach in March 1903) carried off three bullocks belonging to the Mandokhels of Gustoi on the 24th September 1903. The Mandokhels reported the matter to the Officer Commanding the Zhob Levy Corps at Gustoi. That officer at once sent a party of two duffadars and six sowars in pursuit. The party came upon the thief at a distance of about 10 miles from the post when he was making for across the border. He was armed with a gun and one of the duffadars asked him to stop and surrender the gun. In reply Ikhlas fired several shots at the party, but no one was hit. He was again asked to surrender and warned that if he did not lay down his gun he would be shot dead. Ikhlas ran up a hill and fired again at the party. The levies then fired on the man and killed him. The bullocks were recovered and restored to the owners.

3. On the 29th September, 1903, a British subject named Bismilla was assaulted and robbed of a sheep and goat near Mogul Chak by the Afghan Khassadars of the Shahnai post. Six of the offenders were captured by the Zhob Levy Corps, and after being found guilty by a local Jirga were sentenced to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs10 each, or in default to undergo a further term of imprisonment for one month.

The men were sentenced on the 4th December 1903 and were released on the 3rd July or the 2nd July 1904 (3rd July being Sunday).

4. On the 1st October 1903, one Muhammad Umar *alias* Fakir Muhammad, while committing robbery, voluntarily caused hurt to one Gulistan Tarin of Pishin. The accused was convicted and sentenced to suffer rigorous imprisonment for two years.

5. Four cows belonging to Ghafar, son of Kutar Khan Marani of Killi Toran in the Fort Sandeman Tahsil, were stolen on the 8th February 1904. The culprits have not been traced, but they are believed to be men from across the border.

6. On the 19th February 1904, three donkeys belonging to Mulla Rahman, Mandokhel of Dirgi Wasta, were carried off by Zabto Khan, brother of Malik Tor Khan, and Sher Muhammad, Suleimankhels. The complainants followed the tracks and brought the donkeys back from the Wano District; the thieves are said to be still there.

7. In December 1903 the Mandokhels seized some 20 bullocks laden with grain belonging to the Suleimankhels. The Suleimankhels in return raided a village of the Mandokhels situated near Gustoi, killed one and wounded four and carried off the remaining villagers whom they subsequently released. The Political Agent visited the border and enquired into the raid. It was found necessary to place a post at Saradarga to the west of Gustoi as a check to such raids from the Suleimankhels. This had a good effect and resulted in friendly negotiations being opened between the trans-frontier Suleimankhels. The cattle seized by the Mandokhels were taken from them and they will be returned to the Suleimankhels after they have made some compensation for their raid. Arrangements to carry this into effect have been made and the settlement apparently meets with the approval of both the Mandokhels and the Suleimankhels.

8. On the 6th March 1904 six Suleimankhels carried off some cows and sheep belonging to the Mandokhels. The owners gave chase and recovered the stolen animals. The thieves escaped.

9. On the 9th March 1904, Landai, Suleimankhel, carried off three cows belonging to Sardar and Batak, Mandokhels from near Brunj. Landai was arrested, tried by a Jirga who found him guilty. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

10. On the 14th March 1904 some unknown Suleimankhels carried off three cows belonging to Khan Alam Khan. The owner followed the thieves into the Wano District and brought away his cows. The thieves are said to be still in that district.

Trade.

The External Land Trade with Afghanistan is not registered in this district and hence no data are available.

General.

A new district with head quarters at Loralai was formed with effect from the 17th October 1903, and the Bori and Musakhel Tahsils, which hitherto formed part of the Zhob District, were transferred to the new district.

Special attention was paid to arboriculture during the year. Over 2,100 fruit and other trees were imported from Quetta, Saharanpore, Srinagar and Dehra Dun. About 200 of these were planted in the various rest houses and dâk bungalows in the district and another 260 were issued on payment to Zemindars. The remaining trees were planted in the public gardens at Fort Sandeman and elsewhere. Timely rains proved very beneficial to their growth and the majority of them are thriving splendidly.

Zhob Levy Corps.

Recruiting—(*a*) *Cavalry*.—There was no difficulty in getting recruits during the year.

The Brahui squadron was filled up and is now up to strength.

(*b*) *Infantry*.—Two new companies were raised in October without any difficulty. The supply of recruits is always more than the demand.

Reorganization.—The addition of one British officer as Adjutant and two companies of Infantry to the Zhob Levy Corps was sanctioned during September 1903 and the composition of the Corps Infantry is now as under :—

I	Company	Quetta-Pishin Kakars.
II	„	Half Ghilzais and half Zhob Kakars.
III	„	Zhob Kakars.
IV	„	Musakhels.
V	„	Isots.
VI	„	Zhob and Bori valley Kakars.

Desertions.—Two sepoys of the Ghilzai Company, named Pir Muhammad and Abdul Ghani, both Hotaks, deserted with their rifles and ammunition from camp Khozobi on the 3rd of April 1903. There were no other desertions during the year.

Services.—Medals were presented to the men of the Zhob Levy Corps entitled to them by Major G. C. Trench, I. A., Political Agent in Zhob, on 1st January 1904 in recognition of their services in the Mahsud-Waziri Blockade, 1901-1902.

Casualties.—There were no casualties at the hands of Waziris or others.

Health.—Measles broke out at Gulkach during May 1903, and there were five cases but nothing very serious.

During June 1903 small pox was very prevalent at Kamardin Karez and there were several deaths among the men of the Corps. There were four deaths during August 1903 at Manzaki Tahsil Pishin from cholera amongst the party of the Zhob Levy Corps Cavalry which proceeded there on grazing duty.

The health of the Corps during December and January was only fair. There were several cases of pneumonia and nine men died of the disease. Mumps also broke out and there were 22 cases but none proved fatal.

General.—The conduct of the Corps has been very good throughout the year with the exceptions of Subadar Baz Muhammad Khan, Woordie Major Fakhur-uddin and Jemadar Ismail who were dismissed for misbehaviour on 31st December 1903.

Zhob Levy Corps excluded local fund.—The year opened with a balance of R1,237-3-5 in hand on the 1st of April 1903. The total receipts during the year both on account of Government and private funds which constitute the fund, have been R2,35,511-1-0, or agrand total of R2,36,748-4-5.

The total expenditure during the year under all the sub-heads both on account of Government and private funds has amounted to R2,35,221-11-7. The closing balance on the 31st of March 1904 was, therefore, R1,526-8-10, which was made up as follows :—

	R.	a.	p.
Government fund	951	3	3
Private „	575	5	7
TOTAL	1,526	8	10

F. B. PRIDEAUX, *Captain*,
for *Political Agent in Zhob.*

APPENDIX V.

Administration Report of the Kalat Agency for the year 1903-1904.

Personnel. See Statement I.

Changes in the District. Under the Administrative changes sanctioned by the Government of India with effect from 1st November 1903, the Southern Baluchistan Agency was abolished, the charge of the Las Bela State being transferred to the Political Agent, Kalat, while the Khan's lands were included in the Sibi District. An Assistant Political Agent was at the same time sanctioned for the Kalat Agency and Captain A. B. Drummond was posted as the first incumbent. He joined the appointment on his return from furlough on the forenoon of the 9th October 1903.

Bolan Sub-Division.

Land Revenue. Statement No. III shows the total collections of land revenue in cash and in kind. The figures for the year under report as compared with those of the last year show a considerable increase both in the quantities of produce received and in the cash realised. The increase would have been still larger had not the kharif cultivation failed for want of water. Further the market rates at which the revenue grain was sold were less favourable than usual.

Bolan Bazar Fund. Statement No. VI shows the receipts and expenditure of this fund. The increase in the receipts is due to the sale of old willow trees cut from the Mach garden.

Education. There are no schools supported by Government in this Agency.

Law and Justice. Statement No. VII shows the Judicial work of the various officers in the Kalat Agency during the year under report.

Irrigation. The irrigation in the Bolan is mostly from the Bibinani springs and the Bolan stream.

Settlement Operations. No settlement operations were undertaken in this Agency during the past year.

Registration Statement IX shows the registration work done by the Sub-Registrar during the year.

Minerals. The coal export returns show that 64,204 maunds and 6 seers of coal and 27,500 maunds and 18 seers of coal-dust were exported to Sibi and Quetta during the year from the Mach coal mines. The outturn considerably exceeds that of former years.

Jails. There are no Jails in the Bolan District.

Finance. The total receipts during the year under report amounted to R12,786-8-11 against the sanctioned estimates of R11,055, while the expenditure was R1,77,900-15-1 against the sanctioned estimate of R1,63,214.

Weather. There has been good rainfall in the Bolan District.

Public health. The health in the Bolan District was generally good throughout the year.

Miscellaneous. Statement II is attached showing the area in square miles, the population, etc., of the Bolan Sub-division.

The plague inspection camp was transferred for the summer from Sibi to Hirok in April 1903, and the usual arrangements were made to watch the roads and prevent persons escaping from the camp. In October the camp returned to Sibi.

Employment of Muhammadans. Some new posts were created in connection with the reorganisation of the establishment and were filled up by the Revenue Commissioner according to the general seniority roll of Baluchistan. There were only two vacancies, one of R25 and the other of R40, left to be filled up by the Political Agent. The first was given to a Hindu who was already working in office and the other to a Muhamadan from outside.

Quetta-Nushki Railway. Throughout the year under report work on the Quetta-Nushki Railway in the Kalat District was rapidly pushed on. The Nishpa tunnel has been pierced and trollies now run through. The Sheikhwasil tunnel has been completed as also earth filling on nearly the whole of the line. There were three accidents from the explosion of undischarged dynamite cartridges resulting in the death of two coolies and the wounding of some six or seven more.

The formal sanction of the Government of India was received during the year to take over the land ceded by His Highness the Khan and the limits of the railway are now administered as a British District.

Kalat.

His Highness the Khan remained at his Capital throughout the year.

Khan Bahadur Qazi Jalal-uddin, C.I.E., continued to hold charge of the appointment of the Political Adviser to His Highness the Khan of Kalat throughout the year.

During the year under report the chief points of interest have been—

Political. 1. The Nuttal fanatical outrage case, mentioned in the last year's report, is still under enquiry, and there are some hopes that the name and tribe of the fanatic may be ascertained.

2. The Rodini-Harooni case, referred to in the last year's report, was decided by a very full Jirga of Sarawan and Jhallawan Sirdars assembled at Kalat in September 1903. The net result of the settlement is that the Khan's Naib at Sohrab (His Highness was represented in the Jirga and acquiesced in the award) gives the Rodinis ₹6,100 as blood compensation and pays a fine of ₹1,000 and Sirdar Pasand Khan gives them ₹4,250 and pays a fine of ₹1,000. The total amount adjudged as due from Sirdar Pasand Khan was ₹7,500, but ₹2,000 was remitted for blood compensation adjudged due to Sirdar Sultan Muhammad for his wounded leg and ₹250 for a wound received by one of the latter's men. Thus the Rodinis get ₹10,350 and ₹2,000 will be recovered in fines. Of the ₹10,350 it should be noted as an interesting feature of tribal usage that ₹1,500 is on account of "Miyar" or compensation for the indignity put upon the Rodinis by the invasion of their village by a hostile party and the killing of wounded men of their tribe. The compensation and fines are payable in four equal annual instalments, the first of which has already been recovered. It is a matter of extreme satisfaction that such ample justice has been obtained in this case of high-handed violence and aggression and in view of the fact that the defendants were such men as the Khan's Naib and Sirdar Pasand Khan, that blood compensation in respect of three Sirdars * was in question and that the heavy penalty of some ₹14,000 was imposed on the defendants, it is probable that no case of the same magnitude has been settled by us since our intervention in Kalat first began.

* NOTE.—The two brothers of the Rodini Chief who were killed, rank as Sirdars in questions of blood compensation.

3. Nasir Samalani, who fled to Afghanistan in 1898 after committing certain raids in the Kalat and Quetta districts in pursuance of his feud with Sirdar Alayar Khan, Rustomzai, was arrested in Chageh in April 1903 and handed over to Political Agent, Kalat. A Jirga was convened for the settlement of his case and a sum of ₹2,400 was decreed against him as compensation for the property he had carried off in his raids. This disposes of the Kalat cases against Nasir. The claims of the Quetta district still remain to be settled.

4. Wazir Khan, son of Samalan, Pirkani Mengal, who made a murderous attack on and wounded a Transport Daffadar at Sibi in February 1903 and mention of whom was made in the last year's report, was tried by the Deputy Commissioner, Sibi, on the 29th February 1904, and sentenced to imprisonment for life and to receive 30 stripes, all his property being at the same time confiscated to Government. The question of tribal responsibility was laid before the Sibi Shahi Jirga and a fine of ₹600 has been imposed on the Kibrazai and Suleimanzai sections of the Mengal tribe. The sections are very small and a heavier fine could not be imposed. They have no present connection with the main Mengal tribe.

5. Afzal Khan, Goramzai Bungalzai, who fled to Afghanistan in 1896, returned in March 1904. His history is well known and need not be repeated here. He and the Bungalzai Chief asked that they might be allowed to settle his land cases privately and the matter apparently is proceeding satisfactorily. Should private attempts fail to satisfy all parties our intervention will be asked for.

6. In April 1903 His Highness the Khan's Naib at Khozdar was collecting some camels required for the Political Agent's camp. Certain Mengals of Kurk who cultivate Khan's land refused to comply with the Naib's requisition. The Naib sent his men to Kurk, a fight ensued and several of the Mengals, men and women, were wounded. One of the wounded men died, as did also a child whose mother had been wounded and was unable to nourish it. The Mengals then collected a "lashkar" and made an attack on Khozdar. They did not venture near the fort, but they looted 8 of the Khan's villages carrying off large quantities of grain and other property. Prompt notice had to be taken of this outbreak of lawlessness, and the Mengal Chief and a large number of the Motabirs of the tribe were summoned to Kalat. With a little management their attendance was secured and the case was laid before the same large Jirga that sat on the Harooni-Rodini case. His Highness the Khan was represented in the Jirga, and a satisfactory settlement was arrived at as the property carried off by the Mengals about equalled in value the amount of the blood compensation they claimed against the Khan's men. The most knotty part of the settlement was as to the compensation to be paid to the Mengals for the insult put upon them by the wounding and beating of some of their women in the course of the fight with the Naib's men. Rupees 500 in each case was proposed and indignantly refused by the tribe. The difficulty was eventually overcome by the tribe waiving their claims (without the amount of it having been settled upon) as a set off against an equally indefinite claim put forward on behalf of the Khan for the blow to his dignity involved in the attack on his Naib and his villages. It was not easy to put a money value on this claim without giving it the appearance of a fine which the Mengals would have resented. The occurrence of this serious case while the Chief, Sirdar Shakar Khan, was present with the tribe and in spite of his efforts to restrain them, gave immediate prominence to the fact—long generally recognised—of Shakar Khan's incapacity as a tribal chief. The Sirdar is broken in health and of distinctly weak intellect and the efficient control by him of this numerous, much scattered and lawless tribe is a matter of impossibility. Nobody recognised this more than the Sirdar himself and at his own request the question of the future management of the affairs of the tribe was laid before the assembled Mengal Sirdars and Motabirs. It was then unanimously agreed that the Chief should appoint his cousin, Mir Wali Muhammad, his vakil or representative, and that the latter should carry on in the Chief's name all the affairs of the tribe. This arrangement which is still in force, was the more suitable inasmuch as Mir Wali Muhammad's father Haji Ibrahim occupied for many years a similar position as "Sarbarakar" during Shakar Khan's minority.

It may be mentioned here that in addition to the two important cases above referred to, some 40 other Jhallawan cases were taken up by the Jirga. The assembly at Kalat on this occasion of Sarawan and Jhallawan Sirdars and Motabirs must be the biggest there has been since the days of the Mastung treaty.

7. In July 1903 the Khan complained of the forcible carrying off by the Mengals of 60 maunds of wheat being the revenue share of produce of some land in dispute between them and the Khan's Naib at Surab, in Jhallawan. It appears that a small share of water at Surab was once given the Mengals, but it was resumed by Mir Khudadad Khan some 30 years ago. The Mengals, not acquiescing in the resumption, have from time to time forcibly carried off the produce of the disputed land. This was what happened on the present occasion. The case was laid before the Kalat Jirga and settled in the Khan's favour. The Mengals have accepted the settlement and agreed to restore the grain carried off. The matter is so far important as indicating the increasing difficulty the Khan's Naibs have in holding their own against the tribes and in view of the fact that a fair and impartial decision was given by a Brahui Jirga in the Khan's favour.

8. In his last Jhallawan tour the Political Agent received information about Mir Shahbeg, the young son of the late Sirdar Gohar Khan, Zarakzai, and the rightful heir to the Chiefship, that seemed to render the boy's removal from Jhallawan desirable. This desirability was accentuated by an attempt some time later on the part of Sirdar Pasand Khan to get his second son, Mir Bate Khan, declared the heir to the Zarakzai Sirdari. Accordingly when an opportunity for removing Mir Shahbeg from the Chief's control offered in December 1903, on the occasion of the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General's visit to Gajan, where Sirdar Pasand Khan was then residing, an arrangement was made with the Sirdar for the boy to be sent to the Aligarh College at the Sirdar's expense. With Shahbeg, Pasand Khan sent his youngest son Mir Khan Muhammad, aged 16, who remained at the college for some time, but his conduct there being unsatisfactory, he has since been withdrawn from Aligarh and placed in the Sandeman High School in Quetta.

It should be mentioned that Sirdar Pasand Khan's attempt in favour of Mir Bate Khan was strongly opposed by the majority of the other Zehri Chiefs who declared Mir Shahbeg to be the heir, or, failing him, Mir Khan Muhammad, Sirdar Pasand Khan's eldest son.

9. In view of the unsettled and unsatisfactory condition of the Jhallawan country, Government sanctioned in October 1903 the appointment of a Native Assistant to be stationed at Khozdar and paid out of the Khan's funds. Munshi Muhammad Yusuf Khan, Mustaufi in the Kalat State Niabats, was the officer selected for the post under the style of Native Assistant, Jhallawan, and Assistant Political Adviser to His Highness the Khan.

A new levy thana has been established at Khozdar and a thana building is in course of construction at a cost of ₹1,500.

With the same object, *viz.*, the better control of the Jhallawan tribes, four new levy thanas paid from Khan's funds have lately been established in the country to work under the Khan's Political Adviser and Assistant Political Adviser. These are (1) at Surab, an important centre where many tribes have interests, (2) at Lar, as a branch of the Saruna thana for the control of the Miraji Mengals, (3) at Wad, where a few sowars have been given to Mir Wali Muhammad to strengthen his hands, and (4) at Mashkai. This last will keep us more in touch with this distant valley and serve, too, as a link between Kalat and Panjgur.

10. In April 1903 a family dispute between Wadera Sirdar Khan Rind and his cousin Wali Muhammad, which caused much ill-feeling, culminated in an affray in which a few of the Sirdar's men were wounded. The case was laid before the Quetta Shahi Jirga in September 1903, but, owing to party spirit among the Sirdars forming the Jirga, no satisfactory decision could be arrived at, and it was proposed that it should be retried by the Sibi Jirgas. However, before this was done, the parties came to an amicable settlement which has not since been broken.

11. The outlaw Jafir Khan, Sarpara, who committed raids in the Kalat and Quetta districts in 1898 and fled to Kandahar, died in the Kandahar prison in June last, and his widow and two children have returned to Kalat territory.

Finance.

12. The working of the six Niabats of the Kalat State under the control of the Political Adviser to His Highness the Khan during the year under report resulted in an increase of His Highness's revenue, amounting to ₹1,87,606-12-4. This enormous increase in the face of powerful obstacles reflects very great credit on Kazi Jalaluddin Khan, C.I.E., and the officials working under him.

13. The Niabat of Nasirabad and the lower portion of the Manjuti lands were ceded by His Highness the Khan to the British Government at an annual quit rent of ₹1,17,500 with effect from the 1st April 1903. From the same date the Kachi thana, maintained from the Khan's funds, was removed from Usta Muhammad and placed at Gandava, the establishment being divided between the Gandava thana and that established at Khozdar with the Native Assistant, Jhallawan.

Frontiers.

14. In October 1903 a fight took place between Sirdar Sir Nauroz Khan's Naib at Ladgasht and Mir Kia Khan Reki over the old question of taxes claimed by the Sirdar and several men were wounded on both sides. The case was placed by the Political Agent before a local Jirga at Pasni in December last when the Rekis were adjudged to be in fault as they

had refused to pay the taxes agreed upon at the settlement come to in Quetta in November 1901. Mir Kia Khan then asked the Chief's pardon and peace was restored. The question of compensation for wounds will be considered at the next Quetta Shahi Jirga, full information as to the nature of the various wounds inflicted not being available at Pasni.

15. A permanent Munshi has now been stationed at Ladgasht, under the sanction of Government, to keep the Political Agent informed of current events on that remote part of the border and to assist in preserving amicable relations between the Nausherwanis and Rekis. Also two Shutar Sowars have been posted for the regular conveyance of the Dâk between Ladgasht and Dalbandin on the Nushki-Seistan Dâk route, and letters now come from Ladgasht in about seven days.

16. On the 6th December 1903 His Excellency the Viceroy held a Durbar at Pasni and 180 Sirdars and leading men of Mekran, Kharan, Las Bela and Kalat were present. An address was presented to His Excellency by the Nazim of Mekran on behalf of His Highness the Khan of Kalat, and the Sirdars, Motabirs and people of the country, welcoming His Excellency to Mekran and expressing obedience, loyalty and faithfulness towards the British Government. Another address was presented by the Khoja and Hindu merchants headed by Seth Dhalumal. On the same occasion Mir Mehrulla Khan, the Nazim of Mekran, was decorated with the order of the C. I. E., bestowed on him for good work in Mekran on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar, 1903. The Jam of Las Bela, his Wazir and Sirdar Sir Nauroz Khan, Nausherwani of Kharan, who were present at the Durbar, were presented with their Delhi Durbar medals.

17. During the year under report various improvements were made to Pasni which is the best and most suitable outlet along the Mekran coast for the trade of the country. A fort was built, new wells were dug, and several new traders have settled there and are building themselves stone and masonry shops in place of the mat huts hitherto occupied. The British India steamers now call there fortnightly in each direction and a Post and Telegraph Office has been opened. Arrangements have been made too for the better administration of the Port by the appointment of a Naib who will be assisted by a committee of leading traders in conducting the affairs of the town. Several new roads and streets have been constructed which will give the town some regularity of form as its development continues.

18. A good camel road from Pasni to Panjgur is also being constructed which will greatly facilitate communication between the port and the interior. The road is now completed as far as Pidarak, a distance of 50 miles from Pasni. Between Pasni and Turbat, 70 miles, there will be two Chappar Khanas so as to divide the distance into three convenient stages for travellers.

19. In April 1903 a Persian Customs official visited Ladgasht for the purpose of collecting custom duties, but no dues were paid to him and he was made to understand that he was not competent to cross the border.

20. The boundary between the Chageh district and Kharan is in dispute in certain places and it has been arranged, with the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General's sanction, for the Political Agent, Kalat, to meet the Political Assistant, Chagai, next winter when the various localities can be visited and the disputes set at rest.

21. The long standing difference between Syuds Bahar Shah and Charagh Shah over the division of their property at Dadur, etc., was amicably adjusted during the year and no cause of dispute now remains. Miscellaneous.

22. The claim of Sir Nauroz Khan, Nausherwani, against Muhammad Wafa for the possession of his brother's wife, Musammat Lal Khatun, and for certain property belonging to the late Mustaufi Fakir Muhammad's estate, is still for various reasons not finally disposed of.

During the year the Political Agent made a Mekran tour marching *viâ* Nushki, Kharan, Panjgur, Kej, Pasni, Kolwa and Bela. *En route* the Sirdars and Motabirs of the country were collected and taken to Pasni to be present at the Durbar referred to above as held there on the 6th December 1903 by His Excellency the Viceroy.

During the tour the line of the new Pasni-Ladgasht road was selected and work started at the Pasni end. A severe shock of earthquake was felt at Dadur on the 23d December 1903 and many houses were ruined. Five persons were killed and several injured, among the former being Mukhi Pheru Mull, a well known merchant of Sibi.

Khan Bahadur Mir Samandar Khan Lehri, who went last autumn on a pilgrimage to Mecca, is reported by his relatives to have been killed by Arab robbers near Medina.

Four stallion stables have been built at Kalat during the year under report at a cost of R2,300, half of which was paid from the Khan's funds.

The Assistant Surgeon, Kalat, accompanied the Political Agent on his Mekran tour. He did a great deal of useful work among the people of the districts visited, treating 1,555 patients.

The Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan visited Kalat in May 1903. His Highness the Khan paid a visit to Colonel Yate on the 11th May 1903 at the Agency house, which was returned by the latter on the 12th May at the Miri.

The dispensary which was opened at Turbat, in Kej, in September 1903 was closed on the 25th June 1903. Government were pleased during the year to bestow on Mir Mehrab Khan Gichki, the title of Sirdar as a personal distinction.

Mastung. Mastung has been declared to be the future head quarters of the Kalat Agency and a house for the Political Agent has been built there during the year under report.

Sericulture. An experiment in Sericulture has been made at Mastung and there is every reason to hope it will be sucessful. If it is, operations on a larger scale will be undertaken next year on behalf of the Khan's administration. There are an enormous number of mulberry trees in the large villages of Mastung, Pringabad and Tiri and it is not too much to say that the foundations have been laid of an industry that before very long will bid fair to rival that which returns so large a profit to Kashmir.

Forests. An important beginning has been made too in forest conservation. At the big Kalat Jirga last year it was arranged that the cutting of green wood in the fine Juniper forest on the Harboi hills should be entirely stopped. Chowkidars taken from the tribes that own the forest have been appointed and the area to be closed extends to 44,000 acres.

Much tree planting has been and is in progress. In the late spring some 18,000 young trees of all sorts were put down. Most of these are in and around Mastung but the Bolan and other places have also received attention.

Public health. In June 1903 cholera broke out in the Mastung, Kirdagap and Mungochar valleys. A large number of posts were established to stop, as far as possible, all traffic along the roads and between village and village and to entirely isolate infected villages and water supplies. Also segregation camps were formed at Mastung, Sheikh Wasil, Nishpa and Doctor Chah. These measures proved successful in stamping out the disease. The total number of seizures was 1,092 and of deaths 648.

Post Office. A proposal was made to open Post Offices at Bhag, Gandawa and Khozdar in the Kalat territory in order to establish postal communication with the Jhallawan country, but it was not carried out for want of funds. The scheme is still under consideration.

Weather. There was good rainfall in all parts of the Kalat territory.

Jirgas. Statement VIII shows the number and classification of political cases tried by Jirga during the past year. The total number of cases was 1,949 against 1,456 decided in 1902-1903.

Las Bela State.

1. Khan Bahadur Ahmadyar Khan continued to work as Wazir throughout the year, but he obtained three months' privilege leave with effect from the 9th February 1904. During his absence the Tahsildar, Hafiz Saifulla Khan, carried on the work in addition to his own duties.

2. The relations between the Jam Mir Kamal Khan and his Wazir have been cordial and satisfactory.

Finance. 3. The year has not been a prosperous one for the finances of the State and the amount to the credit of the State on the 31st March 1904, had been reduced to ₹2,77,468-15-7. The decrease of ₹24,227-10-10 is due to damage to crops by locusts, to low prices which affected the sale of revenue grain and to the prevalence of plague at Karachi and the consequent interruption of trade and traffic.

A new source of income was obtained during the year under report, by the sale of State grass. It was sold to the Zamindars at the low rate of ₹0-1-6 per camel load, but even so the proceeds amounted to ₹1,000. Also some 4,000 acres of new land was brought under cultivation.

Law and Justice. The number of cases decided by the State Courts during the year under report amounted to 1,223. There were two cases of murder. In addition to these there were 19 cases tried by Jirga, of which two were murder cases, one being decided while the other is still pending.

Public health. In the beginning of March 1904, Plague again made its appearance at Son Miani. It appears to have been introduced from Karachi, while the insanitary state of the town contributed to the spread of the disease. However, the town was promptly evacuated by the inhabitants and measures were taken to have it cleaned and disinfected. At the same time strict quarantine was established at Hab, Naka and Miani, and arrangements were made to secure the services of a Hospital Assistant from Simla. Pending his arrival the Hospital Assistant at Las Bela was deputed to Miani. Up to the 31st March there were 20 cases of which 12 proved fatal.

Malarial fever was, as usual, prevalent during September and October, and there were also some cases of pneumonia among the Military police sepoys and others.

Political. Mir Murad Ali Khan, brother of the Jam who returned from Afghanistan in February 1903, was allowed by the Jam to reside at Bela under certain restrictions and he was given a monthly allowance of ₹300 to be paid by the State. The expenses of his journey were also paid by the State.

There was a somewhat bitter family quarrel between the Jam and the Mengal Sirdarkhel. The Jam's sister had been betrothed to Mir Rahim Khan, son of Mir Wali Muhammad Khan, the Mengal Chief's cousin, while Mir Wali Muhammad's daughter was betrothed to Mir Abdul Karim, the Jam's brother. But from one cause or another the Jam's family had been evading the completion of these alliances, and for some time past very angry feelings had prevailed among the Mengals. On the Political Agent's arrival at Las Bela in January 1904 endeavours were made to bring about a reconciliation between the parties, and these eventually proving successful, the two marriages were celebrated on the 26th January 1904.

The Political Agent during his winter tour in Bela also made enquiries as to the rights of certain boundary disputes with which the State is concerned. One is the long standing dispute with Mekran as to the boundary in the neighbourhood of Khor Kalmat, the second is with the Bizanjos and Mir Waris as to the western boundary of the State. The Jam would put the boundary at the Mar river, while the tribesmen state the Jahu Lak to be its correct position. The third and the most important of the disputes is with the Mengals and Bizanjos with regard to the northern boundary of the State. Here the Jam claims the upper valley of the Purali river as far as the Lak Baran, while the Kalat tribes say he has no right to any land within the line of hills bordering his State to the north. Arrangements for the settlement of all these cases are in progress.

Miscellaneous.

In April 1903 the Jam fell ill and proceeded to Hab for medical treatment. He remained there from the 14th April to the 29th May in charge of an Assistant Surgeon from Karachi.

The Jam left Bela for Pasni on the 13th November 1903 to attend the Viceregal Durbar. He was accompanied by his Wazir, his two brothers and several Sirdars and Motabirs. He left Pasni on the conclusion of the Durbar on the 12th December and reached Bela on the 30th.

The Bela tribe now seem to be rendering the Jam loyal and willing obedience and their attitude is in marked contrast to what it was in 1898.

The tomb of the late Colonel Sir Robert Sandeman, K.C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, at Las Bela, is in excellent condition. A chowkidar paid from the Military Works Department is employed on it. Also there is a garden attached to the tomb the expenses connected with which are paid by the Las Bela State.

H. L. SHOWERS, *Major*,
Political Agent, Kalat.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

APPENDIX VI.

Administration Report of the Chagai Political Assistancy for the year 1903-1904.

Personnel. 1. *Vide* Statement I.

Land Revenue. 2. Owing to a more favourable rainfall during the year under report the district generally showed distinct signs of having partially recovered from a succession of adverse seasons. This improvement is shown by the figures for the year's land income which have increased to R16,861-1-8 as compared with R7,305-11-10 for 1902-1903.

The spring rains were somewhat too late for the rabi crops, but they had an excellent effect on the grazing and on the increase of water supply at the various stages along the trade route, and though this improvement cannot be shown by figures it has contributed materially to the greater convenience and comfort of kafilas and travellers using the trade route. The same more favourable conditions extended to the countries in the immediate neighbourhood of our borders and local trade is gradually reviving.

The revenue derived from the Chagai and Nushki Tahsils amounted to R20,678-12-7 divided as follows:—

	R.	a.	p.
I. Land Revenue	16,861	1	8
IV. Stamps	462	11	6
V. Excise	2,260	10	0
VII. Assessed taxes	567	12	2
XVI. Law and Justice—Courts of Law	449	9	3
XVII. Police	77	0	0
TOTAL	20,678	12	7

rrigation. In connection with the scheme for bringing the Nushki dak lands under cultivation a large "cutcha" band was constructed during the autumn across the Bur Nullah at Balandwal at a cost of R13,000. A large portion of this was however carried away by the first winter flood, which happened to be an exceptionally severe one, and consequently no lands were irrigated. The breach is being repaired and the work should be completed in May 1904. It is to be hoped that the work will now prove reliable as to a great extent the prosperity of the district and the conversion of many of our nomad tribes into an agricultural people are dependent on its success. It is satisfactory to note that in spite of the failure of the work the example of Government has stimulated many of the local zamindars to construct smaller bunds of their own.

Education. 3. The school at Nushki, which was opened in June 1903, is doing well although it received a severe check at the start on account of the outbreak of cholera. It has now been converted into a permanent institution and has an average attendance of some 25 boys, many of whom are the sons of local men. There are no other schools in the district.

Health and Sanitation. 4. Nushki was visited in the month of June by a severe epidemic of cholera which more than decimated the bazar and caused a great loss of life in the surrounding villages. The disease was brought from Quetta and both the town of Nushki and the villages in the vicinity are particularly liable to infection as the only supply of drinking water is that obtained from an open channel which runs for miles parallel to the Nushki-Quetta road. Cholera did not spread beyond the Nushki Tahsil and with the exception of this outbreak the general health of the district was good.

Takavi Advances. 5. Advances amounting to R5,865 were granted during the year under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists Loans Acts. The outstanding balance on the 31st March 1904 amounted to R7,848-5-4.

Employment of Muhammadans. 6. The percentage of Muhammadan and Hindu officials employed in the district was 75 to 25.

Weather. 7. The rainfall in the Nushki tahsil for the year amounted to 7·71 as compared with 6·00 for 1902-1903. No figures are available as regards the rest of the district.

Public Works. 8. The following works were taken in hand and completed during the year under report.

1. Caravanserai at Mall.
2. Patwarkhana at Padag.
3. Naib Tahsildar's quarters at Nushki.
4. Family quarters for clerks at Nushki.
5. Thana at Mashki Chah.
6. Caravanserai at Yadgar Chah.
7. Improvements to Caravanserais at Nushki.
8. Repair of the Trade Route Road.
9. Repairs to bungalows and thana buildings along Trade Route.

Law and Justice

9. The total number of Judicial cases was as follows :—

Criminal	4
Civil	6

All cases between the people of the country are tried politically.

Remission.

10. No remissions were granted during the year under report.

Forests.

11. There are at present no forest reserves in the district, but it is proposed during the coming year to demarcate and reserve an area of some 20 square miles of the Kaiser Forest near Kishingi and to protect certain areas in the Nushki Valley against indiscriminate deforestation. Owing to the scanty population of the district, deforestation has not been serious up to the present time, but the measures now proposed have been rendered necessary by the presence of large numbers of coolies employed on the railway construction works.

Frontier.

12. Our relations with the tribes on our border continued to be satisfactory throughout the year and the tranquillity was specially marked along the western portions of our frontiers. This was due to the presence of Colonel McMahon's Mission in Seistan and his influence over the Persian and Afghan tribesmen.

Jirga Cases.

13. Twentyfive cases were heard by Jirga and 218 were settled politically. There was no case of any special importance.

Serious Crime.

14. There were two cases of murder during the year, but beyond this there was no serious crime.

Political.

15. As was the case during the previous year there has been a singular dearth of any matters of any political importance and the behaviour of the people of the district has been good. The unpopularity and exactions of the Hakim of Shorawak have driven large bodies of both Barechis and Mengals across the border and the increase in their number is only checked by the difficulty of obtaining a livelihood in this district. If the Balandwal bund proves a success there is every prospect of a large and immediate immigration. It is also noticeable that families from Kharan and the Afghan border are gradually settling down in the Chagai Tahsil.

Postal.

16. In order to meet the requirements of the Seistan Arbitration Commission, a daily mail service has been inaugurated and the additional sowars are paid for by the Mission. The parcels post, which is carried on riding camels, has also been improved, *i. e.*, it now runs 5 times a month instead of 4.

A branch Post Office has been opened at Merui.

Telegraphs.

17. During the year under report the telegraph line which has lately been converted into a permanent one was extended as far as Robat, and offices have been opened at Nushki, Padag, Dalbandin, Merui, Mashki Chah, Saindak and Robat. The railway telegraph line at Kishingi has also been extended to Nushki, with branch offices at the various centres of construction work along the Ghat.

Railway.

18. The great feature of the year has been the commencement of the railway construction between Galungur and Nushki. The work is being pushed on rapidly and it is computed that ballast trains will be running as far as Kishingi before the end of 1904. There will, however, be some delay before the line can reach Nushki as the cuttings through the Ghat are extremely heavy and difficult. The work is being done entirely by imported labour as the local tribesmen do not take kindly to hard manual toil. The behaviour of the coolies, who number some six thousand and many of whom are trans-frontier men, has on the whole been satisfactory and there has been no friction between them and the local people. Two temporary posts consisting of mixed police and levies have been established at Galungur and Kattori and are paid for from the receipts of the octroi tax levied on the Railway bazars.

The health of the coolies has been good.

Police.

19. No additions have been made in the strength of the Nushki Police but the force has been amalgamated with that of Quetta-Pishin as regards pay, promotion and interior administration and for such purposes has been placed under the orders of the District Superintendent of Police, Quetta. The ordinary Police work is still carried on by the District Officers.

The numbers of this small post, which were sufficient when it was first established, are now inadequate and the police are unable to exercise an efficient control over the hundreds of coolies who regularly visit the bazar.

Hospital.

20. The dispensary at Nushki is increasing in popularity both among the local people and with strangers from over the border and is now scarcely large enough to meet requirements.

It is also desirable that a new dispensary should be established at Saindak or at some other post on the western portion of the Trade Route.

Levy Services.

21. A new post consisting of one Duffadar on Rs. 25 per mensem and 4 sowars on Rs. 15 each per mensem has been established at Barab Chah in the Chagai hills and the service has been given to Naib Dost Muhammad, Sinjerani.

Three camel sowars attached to the District Officers have been transferred from the Police to the Levy Establishment. Beyond these there have been no material changes in either the strength or distribution of the Nushki and Chagai Levies.

Trade.

22. The following figures show the returns of the export and import trade through Nushki for both the year under report and for the preceding year :—

	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	Increase.	Decrease.
Exports	4,36,829	5,64,987	1,28,158	...
Imports	4,74,359	4,75,471	1,112	...
TOTAL	9,11,188	10,40,458	1,29,270	...

The increase is not great, but it is so far satisfactory inasmuch as it shows that with the return of more favourable seasons we may expect a continued improvement in our general trade. With the exception of the exports to Afghanistan, which showed a marked falling off and the reason for which can be explained by the poverty of the people after several years of scarcity and their consequent inability to purchase cloth and piece goods, the local trade with Lower Baluchistan and Western Afghanistan was good and accounted for the greater portion of the increase. The export to Persia did fairly well but there was a large decrease in the imports. This is partly owing to the continued bad seasons in Seistan, but the general slackness of the Persian trade is undoubtedly due to the imposition of the Persian tariffs which came into force in February 1903. It appears that the customs regulations are being enforced with increased vigour.

The improvements to the Trade Route were continued during the year and the supply of water is now satisfactory at all the stages with the exception of the portion of the road between Humai and Amalaf. Further experiments have shown that it is impracticable to obtain good drinking water from wells in this region, and it is proposed, if money is forthcoming, to construct large rain water tanks for which the lie of the ground is favourable.

It is also hoped that money will be granted to build more bungalows and serais along the route and thus shorten some of the marches which are very long and tedious.

A contract has been entered into with a number of influential camel owners in the Quetta District for the regular supply of camels between Quetta and Seistan and Meshed. So far the contract has worked well and should prove a great help to traders.

General.

23. The total failure for several months during the hottest portion of the year of the Kaiser Stream, which affords the only water-supply for the Nushki town and bazar, led to the question of considering the advisability of retaining the existing site. A special Committee was ordered to report on the case and it was recommended that the present locality should be abandoned and that the town should be removed to Ahmadwal, which was in several respects a more suitable site for a permanent station and more especially for the terminus of the railway.

Mr. Hughes, Assistant District Superintendent, Police, who has been relieved from the charge of the Nushki Police, has been stationed at Saindak as a tentative measure for the purpose of exercising a more direct control over the western portion of the Trade Route and the surrounding country.

A. McCONAGHEY,
Political Assistant, Chagai.

APPENDIX VII.

Administration Report of the Public Works Department in Baluchistan for the year 1903-1904.

The original grant for the year was ₹3,45,000, but this was subsequently increased by the addition of ₹1,20,895. 45.—Civil Works.

* * * * *

During the year the following works were sanctioned and carried out:— Civil Buildings.

	Expenditure during 1903-1904. ₹
1. Constructing a new house for the Political Agent, Kalat, at Mastung (in progress from the previous year) completed (Total expenditure up to date ₹18,959)	9,156
2. Constructing quarters for a Civil Officer (3rd Assistant to Agent, Governor-General) Quetta, in progress from previous year (completed for ₹16,696)	1,386
3. Constructing a new Telegraph Office and Signallers' quarters at Quetta, in progress	27,631
4. Additions and alterations to Civil Surgeon's house, Quetta, completed	6,524
5. Constructing an operating room in Civil Hospital, Quetta, completed	7,065
6. Constructing 12 out-houses for Post Office at Quetta, completed	2,767
7. Additions to Gaisford Memorial School at Quetta, completed	2,000
8. Constructing Census Officer's quarters at Quetta, completed	13,561
9. Purchase of land for Census Officer's quarters, completed	4,769
10. Additions and improvements to Police lines, Quetta, completed	10,158
11. Constructing Political Agent, Kalat's Office, at Mastung, in progress	2,208
12. Constructing quarters for nine clerks of Political Agent, Kalat's Office, at Mastung, in progress	2,328
13. Constructing a Civil Hospital at Chaman, in progress	3,275
14. Constructing a Military post at Hindubagh for the guard for the Sub-Treasury, completed	4,098
15. Additions and alterations to Thana at Killa Saifulla, completed	3,975
16. Additions and alterations to Administrative Medical Officers' house for coverting it into 2nd Assistant to Agent, Governor-General's quarters at Ziarat, completed	2,917
17. Additions and alterations to Political Agent's bungalow and out-houses, Loralai, in progress	2,535
18. Constructing a Hospital Dispensary at Barkhan, in progress	1,016
1. Constructing road from Musakhel to Drug (in progress from previous year), completed — Civil Communication.	1,040
2. Improving road in Dhana Chuhar Khel Tangi, 10 to 30 chains, south of Khatow Dabra; work is being carried out by Derajat District, North-West Frontier Province, and will continue during 1904-1905	17,214
3. Re-building Dâk Bungalow at Chaman (in progress from previous year) completed for ₹2,547	615
4. Additions to Dâk Bungalow at Quetta, completed	5,489
1. Extending Cantonment water supply to Loralai Bazar, in progress — Miscellaneous Public Improvements. Water supply.	3,708

The grant under this head was advantageously utilized in improving and making additions to existing buildings and providing new accommodation where necessary as far as the funds could permit. Minor original works.

* * * * *

The repairs to the buildings and roads, both ordinary and special, were maintained at a fair level and funds spent to the best advantage. Repairs.

The additional special assignment of ₹47,710 made by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan, to the Baluchistan Public Works Department funds in his No. 5782, dated 4th November 1903, was advantageously utilized in improving several buildings and roads throughout the Agency.

The receipts under this head mostly comprise rents from civil buildings and approximately amount to ₹23,000 yearly. Revenue.

The original grant under this head amounted to ₹76,000. Irrigation.

* * * * *

But this sum was subsequently increased by an addition of ₹20,505 during the year.

* * * * *

The closing figures for the year stood as follows:—

	₹
Capital Works	65,525
Revenue	18,980
Special Establishment	12,000
TOTAL	96,505

The whole of this sum was fully and advantageously spent.

2. The following Capital works were carried out during the year:—

	₹	
Khushdil Khan reservoir (expenditure against open Capital sanction)	11,115	
Anambar flood channel	23,100	in progress.
Bhor Nullah scheme	13,755	completed.
Nari Regulator scheme	16,267	in progress.
Drugga land survey	158	,,
Tools and plant for general use	1,130	completed.
TOTAL	65,525	

3. The following is the Narrative Report of the Irrigation Works in hand throughout the Province.

Quetta-Pishin District.

The two schemes working in this district are the Shebo and the Khushdil Khan reservoir schemes.

(1) *Shebo Canal.*—The capital outlay on the Shebo Canal up to end of March 1904 was ₹6,77,231. The revenue from this work as shown in the Revenue Report last submitted was 0·09 per cent. on this outlay.

The maintenance charge during the year was ₹7,420, being the same as that of the year before. There was no Capital expenditure. The canal is a fairly old established one and is not capable of much improvement as it is entirely dependent on the quantity of water available in the Lora from which it takes off. Special care was taken during the year on the distribution of the water and in the working of the "Batai," the results of the latter for the rabi crop being most successful and giving a return of 10 to 11 per acre, ⅓ of the produce being taken.

	₹
Work	4,414
Establishment	2,600
Indirect charges	406
	7,420

Arrangements are being made to mark the country irrigated into squares of a fixed area; this will facilitate measurements and it is hoped will enable the "Tashkhis" system to be adopted, thus avoiding the expensive and tedious Batai system and giving better results. Improvements lie in this direction and in careful distribution of the water.

* * * * *

(2). *The Khushdil Khan reservoir scheme.*—The increase to the Capital expenditure during the year was about ₹11,490,* this bringing the total Capital expenditure up to ₹10,05,606.

* Rupees 1,284 were refunded; actual expenditure excluding establishment ₹12,162.

The ₹12,162 were spent on renewal of the training bunds at the Barshore head works on improvements to new Tor Murgha Feeder Cut and on training works in the Tor Murgha river. These training works have now put both the Barshore and Tor Murgha Feeder Cuts into efficient working order and with the help of the new feeder a depth of 26·3 feet of water was obtained in the Reservoir in May 1903, at the time of writing the Reservoir gauge stands at 24·6 feet and this depth has been obtained notwithstanding the fact that only one moderate flood has occurred in the Barshore and Tor Murgha rivers.

A sum of ₹12,083 was spent during the year on ordinary maintenance and special repairs.

* * * *

The rainfall during the winter of 1902-1903 was above the average and the reservoir was filled as high as was considered safe, it having been empty for three years. For the first time in the history of the scheme an area of kharif was sown in the autumn of 1903; this was done, however, with the idea of helping the Zamindars over a bad time and should not be the practice. An area of 1,600 acres of rain sown wheat was watered in the summer of 1903, and there was water sufficient to put in a sowing of nearly 6,000 acres of wheat in October 1903; this and the kharif area supplied with water are the first results of the new feeder cut combined with a favourable year's rainfall, and the revenue should run to between 4 and 5 per cent. on the Capital outlay, making the scheme more than pay its way for the first time.

The rainfall from November 1903 to March 1904 has been above the average, but the year cannot be said to have been a favourable one for the Khushdil Khan scheme.

The snow on the hills has melted gradually and there has been no heavy rainfall to bring about a good flood during March and April. The snow melting gradually has produced a fair supply of clean water, much of which has been lost in the river bed and much taken by cultivators.

With a yearly area of 6,000 acres of canal crops and 1,000 acres of rain sown crops, which will be matured by the canal, the area at present commanded by the Reservoir will be insufficient to allow of one-third of the area commanded being irrigated yearly; and after a year or two's experience it may be found desirable to dig the originally designed Haikalzai branch.

Arrangements are being made to mark the country into squares in the same way as the Shebo canal land.

(3) Other projects in this district are—

(*a*) Nar Nullah Reservoir scheme.

(*b*) Aermotors near Segi.

(*c*) Karezes.

It will be some time before the information called for regarding the first can be collected as it is a large scheme and the Government of India have called for many details.

Aermotors will be experimented with during 1904-1905. So far Karezes have not been undertaken by Government but have been purely Takavi works: there are two or three sites, however, being investigated with a view to making Government Karezes.

No Artesian wells have been sunk in the district by the Irrigation Department.

Loralai District.

(4) In this district the Anambar Flood channel scheme has been more or less completed at an expenditure of ₹40,256. The idea being to divert flood water from the Anamber river on to the Manki plain.

The land taken up for this scheme is being reserved for a Hazara Colony, but these people will not take up the land without a supply of Kalapani to fall back on.

During the latter part of 1903-1904, various projects for supplying a small quantity of permanent water have been investigated and the result is that a supply has been found in the lower portion of the land taken up for the scheme; when this supply has been thoroughly tested the Hazaras will be brought in and a start should be made in the autumn of 1904.

(5) There are various sites in the district where reservoirs seem feasible and these are being investigated.

Progress is being made with Karezes in Kohlu and the rainfall bund system is being greatly extended in the Thal plain.

Sibi District.

(6) In this district only one scheme has been put in hand and completed. This is the bringing into use again of the old Nari Regulator. The Regulator has been repaired and strengthened, a new main channel dug from the Regulator from which the Zamindars will take off their distributing cuts and stop dam built to regulate the supply.

The Zamindars' cuts are nearly completed and the Regulator will be used for the first time during the summer of 1904.

The old *kacha* diversion bunds and open heads of channels will be done away with and all the water will be passed through the Regulator. Flood water will be excluded and a constant supply of water be ensured to the kharif crops. The resulting increase in area and value will pay a very good return on the outlay which has been ₹18,332, excluding establishment.

(7) Two other schemes in this district are pending, namely, the Pil Rift scheme for irrigating land near Mangi and the scheme for irrigating the Drugga lands near Sharigh. The former has been reported on and proposals have been made, but no orders have yet been passed directing work to be commenced.

The Drugga lands scheme still remains to be worked up, but land and water rights have been thoroughly gone into by Captain Knox.

Chagai District.

(8) In this district the Bur Nullah bund was completed in 1903. The bund was 350 feet long by an average of 30 feet high with outer and inner slopes of 3 : 1 and 2 : 1, respectively.

It was completed in time to hold up the winter floods. In January unfortunately a fairly heavy flood breached the bund. Examination after the accident revealed the fact that the banks of the nullah were unreliable, this soil very easily dissolves in water, the banks are made up in layers and holes are frequent.

The water headed up by the bund leaked round the end of our artificial bank through the original nullah banks and once it had found an outlet, a large breach very quickly resulted. Rupees 13,909 were spent on the bund and a further sum of ₹3,500 is being spent on repairs.

These repairs are in progress and care is being taken to cut well into the nullah banks and refill the trenches with good surface soil. With these precautions it is hoped the bund will stand, and if it does the return will be excellent.

9. The revenue from the Irrigation works was originally estimated to amount to about ₹33,000, but the weather throughout the year having proved a favourable one an increase of ₹7,500 is expected in these figures.

* * * *

* * * *

All the mines continued to be worked as in the previous year. Coal mining.

The mines at Khost continued to be worked by the North Western Railway. There were two serious accidents of which one (broken leg) proved fatal. The man refusing to have his

leg amputated until it was too late; he died after about one month in the Quetta Hospital. These were duly reported.

There have been no striking changes at the Khost Colliery either on the surface or underground during the year; but benefit has been reaped from the changes made in 1902. The output has been increasing, the accident rate much diminished, and the issue rate of coal to the railway much reduced. The quantity of briquette fuel manufactured has also increased, while its cost is much lower, its quality has given greater satisfaction to the Locomotive Department.

The table below shows the output from the various mines for the calendar years 1902 and 1903 :—

Year.	Khost and Shahrig.	Mach.	Sor range.	Degari.	Mud-gorge.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1902	30,967	1,340	4,088	1,478	26	37,899
1903	37,275	3,259	5,648	1,500	58	47,740

Chrome iron ore. This was discovered during the year 1902-1903 in the Quetta-Pishin District near Khanozai.

Leases for working this have been applied for and granted to the following :—

Mr. C. R. Lindsay (in England).

The Baluchistan Mining Syndicate (in England).

Khan Bahadur B. D. Patel (Quetta).

The total output for the year 1903 has been 284 tons mined by the Baluchistan Mining Syndicate. The other concessionaires only commenced to export the ore in 1904.

No accident has happened during the period.

The work is in good progress and a large output is expected during 1904.

The royalty is Rl per ton.

Railways. Both the Sind-Pishin and Mushkaff-Bolan Railways have been worked continually throughout the year with the following exceptions :—

(1) Owing to heavy rain on the evening of 29th July 1903 the line at mile Q—455-1 between Mushkaff and Sibi was breached in two places forming gaps, about 20 feet long each and about 4 feet deep. The engine and four vehicles of No. 2 Down Quetta mail of that date were derailed. The passengers, mails and luggage, were transhipped and through communication was restored on the morning of 30th idem.

(2) On the morning of 23rd January 1904, a mass of rock measuring about 70,000 c. ft. became detached from the hill side at mile P—546½ between Mangi and Dirgi and fell on the line completely blocking it.

Passengers and mails were transhipped daily until 12th February 1904, when through communication was restored.

(3) On the evening of 6th March 1904, the embankment at mile P—457-10 close to Nari station was breached by a stream whose course had been diverted by the construction of the new canal. No. 10 Down was transhipped but through communication was restored during the night.

2. The Nushki Railway is in good progress, the tunnel headings being through, and much bank and bridge working completed.

J. G. DAY, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*

Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan, Public Works Department.

ABSTRACT.

Statement shewing the total length of road communications existing in the Districts of Baluchistan, for the year 1903-1904.

District.	A.—Metalled roads.	B.—Unmetalled roads.	C.—Serviceable fair weather and temporary roads.	D.—Bridle paths.	Grand total, classes A, B, C and D.	Opened during the year under review.	Remarks.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	
Quetta-Pishin Sub-District	451·81	84·62	56·50	151·50	744·43	26*	
Loralai Sub-District .	290·50	373·50	272·25	842·25	1,778·50	...	
Grand Total, British Baluchistan .	742·31	458·12	328·75	993·75	2,522·93	26	

* Killa Abadulla-Pishin road.

J. G. DAY, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*

Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan, Public Works Department.

APPENDIX VIII.

General health, dispensary and sanitary report of the Agency Surgeon and Administrative Medical Officer in Baluchistan for the year 1903.

General health. The general health of the province during 1903 was bad, due to the prevalence of two outbreaks which assumed an epidemic form, *viz.*, Typhus fever and Cholera. The first appearance of Typhus was early in May when a number of half-starved, ill-clad beggars reached Quetta in search of work; they came from Afghanistan where there had been great scarcity, if not actual famine, during 1901 and 1902, and the neighbouring districts across the border, which likewise had suffered from the prevailing scarcity. The first few cases were not recognised, partly because Typhus has become so rare that no Medical Officer then in Quetta had ever seen a case in India. The disease was quickly diagnosed and all necessary steps taken to prevent the spread of it to the Cantonments and outside Quetta; a special hospital was opened, also a segregation camp was started; the epidemic died down and the special hospital was closed at the end of July; the total number of cases treated in Quetta was 113 and deaths 30. The disease spread over most of Baluchistan, but not in a very severe form, and sporadic cases cropped up here and there during the year.

Cholera appeared in June; the disease was pretty general throughout India and is supposed to have started at Hardwar. The first case appeared at a village about 7 miles from Quetta "Samungli;" it was supposed to have been introduced into Baluchistan by some wandering Brahuis; there were 357 cases and 277 deaths distributed as below:—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Quetta City	43	36
Quetta Cantonment	8	4
Samungli	105	64
Nauhissar	28	25
Hudda	19	16
31 small villages	154	132

Dispensaries. There are 29 dispensaries as under, with a total population of 810,746—

	No.
1st class, civil	15
3rd " "	2
Railway	6
Police	1
Female	3
Private	2

The number of in-door and out-door patients treated in the State and State-aided dispensaries was:—

	No.
In-door	3,154
Out-door	140,673

Malarial fever return 33,904, Scurvy 2,179, diseases of the Eye 12,704, diseases of the Lungs and Respiratory System 11,085, Spleen 2,032, Digestive System 16,459, Ulcers 13,773.

The number of surgical operations performed was 3,623.

The different returns of operations are as follows:—

	No.
Quetta	808
Pishin	113
Chaman	355
Gulistan	133
Sibi	393
Hurnai	134
Fort Sandeman	288
Killa Saifulla	145
Hindu Bagh	50
Loralai	452
Duki	164
Sinjawi	125
Barkhan	46
Musakhel	108
Kalat	180
Nushki	124
Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General's Camp Dispensary	5
	—— 3,623
The number of operations performed in Railway ditto	623
" " " Police ditto	17
" " " Female ditto	224
" " " Private ditto	181
	—— 1,045
This gives a grand total throughout the Baluchistan Agency of	4,668

Of these a very large proportion are small, such as Extracting Teeth, Opening Abscesses, setting Fractures. With the exception of Quetta, Fort Sandeman, Loralai, and Chaman where there are Civil Surgeons, very few of the larger operations are undertaken.

There are four Civil Surgeons at Quetta, Chaman, Loralai and Fort Sandeman; these with the exception of Quetta are held by officers of the Indian Medical Service as collateral charges.

Formerly there was in addition a Civil Surgeon at Pishin, who held the appointment as a collateral charge; when the troops were withdrawn the appointment lapsed.

Five Assistant Surgeons, two Civil and three Railway. Twenty-seven Hospital Assistants.

The following works have been added to the dispensary buildings:—

Quetta	New operation room, under completion, quarters for two Hospital Assistants.
Sibi	New operation room.
Shahrigh	Contagious diseases ward.
Fort Sandeman	Wall round the hospital compound.
Killa Saifulla	Room added to the Hospital Assistant's quarter.
Sinjawi	Female Ward at Ziarat.
Bostan	Contagious diseases hut.

The Quetta-Nushki Railway is about 80 miles long, from Spezand to Nushki; the construction work is divided into three sub-divisions, Nishpa, Sheikh Wasil, Kishingi. Work has mostly been done on the first two sub-divisions.

A Hospital Assistant with one Compounder is looking after the first sub-division. About 1,000 men are employed on this section. The second sub-division is looked after by an Assistant Surgeon with one compounder attached, there are between 3,000 and 5,000 men on this section.

During the winter months work was commenced on the third section; about 300 to 500 men are employed.

During June Cholera appeared, but the duration of the epidemic was not long nor was it very severe.

Plague Segregation Camp.

The Plague Segregation Camp, at Hirok during the summer, and at Sibi during the winter, has been open during the whole year.

The total number of persons examined, exclusive of first class European and Native, and Eurasian passengers, was 54,029. Of this number 21,773 persons holding certificates from Medical and other British Officers and First Class Magistrates, and who had been in residence ten days or over in non-infected localities and travelling in second class, intermediate or lower reserve compartments, were after inspection released at the railway station. Twenty-three thousand nine hundred and twenty-four persons travelling with or without certificates in unreserved compartments of the lower class, but coming from districts free from plague were taken to camp and released after disinfection, the remaining 8,332 persons arrived from infected areas and were detained for ten days.

Four cases of plague occurred during the year, three at Hirok and one at Sibi. No other case occurred in Baluchistan outside the camp.

Vaccination.

Inoculation is still practised to a considerable extent in Baluchistan, though when there is small pox about, application is quickly made for a vaccinator. There is no doubt that the prevalence of inoculation keeps the small pox going throughout the year.

The vaccination returns were—

Total operations.	Successful.	Expenditure.	Cost per case.
No.	No.	R a. p.	R a. p.
13,021	10,508	3,040 15 7	0 4 8

The rainfall during the year was 11·73 inches.

C. BOWLE EVANS, *B.A., M.B., B.C.,*
Captain, Indian Medical Service.

Appendix IX.

Baluchistan.

Annual Administration Report of the Army Remount Department for the official year 1903-1904.

PART I.—IMPERIAL REPORT.

A.—MILITARY SECTION.

I.—Horse breeding.

Government horse stallions.—In the beginning of the year under report the number of stallions was as under:—

Class.	No.
T. B. E.	6
T. B. A.	7
Arabs	19
TOTAL	32

Sixteen horses were received by transfer, which raised the register No. to 48.

Out of the 48 horses as shown above, 17 were removed from register.

The following statement shows the number of horses at stud work during the year as compared with the previous one:—

Class.	1903-04.	1902-03.
T. B. E	6·77	5·23
T. B. A.	8·37	9·21
Arabs	20·04	22·84
TOTAL	35·18	37·28

The above 35·18 horses covered 1,290 mares during the year under report as against 1,987 in 1902-03. Reason for decrease being that unbranded mares were covered in previous year. Also for several months breeders in Quetta District were not allowed into Quetta owing to prevalence of cholera and small pox in district.

General remarks.—On taking charge of this Circle in April 1903, I found breeders had a very strong prejudice against allowing their mares to be branded, as in previous years branding had been voluntary and unbranded mares were allowed the services of Government stallions free. This prejudice is now being gradually overcome and since I took over charge I have branded 649 mares in Baluchistan alone. This objection to branding and also the prevalence of cholera and small pox in the district during the summer of 1903, which owing to the strict quarantine regulations considerably hampered the movements of Zemindars and prevented them bringing their mares to the various stands for covering, account principally, I think, for the reductions in the number of mares covered during the year as compared with last year.

I am very hopeful about the future prospects of horse breeding in this Circle and feel sure that the advent of testing stables and the regulations now in force regarding the careful testing of mares previous to covering and also at regular intervals after, will more than double the number of stock now produced.

Demand for stallions was not so great as in previous years owing to reasons given in No. 6. Demand for T. B. A. and T. B. E. stallions greater than for Arabs, especially for latter.

Eighty-nine remounts were purchased at the two fairs held at Quetta and Sibi during the year under report as per de ail below:—

	No.
By Government	15
By Native Cavalries	74
TOTAL	89

II.—Mule breeding.

Government donkey stallions.—There was no donkey stallion in Baluchistan at the commencement of the year.

Six donkeys were received by transfer.

Three donkeys were removed from the register.

3·18 donkey stallions have been at stud work during the year as against *nil* last year.

The above 3·18 donkey stallions covered 110 mares during the year under report as against *nil* last year.

Demand for stallions was very great as breeders cannot now get the services of horse stallions for small unbranded mares.

I.—Horse breeding.

B.—REVENUE SECTION.

Government horse stallions.—During the year under report the cost of feed and keep of the horse stallions was R19,811-5-4 as against R23,231-9-3 the previous year.

In the annual report for 1902-03, 2,822 branded mares were shown as present by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Baluchistan and Sind, on 31st March 1903.

Four hundred and ninety-eight mares were branded during the year under report and 90 were received in transfer from other districts, which raised the register No. to 3,410.

Out of 2,822 branded mares as shown present on 31st March 1903, only 688 were reported by the Zilladars as present and the remaining 2,134 were reported by them as untraceable.

After deducting the decrease of 2,134 as shown above, the number remaining at the end of the year was 1,276.

* * * * * *

Out of 1,987 mares covered during the previous year 379 foals have been verified in the year under report, showing an average of 10·16 against 12·28 for the previous year.

One thousand and fourteen mares have been returned as "not held" and the result of 594 is unknown owing to their being untraceable.

During the year under report an average of three Veterinary Assistants worked in the Agency. Two hundred and six colts were castrated against 160 last year.

II.—Mule breeding.

Government donkey stallions.—During the year under report the cost of feed and keep of the Government donkey stallions was R881-11-6.

* * * * * *

Only two fairs are held in this Agency, Quetta and Sibi.

The following is a brief review on each:—

Quetta.—Held at Quetta from 28th September to 1st October 1903.

Total number of animals exhibited was 522 against 539 the previous year.

Sibi.—This Show held at Sibi from 8th to 11th February 1904.

Total number of animals exhibited was 764 against 515, showing an increase of 249.

General cost of the Department.

The cost of the Department in Baluchistan during the year under report is R54,768-13-5 against R52,946-9-2 the preceding year.

Tours of Superintendent.

During the year under report the Superintendent visited the following places in Baluchistan on horse and mule breeding duties:—

Months.	Places Visited.
April 1903	Pishin, Kuchlak, Mastung.
May „	Mastung, Sibi, Pishin, Kuchlak.
June „	Kach, Hanna, Pishin, Kuchlak, Harnai, Samalan, Duki.
July „	Mian Gundy.
August „	Pishin, Kuchlak, Mastung, Mungachar, Kalat.
September „	Pishin, Kuchlak, Mastung.
November „	Sibi, Rindli, Lehri, Bhag, Shoran, Gandawa, Jhal.
January 1904	Sibi.
February „	Sibi.
March „	Sibi, Harnai, Samalan, Duki, Gumbaz.

H. M. PATTERSON, *Major,*
Superintendent, Army Remount Department,
Baluchistan Circle.

Appendix X.

Administration Report of the Quetta-Pishin Police for the year 1903.

I. The new scheme was introduced in this district with effect from the 16th September 1903. It is still in its infancy and I am therefore not in a position to express an opinion as to whether it will prove a success or not.

II. The conduct of the force has been fairly satisfactory. Thirty-two members of the force were awarded departmental punishment.

III. Three members of the force were judicially punished. One of them being Sergeant Nek Muhammad, a Popalzai Pathan, who fired on Driver Roberts of the North Western Railway when detected in the act of robbing him. The case was proved against the Sergeant and he was transported for life.

The other two were the Police tracker, Diwana, a Nurzai Pathan, and his son Muhammad Akhbar. The first was convicted in connection with the murder of the Meshed trader, Sultan Muhammad, at Chaman, and the second for attempting to escape from Police custody.

IV. Twelve policemen were rewarded for good work done during the year.

V. There was no escape from Police custody during the year.

VI. The following are the numbers of educated and uneducated men in the force :—

	Educated.	Uneducated.
Inspectors	5	0
Deputy Inspectors	12	2
Other Officers	57	36
Men	71	376

VII. There has been an improvement in the number of educated men compared with previous years' figures.

VIII. Four men again went through a course of instruction at the Phillour Training School during the year.

IX. The following is the proportion of Muhammadans to Hindus in the several grades :—

	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.
Inspectors	1	2	2
Deputy Inspectors	0	7	7
Other Officers	0	49	44
Men	0	322	140

X. The enlistment of local men has been found to be a failure because several of the Achakzai and Kakar Pathans enlisted had to be removed from the service for indulging in petty thieving and the remaining classes won't come forward to enlist.

XI. Strength and cost :—

District Police.

	No.
District and Assistant District Superintendents	2
Inspectors	5
Deputy Inspectors	13
Sergeants	93
Mounted Constables	53
Foot Constables	401

Cantonment and Municipal Police.

Officers	24
Men	145
TOTAL	736

Total cost Rl,39,676.

Crime and Criminals.

1. The number of cognizable cases of all kinds which occurred during the year was 1,385 against 1,569 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 184 cases.

2. Eliminating class VI the number of cases was 281 against 299 during the previous year, showing a decrease of 18 cases.

3. Of these, 15 cases were cancelled by the Courts owing to a "mistake of fact."

4. The remaining number was made up of petty cases within Municipal limits, of which there were 1,121 against 1,291 in the previous year showing a decrease of 170 cases.

5. This decrease is due to the outbreak of typhus and cholera, when, owing to the restrictions adopted to keep the city clear of infection, several hundreds of citizens moved down

to the Punjab and Sind in order to avoid the restrictions enforced at the time. Consequently this reduction in numbers brought about a proportionate decrease in the commission of petty offences.

6. The following is a distribution of the cases in each Thana excluding those cancelled by the Courts :—

	1902. No.	1903. No.
City Thana, Quetta	64	62
Saddar Thana, Quetta	73	49
Chaman Thana	30	36
Pishin Thana	28	41
Killa Abdulla Thana	45	47
Railway Thana, Quetta	15	12
Railway Thana, Mach	1	1
District Mach Thana	22	8
TOTAL	276	266

7. Although there has been a decrease in crime in the Quetta City and Saddar Thanas, the increase in the number of cases in the Chaman, Killa Abdulla and Pishin Thanas might be attributed to the lawlessness on the part of the Achakzai Pathans who reside within close proximity across the border; and who are able, with little or no difficulty, to enter our territory and commit offences and carry off the property and recross the border before the Police receive intimation of the offence. What I would suggest is a little more pressure being brought to bear on our local levies and the question of tribal responsibility should be more rigidly enforced.

8. The number of burglary cases during the year under review was 48, against 53 in the preceding year.

9. The *modus operandi* in burglaries was as follows :—

(1) By breaking or picking locks	13
(2) By opening doors or windows	9
(3) By making holes through walls	10
(4) By breaking chains	8
(5) By other methods	8
TOTAL	48

10. The number of murder cases was six, an increase of two from the previous year.

11. Of these, three occurred at Pishin, two at Killa Abdulla and one at Chaman.

12. Of the three at Pishin, two cases were transferred to the Political list. In the third, the victim was one Pista Khan of Chalez in the Sinjawi Tahsil. His body was discovered with the head dashed in with stones.

The Police failed to obtain any clue in this case.

As to the Killa Abdulla case, one Sarkai, Kakozai of Burdwan, in the Pishin Tahsil, was murdered by his two wives, Musammats Nari and Maina, assisted by one Bazid, Suleimankhel of Burdwan in the Pishin Tahsil. The Thanadar at Killa Abdulla worked up this case very creditably and he deserves great praise for his success.

The case at Chaman is one of peculiar interest. A trader named Sultan Muhammad set out from Meshed with two companions bringing with him three horses, a gun, some knives, and a number of turquoises. He had a letter of introduction addressed to the Honourable Colonel Yate, from Captain White, of the British Consulate at Meshed, in which the former officer was asked to assist the trader in disposing of his horses at the approaching Sibi Fair in February 1903. The trader after having experienced great difficulty on the journey from Meshed eventually arrived at Chaman and rented a couple of rooms in the bazar. He stabled his horses in one and he and his companions lived in the other. He sold one of his horses to Lieutenant Hamer of the 129th Baluchi Regiment which was at the time quartered at Chaman, and a rifle to Levy Jamadar Muhammad Sadik who is the eldest son of Malik Lall Beg, Nurzai, of Chaman. He and his companions were found missing one day and on his house being searched his body was discovered concealed underneath some bhusa with a turban bound tightly round his neck. Inquiries were instituted forthwith, but the local Police failed to obtain any clue to the murder and no trace of the two attendants was forthcoming. It was not until ten months later that a clue was obtained and the case worked up, and in the end it was found that no less than seven Levy officials and one Police tracker had planned the murder and that six of them had actually done the deed. The trader and both his attendants had been murdered and the body of the former had been stowed away under some bhusa in the house, while the bodies of the other two men had been removed to some distance from the bazar and disposed of in two different directions. One of the bodies was discovered ten months later and a *primâ facie* case made out against the accused who were tried by the Sibi Jirga and convicted. One of the accused, Ballo, who had been released on bail, effected his escape. The way in which the case was worked up reflects great credit on the Police.

13. The number of persons murdered was eight. Of these, seven were adult males and one adult female.

Working and measures of detection.

14. The number of cognizable cases which occurred during the year 1903, the number convicted, and the percentage the latter bear to the former are given below with the same information regarding persons arrested and convicted.

Cases.

Year.	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage.
1902	1,569	1,398	89
1903	1,385	1,232	89

Persons.

Year.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.
1902	1,563	1,435	92
1903	1,415	1,283	90

Property.

Year.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
1902	10,909	8,563	78
1903	12,783	7,190	56

15. A reference to the figures under "Cases" and "Persons" will show that the results obtained are very good. There has been a falling off in "Property," but owing to one or two cases, in which the value of the stolen property aggregated about Rl,500, having remained untraced, the results have not been quite as good as the previous year.

16. The following are the Honorary Magistrates in Quetta :—

1st Class.—K. B. Burjorji Patel.

2nd Class.—Mr. Ardeshair.

3rd Class.—Seth Bikh Chand and Muhammad Ali.

17. The number of cases disposed by these gentlemen is given below :—

K. B. Burjorji Patel	13 under the Indian Penal Code. 6 under the Police Act.
Mr. Ardeshair	9 under the Indian Penal Code. 714 under section 34, Act V of 1861.
Seth Bikh Chand	133 under the Police Act.
Seth Muhammad Ali	200 under the Police Act.

F. M. A. BEATY,
District Superintendent of Police.

Administration Report of the Thal Chotiali Police for the year 1903.

I. The new scheme was introduced in the district with effect from the 16th September 1903, and as it was still in its infancy at the conclusion of the year I am not in a position to offer any comments on its advantages or otherwise.

II. It is satisfactory to be able again to report that the conduct of the Force has been almost quite as good as the previous year. Five men were removed from the service and fourteen others awarded various forms of departmental punishment.

III. Five men were rewarded for good work done during the year.

IV. The health of the Force has not been very satisfactory owing to the reserve being small and the men being overworked in consequence. It is no untruth to remark that it is quite an exception for any man to get a night off in bed. It is not at all strange then that the men do not enjoy good health in such a trying climate as Nasirabad where no suitable quarters have been provided, and at Hurnai, Sibi and Sharigh. I would strongly urge the necessity for increasing the reserve, without which no good will ever be attained.

V. The following is the distribution of the educated and uneducated men in the Force:—

	Educated.	Uneducated.
Assistant District Superintendent, Police	1	0
Inspectors	1	0
Deputy Inspectors	11	0
Other Officers	34	24
Men	58	182

VI. The following are the proportions of Muhammadans to Hindus in the Force:—

	Muhammadans.	Hindus.
Inspector	1	0
Deputy Inspectors	3	6 2 posts vacant.
Other Officers	32	23
Men	134	103

VII. The proportion of Muhammadans in the lower grades continues to increase.

VIII. Strength and cost:—

	No.
Assistant District Superintendent	1
Inspector	1
Deputy Inspectors	11
Sergeants	58
Mounted Constables	24
Foot Constables	219
TOTAL	314

Total cost R70,716.

Crime and Criminals.

1. The number of cases of all kinds which occurred during the year under review was 263 against 191 during 1902, thus showing an increase of 72 cases.

2. The reason for this increase is that a large number of cases under section 34 of the Police Act were dealt with in the year under report.

3. Eliminating class VI the number of cases was 98 against 100 in the preceding year, thus showing a decrease of two.

4. This small decrease calls for no special remarks. I must, however, explain that the return of cases is not strictly speaking a true record of crime in the District, because only those cases which were registered under section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code were taken up by the Police, whereas all other cases, although reported, were not registered in the various Thanas but treated as political cases. The Police, however, have kept no record of such cases.

5. Those cases that were registered were investigated either by the Police or Levies, but none of these were dealt with direct by Magistrates.

6. With the exception of the Sibi and Shahrig Thanas the figures below will show that the distribution of cases over the remaining Thanas calls for no special remarks:—

	No.
Sibi district	152
Sibi railway	20
Barkhan	5
Duki	17
Shahrig	59
Hurnai	10
TOTAL	263

7. Out of the 152 cases registered in the Sibi District Thana and 59 in the Shahrig Thana, 103 of the former and 41 of the latter Thana were dealt with under section 34 of the Police Act as petty offences.

8. Eliminating offences under section 34 of the Police Act, gambling and security for good behaviour, the figures stand thus :—

	No.
Sibi district	45
Sibi railway	15
Burkhan	4
Duki	9
Shahrig	16
Hurnai	9
TOTAL	98

9. A comparison of these figures with the previous year's working will show that the small differences call for no special remarks.

10. On comparing the figures in the various classes I find that there are no marked differences which call for any special remarks. Suffice it to say that there was a slight decrease in burglary cases and an increase in theft cases.

11. There was no case of murder in the year under review.

12. There were only two cases of robbery in the year under review and both the cases ended in conviction.

13. There was no case of dacoity in the year under review.

14. In both the cases of robbery, cattle were carried off and the offenders were Marris and Brahuis.

15. The number of burglaries was 22 against 26 in the previous year showing a decrease of four cases.

16. The *modus operandi* in burglary cases was as follows :—

	No.
(1) By breaking or picking locks	3
(2) By making holes through walls	2
(3) By opening doors or windows	3
(4) By breaking chains	5
(5) By other methods	6
TOTAL	19

Working and measures of detection.

17. The number of cognizable cases of all kinds which occurred during 1903, the number convicted, and the percentage the latter bear to the former are given below, with information regarding the number of persons arrested and convicted and the value of property stolen and recovered :—

Cases.

Year.	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage.
1902	191	171	89
1903	263	214	81

Persons.

Year.	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage.
1902	245	233	95
1903	341	274	80

Property.

Year.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage
1902	3,808	1,786	47
1903	2,829	2,639	93

18. The above figures will show that the working of the Police and Levies has been very satisfactory and the percentages obtained are very good.

There has been a falling off in "Cases" and "Persons," but this is due to the fact that a number of cases were pending settlement at the end of the year.

F. M. A. BEATY,
District Superintendent of Police.

Administration Report of the Zhob District Police for the year 1903-1904.

1. The sanctioned strength of the Police organised under Act V of 1861 during 1903-04 was :—

	No.
Deputy Inspector General (*ex-officio*)	1
District Superintendent of Police (*ex-officio*)	1
Inspector	1
Deputy Inspectors	9
Sergeants and Constables, foot, mounted	251
TOTAL	263

Besides this number, 2 clerks, 2 peons, 1 bhishtee and 7 sweepers, and 1 mochi also form part of the force, and are designated as regular members of the Police.

2. The actual cost of the Police during the year 1903-04 was ₹58,042-11-9 made up as follows :—

	₹	a.	p.
Pay and allowances	51,328	8	2
Travelling allowance	2,666	3	8
Contingencies	1,597	15	11
Clothing and equipment	2,450	0	0
TOTAL	58,042	11	9

3. The number of cognizable offences reported during the year 1903-04, which were investigated by the Police in accordance with law, was 79 against 135 in the last year. All of these cases were reported to the Police and investigated by them.

4. Four hundred and thirty-two cases were dealt with by the Magistrate without Police intervention.

5. The number of the cases investigated by the Police *suo motu* during this year was *nil.*

6. Eliminating class VI the number of cases was 9 against 34 in the last year.

The remainder was made up of petty cases within the municipal limits of Fort Sandeman and Loralai.

The following is the distribution of the cases in each thana :—

	1903.	1904.
Fort Sandeman	19	7
Loralai	12	1
Killa Saifulla	1	0
Hindubagh	1	0
Musakhel	1	1
TOTAL	34	9

7. There was only one murder case which occurred within the jurisdiction of the Fort Sandeman Thana.

A Buniah named Hari Chand was murdered at Kharwandi at a distance of about 8 miles from Fort Sandeman by the drivers of the Commissariat Department. Three Punjabi drivers were convicted and hanged and most of the money robbed was recovered.

Percentage of cases convicted to Police cases investigated was 79·00 against 50·00 in the last year. Percentage of persons convicted to arrested was 74·79 against 53·19 in the last year, and percentage of property recovered to stolen was also 46·22 against 45·02 in the last year.

8. The following number of policemen has been added to the strength of the district under the revised scheme sanctioned by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan during the year under review :—

	No.
Deputy Inspectors	3
Sergeants	3
Constables	27
Sowars (Duffadars)	5

The working of the Police in the opinion of the Political Agent in Zhob has been satisfactory.

No. 1.—*Statement showing how the Principal Civil Offices in the Baluchistan Agency were held during the year 1903-1904.*

Office.	Name of holder.	Period. From	Period. To	Remarks.
Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner.	The Hon'ble Colonel C. E. Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G.	1st April 1903	6th January 1904.	
	Major J. Ramsay, C.I.E., I.A.	7th January 1904	31st March 1904.	
Revenue and Judicial Commissioner.	Major J. Ramsay, C.I.E., I.A.	1st April 1903	28th October 1903.	
	Major F. W. P. Macdonald, I.A.	29th October 1903	29th November 1903	
	Major J. Ramsay, C.I.E., I.A.	30th November 1903	6th January 1904.	
	Vacant	7th January 1904	13th January 1904.	
	Major C. Archer, I.A.	14th January 1904	31st March 1904.	
First Assistant to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.	Mr. W. S. Davis	1st April 1903	4th November 1903	
	Captain H. Gough, I. A.	5th November 1903	30th November 1903	
	Mr. J. B. Wood, B. A., I.C.S.	1st December 1903	31st March 1904.	
Second Assistant to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.	Captain A. L. Jacob, I.A.	1st April 1903	13th May 1903.	
	Vacant	14th May 1903	4th June 1903.	
	Captain C. B. Winter, I.A.	5th June 1903	25th August 1903.	In addition to his own duties as Political Agent, Southern Baluchistan.
	Captain H. Gough, I.A.	26th August 1903	4th November 1903.	
	Mr. Denys de S. Bray, B. A., I.C.S.	5th November 1903	30th November 1903	
	Captain H. Gough, I.A.	1st December 1903	1st January 1904.	
	Mr. Denys de S. Bray, B. A., I.C.S.	2nd January 1904.	31st March 1904.	
Third Assistant to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.	Lieutenant G. H. Anderson, I.A.	1st April 1903	31st July 1903.	
	Captain A. D. Macpherson, I.A.	1st August 1903	21st August 1903.	
	Mr. Denys de S. Bray, B. A., I.C.S.	22nd August 1903.	4th November 1903.	
	Vacant	5th November 1903	30th November 1903	
	Mr. Denys de S. Bray, B. A., I.C.S.	1st December 1903	1st January 1904.	
	Vacant	2nd January 1904.	29th February 1904.	
	Captain L. Haworth, I.A.	1st March 1904	2nd March 1904.	
	Vacant	3rd March 1904	31st March 1904.	
Personal Native Assistant to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.	K. S. Sheikh Abdurrahman	1st April 1903	13th October 1904.	
	M. Muhammad Gul Khan	14th October 1903.	31st March 1904.	
Agency Surgeon and Administrative Medical Officer in Baluchistan.	Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Fullerton, B.A., M.B., M.C.H., I.M.S.	1st April 1903	1st April 1903.	
	Captain J. N. MacLeod, M.A., M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S.	2nd April 1903	11th June 1903	In addition to his own duties as Civil Surgeon, Quetta.
	Major P. J. Lumsden, I.M.S.	12th June 1903	9th November 1903.	
	Captain C. Bowle Evans, I.M.S.	10th November 1903	1st February 1904.	Ditto.
	Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Sykes, D.S.O., I.M.S.	2nd February 1904	24th February 1904.	
	Captain C. Bowle Evans, I.M.S.	25th February 1904	31st March 1904.	Ditto.

No. 1.—*Statement showing how the Principal Civil Offices in the Baluchistan Agency were held during the year 1903-1904*—continued.

Office.	Name of holder.	Period. From	Period. To	Remarks.
Civil Surgeon, Quetta	Captain J. N. MacLeod, M.A., M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S.	1st April 1903	29th July 1903.	
	Captain C. Bowle Evans, I.M.S.	30th July 1903	31st March 1904.	
District Superintendent, Police	Mr. F. M. A. Beaty	1st April 1903	31st March 1904.	
Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests.	Bhai Sadhu Singh	1st April 1903	31st March 1904.	
Settlement Native Assistant	Kazi Abdulla Jan	1st April 1903	31st March 1904.	
	Quetta-Pishin District.			
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin.	Major F. W. P. Macdonald, I.A.	1st April 1903	27th October 1903.	
	Captain S. G. Knox, I.A.	28th October 1903	30th November 1903.	
	Major F. W. P. Macdonald, I.A.	1st December 1903	31st March 1904.	
Assistant Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin.	Captain A. M. Anscomb	1st April 1903	17th July 1903	In addition to his own duties as Extra Assistant Commissioner.
	Lieutenant G. H. Anderson, I.A.	18th July 1903	15th February 1904.	
	Captain S. G. Knox, I.A.	16th February 1904	2nd March 1904.	
	Captain L. Haworth, I.A.	3rd March 1904	31st March 1904.	
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta.	Captain A. M. Anscomb	1st April 1903	31st March 1904.	
Treasury Officer, Quetta	Mr. H. R. Smith	1st April 1903	31st March 1904.	
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin.	R. S. Diwan Uttam Chand	1st April 1903	4th October 1903.	
	K. S. Kazi Muzaffar Khan	5th October 1903	31st March 1904.	
Native Assistant, Chaman	Syed Hussain	1st April 1903	31st March 1904.	
Cantonment Magistrate Quetta	Major A. A. M. M. Faulknor, I.A.	1st April 1903	11th May 1903.	
	Captain A. L. Tarver, I.A.	12th May 1903	17th November 1903	
	Captain D'A. C. Brownlow	18th November 1903	31st March 1904.	
Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta.	Captain A. L. Tarver, I.A.	18th November 1903	22nd December 1903.	
	Vacant	23rd December 1903	24th January 1904	
	Captain W. T. Barry, I.A.	25th January 1904	31st March 1904.	
	Sibi District.			
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Sibi.	Captain S. G. Knox, I.A.	1st April 1903	18th October 1903.	
	Major M. A. Tighe, I.A.	19th October 1903	31st March 1904.	
Assistant Political Agent, Sibi	Captain H. Gough, I.A.	1st April 1903	25th August 1903.	
	Lala Bhag Mal	26th August 1903	31st October 1903.	
	Diwan Ganpat Rai, C.I.E.	1st November 1903	19th November 1903	
	Captain F. B. Prideaux, I.A.	20th November 1903	24th November 190	
	Captain A. B. Dew, I.A.	25th November 1903	31st March 1904.	
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi	Diwan Ganpat Rai, C.I.E.	1st April 1903	31st March 1904.	
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Nasirabad.	Rai Sahib Diwan Uttam Chand	1st November 1903	31st March 1904.	
	Loralai District.			
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Loralai and Duki District.	Captain A. L. Jacob, I.A.	17th October 1903	11th November 1903	In addition to his own duties as Assistant Political Agent, Loralai, from the date the new Agency was created.
	Mr. W. S. Davis	12th November 1903	31st March 1904.	

No. 1.—*Statement showing how the Principal Civil Offices in the Baluchistan Agency were held during the year 1903-1904*—concluded.

Office.	Name of holder.	Period. From	Period. To	Remarks.
	Loralai District—continued.			
Assistant Political Agent, Loralai	K. S. Kazi Muzaffar Khan	1st April 1903	6th June 1903	In addition to his own duties as Extra Assistant Commissioner, Zhob.
	Captain A. L. Jacob, I.A.	7th June 1903	31st March 1904.	
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Luki.	L. Bhag Mal	1st April 1903	6th November 1903	
	Mr. S. D. Turner	7th November 1903	31st March 1904.	
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Musakhel, Barkhan.	L. Udho Dass	17th October 1903	31st March 1904	From the date the new Agency started.
	Zhob District.			
Political Agent and Deputy Inspector General of Police in Zhob.	Captain A. B. Dew, I.A.	1st April 1903	17th May 1903.	
	Captain A. L. Jacob, I.A.	18th May 1903	5th June 1903.	
	Major G. C. Trench, I.A.	6th June 1903	31st March 1904.	
Assistant Political Agent and District Superintendent of Police, Zhob.	Captain L. B. H. Haworth, I.A.	1st April 1903	30th November 1903	
	Captain F. B. Prideaux, I.A.	1st December 1903	31st March 1904.	
Commandant, Zhob Levy Corps	Major C. W. Jacob, I.A.	1st April 1903	1st July 1903.	
	Captain R. E. Roome, I.A.	2nd July 1903	29th September 1903.	In addition to his own duties as Second in Command.
	Major C. W. Jacob, I.A.	30th September 1903	31st March 1904.	
Second in Command, Zhob Levy Corps.	Captain R. E. Roome, I.A.	1st April 1903	14th April 1903.	
	Vacant	15th April 1903	5th May 1903.	
	Captain R. E. Roome, I.A.	6th May 1903	31st March 1904.	
Adjutant, Zhob Levy Corps	Lieutenant W. F. Adair, I.A.	11th October 1903	31st March 1904.	
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Upper Zhob.	K. S. Kazi Muzaffar Khan	1st April 1903	4th October 1903.	
	Vacant	5th October 1903	11th November 1903.	
	H. Rattan Chand	12th November 1903	21st February 1904.	
	K. S. Abdur Rahman	22nd February 1904	31st March 1904.	
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lower Zhob.	H. Rattan Chand	1st April 1903	11th November 1903	
	L. Bhag Mal	12th November 1903	31st March 1904.	
	Kalat Agency.			
Political Agent, Kalat and in charge of the Bolan Pass.	Major H. L. Showers, I.A., C.I.E.	1st April 1903	31st March 1904.	
Assistant Political Agent, Kalat	Captain A. B. Drummond, I.A.	9th October 1903	31st March 1904	Appointment of Assistant Political Agent created newly.
Native Assistant, Sarawan	L. Udho Dass	1st April 1903	15th October 1903.	
	L. Ladha Ram Nanda	16th October 1903.	31st March 1904.	
	Chagai Assistancy.			
Political Assistant, Chagai	Captain F. C. Webb Ware, I.A., C.I.E.	1st April 1903	14th September 1903.	
	Captain A. D. Macpherson, I.A.	15th September 1903	7th January 1904.	
	Major A. McConaghey, I.A.	8th January 1904.	31st March 1904.	
Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Chagai.	Mr. T. O. Hughes	1st April 1903	31st March 1904.	

No. 2.—*CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BALUCHISTAN, 1903-04, showing the area in square miles, population, etc., according to the census of 1901.*

Name of Commissionership.	Name of Executive District.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town, with population.	Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles from nearest court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	Land revenue and rates.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
												R a. p.	R a. p.	
Baluchistan	Quetta-Pishin	2	5,620	114,090	Quetta with cantonment, 24,597	460	13	18	75	Not available	...	...	...	
	Sibi	3	4,168	73,893	Sibi 3,579	291	12	12	65	About, 20	...	...	...	
	Loralai	3	7,747	67,864	Loralai 3,561	393	13	14	not available		...	...	...	
	Zhob	2	10,101	79,718	Fort Sandeman 1,730	410	11	11	do.	do.	...	...	...	
	Kalat	1	100	1,682	Mach 260	2	4	4	45	23	...	...	...	
	Chagai	1	18,655	15,689	Nushki 643	13	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	
	Revenue and Judicial Commissioner including settlement department.	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	
	TOTAL	12	46,391	352,836	34,370	1,569	60	64	...	...	1,208	13,61,018	*7,29,861	
	GROSS REVENUE OF PROVINCE.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,04,907	

* Includes land revenue for irrigation schemes but excludes water-rate on N'abad lands credited to Baluchistan Government.

No. 3.—*Return of Land Revenue collections in kind and in cash in the Baluchistan Agency, for the year 1903-04 (exclusive of revenue from Irrigation Works, which are under the Public Works Department and for which a separate account is kept).*

District.	Tahsils.	Collection in kind.	Collection in cash.	Grazing tax.	Arrears recovered.	Total collections.	Expenditure.	Net amount credited into the Treasury.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Quetta-Pishin.	Quetta	...	63,426 0 4	5,534 9 0	1,116 15 0	...	...	...
	Pishin	10,186 10 5	60,613 1 6	6,686 1 9	8,723 6 3	...	...	...
	Chaman	...	7,061 12 6	435 9 3	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	10,186 10 5	1,31,100 14 4	12,656 4 0	9,840 5 3	1,63,784 2 0	10,097 13 8 (a)	1,53,686 4 4
Sibi	Sibi	1,15,172 9 3	3,581 9 2	5,214 1 0	...	...	...	...
	Shahrig	4,015 9 11	21,305 14 8	5,092 10 0	33 12 0	...	...	...
	Kohlu	11,496 6 2	326 3 4	3,260 8 0	...	...	...	...
	Naimabad	293 10 5	1,25,476 14 3	...	527 11 10	...	...	...
	TOTAL	1,30,978 3 9	1,50,690 9 5	13,567 3 0	561 7 10	2,95,797 8 0	55,417 4 4 (b)	1,96,931 6 5 + 43,448 13 3 outstanding
Loralai	Bori	54,819 7 9	2,129 11 8	5,424 7 7	...	...	...	...
	Duki	49,640 12 3	3,296 7 9	5,970 7 0	...	...	...	...
	Barkhan	45,961 5 0	847 8 6	5,968 5 6	...	...	...	...
	Musakhel	15,603 5 7	98 10 4	9,792 1 0	...	...	...	...
	Sinjawi	3,675 9 7	13,506 14 2	2,897 15 0	74 4 10	...	...	...
	TOTAL	1,68,530 8 2	24,879 4 5	30,053 3 7	74 4 10	2,21,537 5 0	14,068 9 10 (c)	2,07,468 11 2
Zhob	Fort Sandeman	19,881 9 1	4,787 6 10	15,680 1 3	...	...	...	...
	Killa Saifulla	45,279 4 1	284 5 8	7,992 12 0	...	...	...	...
	Hindubagh	12,261 5 4	316 11 5	8,846 12 0	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	82,422 1 6	7,388 7 11	32,519 9 3	...	1,22,330 2 8	13,830 11 6 (d)	1,08,479 7 2
Kalat	Bolan	3,018 9 10	504 10 0	...	...	3,523 3 10	...	3,523 3 10 (e)
Chagai	Chagai and Nushki.	12,070 13 9	1,096 2 5	3,694 1 6	...	16,861 1 9	...	16,861 1 9 (f)
	GRAND TOTAL	4,05,186 15 5	3,15,660 0 6	92,490 5 4	10,476 1 11	8,23,813 7 2	93,414 7 4	6,86,9 0 2 7 + 43,448 13 3 outstanding

Remarks.

	Quetta.	Pishin.
	R a. p.	R a. p.
(a) Malikana.	2,870 0 0	4,521 0 0
Jagirdari	1,334 10 4	...
Revenue of Sarela	...	1,213 7 1
Carriage of grain	...	158 12 3
	4,204 10 4	+ 5,893 3 4
		=10,097 13 8
(b) Lambardari allowance		8,023 7 5
Jagir		6,679 10 1
Remissions		5,170 11
		99 4
Recovered by Khan to be deducted from quit rent		35,244 2
		55,417 4
(c) Lambardari		10,870 2
Jagirs		3,198 7
		14,068 9 1
(d) Lambardari		5,750 7
Munafs		8,080 4
		13,830 11

(e) Excludes Rs.1,199-31-1 for Royalty on co and Rs-7-6 for Record room receipts.

(f) Suspended on account of Munafs awaitir orders :—Rs.15-15-3.

No. 4.—*Statement showing the Land Revenue realised from the villages under Shebo Canal and Khushdil Khan Bund for the year 1903-04.*

Details.	Amount paid from the receipts.						Remarks.
	Total amount.	Haq-i-Malikana.	Cost of mushriffs.	Refund for the last year.	Amount credited into the Treasury.	Balance not recovered.	
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Shebo Canal.							
Arrears for 1900-1901	400 0 0	...	...	...	400 0 0	...	
Do. 1901-1902	756 1 0	...	...	...	...	756 1 0	Due from Diwan Chand, Contractor. Steps towards recovery being taken.
Do. 1902-1903	33 4 3	...	...	...	33 4 3	...	
Revenue for 1903-1904	20,556 10 10	1,027 10 6	...	...	19,529 0 4	...	
Mills	No account	was kept with	Tahsil	this year	(1903-1904).		
Khushdil Khan Bund.							
Revenue for 1903-1904	20,025 2 6	1,000 4 1	...	...	19,024 14 5	...	
Total .	41,771 2 7	2,027 14 7	...	...	38,987 3 0	756 1 0	

No. 5.—*Statement of cash allowances, remissions and assignments of Land Revenue and grain allowances made in the Baluchistan Agency up to, and inclusive of, the year 1903-04.*

Nature of grants.	Total value of grants in rupees						Remarks.
	In perpetuity or during the maintenance of an institution or office.		For life or lives or for a fixed term.		Total.		
	Grants made up to, and inclusive of, 1902-03.	Grants made during 1903-04.	Grants made up to, and inclusive of, 1902-03.	Grants made during 1903-04.	Grants made up to, and inclusive of, 1902-03.	Grants made during 1903-04.	
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Quetta-Pishin. For maintenance of Public Servants	...	...	...	(a) 1,214 11 0	...	(a) 1,244 11 0	(a) Rent of Sareia village assigned to K. B. Kazi Jallaluddin Khan, C.I.E.
Quetta-Pishin. For other purposes . . .	(b) 26,236 12 8	...	(c) 17,551 6 3	...	43,788 2 11	...	(b) R311-8-0 resumed up to 31st March 1904. (c) R1,485-8-9 resumed up to 31st March 1904.
Sibi. For maintenance of Public Servants	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sibi. For other purposes . . .	10,197 0 0	...	7,353 1 7	...	17,550 1 7	...	
Loralai. For maintenance of Public Servants	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Loralai. For other purposes . . .	...	...	10,204 1 10	527 10 5	10,204 1 10	527 10 5	R158-7-6 resumed during 1903-04.
Zhob. For maintenance of Public Servants	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Zhob. For other purposes . . .	...	...	* 10,919 2 9	337 4 2	10,919 2 9	337 4 2	* R336-4-6 resumed during 1903-04.
Grand Total .	36,433 12 8	...	46,027 12 5	2,109 9 7	82,461 9 1	2,109 9 7	

No. 6.—*Statement showing the opening balance, receipts and expenditure for the year 1903-04 and the closing balance of Excluded Local Funds in the Baluchistan Agency.*

Name of Fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.	Remarks.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Sibi Municipal Fund	6,295 0 11	40,510 6 3	46,805 7 2	36,157 4 7	10,648 2 7	
Quetta „ „	31,487 5 0	2,23,187 13 5	2,54,675 2 5	2,13,590 15 2	41,084 3 3	
Pishin Sadar and District Bazar Fund	41,149 5 3	49,639 1 3	90,788 6 6	37,696 11 5	53,091 11 1	
Loralai Town Fund	6,440 11 4	10,901 8 7	17,342 3 11	13,808 13 8	3,533 6 3	
Shahrig Bazar Fund	11,352 5 0	10,870 3 10	22,222 8 10	16,082 13 11	6,139 10 11	
Duki-Sinjawi Bazar (Sub-head of above)	982 15 9	950 1 8	1,933 1 5	1,106 13 4	826 4 1	
Barkhan Musakhel Do. (Sub-head of above)	455 0 0	405 14 2	860 14 2	198 15 3	661 14 11	
Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund	7,692 12 5	20,885 11 6	28,578 7 11	18,718 0 9	9,860 7 2	
Zhob Levy Corps Private Fund	27 4 4	2,31,880 6 4	2,31,907 10 8	2,31,332 5 1	575 5 7	
Zhob Levy Corps Government Fund	1,209 15 1	3,630 10 8	4,840 9 9	3,889 6 6	951 3 3	
Bolan Bazar Fund	1,984 4 11	1,077 4 11	3,061 9 10	866 9 0	2,195 0 10	

No. 7.—*Statement of the Judicial work of the offices in the Baluchistan Agency for the year 1903-04.*

Name of Court, District or Agency.	Civil suits disposed of.				Criminal trials disposed of.			Revenue cases.	Miscellaneous cases.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Original.	Appellate.	Execution of decree cases.	Total.	Original.	Appellate.	Total.				
1. Court of Judicial Commissioner.	...	53	...	53	...	43	43	...	...	96	
2. Quetta-Pishin	2,848	36	1,923	4,807	3,063	39	3,102	296	1,331	9,536	
3. Sibi	640	18	551	1,209	289	15	304	492	374	2,379	
4. Loralai	189	1	83	273	60	2	62	121	378	834	
5. Kalat	136	2	44	182	43	2	45	...	64	291	
6. Zhob	168	6	79	253	34	4	38	170	703	1,164	
7. Chagai	6	...	...	6	4	...	4	...	...	10	

No. 8.—*Statement showing the number and classification of Political Cases in the Baluchistan Agency tried by Jirgas during the year 1903-04.*

Name of Jirga Sittings.	Local Cases.									Inter-Provincial cases between Baluchistan, Sind and Punjab.			Grand total.	Remarks.
	Murder.	Robbery.	Adultery.	Adultery with Murder.	Land Revenue.	Betrothal and other cases connected with marriages.	Cattle lifting.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	With Sind.	With Punjab and North-West Frontier Province.	Total.		
Quetta-Pishin District	4	28	3	3	24	49	14	78	203	...	...	...	203	
Sibi „	17	7	24	15	56	26	183	235	563	...	32	32	595*	* Besides this 50 cases between the Marris and the Bugtis were also settled.
Loralai „	14	19	32	13	267	96	207	933	1,581	...	71	71	1,652	
Zhob „	10	1	10	1	98	92	56	634	902	...	28†	28	930	† With North-West Frontier Province.
Kalat „	33	79	22	7	69	18	68	1,653	1,949	...	...	...	1,949‡	‡ These figures include some cases that were settled by "Shariat", Arbitration, etc.
Chagai „	1	1	1	...	2	4	6	10	25	...	...	...	25	
Total	79	135	92	39	516	285	534	3,543	5,223	...	131	131	5,354	

No. 9.—*Statement showing the Registration work of the Baluchistan Agency for the year 1903-04.*

DISTRICT OR AGENCY.	DOCUMENTS REGISTERED.			Total realization including copying fees.	EXPENDITURE INCLUSIVE OF THAT PAID OUT OF COPYING FEES.					REMARKS.
		OPTIONAL.			FEES PAID TO SUB-REGISTRAR.		FEES PAID TO COPYIST.			
	Compulsory.	Relating to immovable property.	Others.		Amount paid from the receipts before the amount being credited into the Treasury.	Amount drawn from the Treasury.	Amount paid from the receipts before the amount being credited into the Treasury.	Amount drawn from the Treasury.	Total Expenditure.	
				R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.	
Sibi District	59	5	35	245 0 0	...	105 4 0	...	27 4 0	132 8 0	
Loralai District	11	...	5	40 8 0	...	10 4 0	...	2 8 0	12 12 0	
Quetta-Pishin District.	346	3	89	1,187 8 0	...	323 14 0	...	103 0 0	426 14 0	
Zhob District	20	...	13	89 8 0	...	38 0 0	...	8 4 0	46 4 0	
Kalat District	4	...	...	19 0 0	...	8 8 0	...	1 0 0	9 8 0	
GRAND TOTAL	440	8	133	1,581 8 0	...	485 14 0	...	142 0 0	627 14 0	

No. 10.—*GENERAL SUMMARY.—Distribution of Prisoners of all classes (convicted, under trial and Civil) confined in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Baluchistan Agency during the calendar year 1903.*

PROVINCE.	PLACE OF CONFINEMENT.			PRISONERS IN JAIL AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR.			RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.			TOTAL.		
	Central Jails.	District Jails.	Subordinate Jails and Lock-ups.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total.
Baluchistan. Quetta-Pishin District.	...	Quetta	Pishin	40	...	40	308	10	318	348	10	358
Baluchistan. Sibi District.	...	Sibi	Shahrig, Harnai, Kohlu and Nasirabad.	80	2	82	851	31	882	931	33	964
Baluchistan. Loralai District.	...	...	Duki, Barkhan, Sinjawi, Musakhel.	56	6	62	504	34	538	560	40	600
Baluchistan. Zhob District.	...	...	Fort Sandeman, Killa Saifulla, Hindubagh.	13	...	13	521	32	553	534	32	566
			GRAND TOTAL	189	8	197	2,184	107	2,291	2,373	115	2,488

PROVINCE.	DISCHARGED FROM ALL CAUSES.			REMAINING AT THE END OF THE YEAR.			TOTAL DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS.			REMARKS.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Baluchistan. Quetta-Pishin District	297	9	306	51	1	52	56·16	0·91	57·07	
Baluchistan. Sibi District	850	28	878	81	5	86	88·54	2·20	90·74	
Baluchistan. Loralai District	514	38	552	46	2	48	51·85	2·10	53·95	
Baluchistan. Zhob District	503	30	533	31	2	33	26·42	1·25	27·67	
GRAND TOTAL	2,164	105	2,269	209	10	219	222·97	6·46	229·43	

No. 11.—*Expenditure (in rupees) in guarding and maintaining prisoners in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Baluchistan Agency during the calendar year 1903 (excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations or repairs).*

	Province.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Cost of establishment.	Dieting charges.	Hospital charges.	Clothing and bedding of prisoners.	Sanitation charges.	Charges for moving prisoners.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Baluchistan.	Quetta-Pishin District	57	4,144 8 8	1,290 9 10	86 12 10	318 5 0	22 8 7	418 7 6
	Sibi District	90·74	3,307 3 3	3,114 9 1	133 11 0	152 0 9	148 10 10	117 0 3
	Loralai District	58·95	68 0 0	1,849 2 10	2 2 3	137 8 0	32 7 11	59 2 6
	Zhob District	*26·58	817 13 5	859 10 0	87 15 10	0 12 6	95 14 5	147 7 4
	Grand Total	223·27	8,337 9 4	7,113 15 9	310 9 11	608 10 3	299 9 9	742 1 7

* The daily average of prisoners of Zhob shown here does not correspond with that shown in Statement II, owing to some of the prisoners, having been fed at their own expense.

	Province.	Charges for other miscellaneous services and supplies.	Travelling allowance.	Contingencies.	Extraordinary charges for live-stock and tools and plant likely to rust for 3 years and upwards.	Grand total of expenditure.	Remarks.
		9	10	11	12	13	14
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Baluchistan.	Quetta-Pishin District	485 9 4	....	11 1 0	...	6,777 14 9	
	Sibi District	211 14 0	7 2 0	42 7 0	5 4 0	7,239 14 2	
	Loralai District	106 4 10	...	0 14 6	8 3 0	2,263 13 10	
	Zhob District	287 6 0	...	36 0 0	...	2,332 15 6	
	Grand Total	1,091 2 2	7 2 0	90 6 6	13 7 0	18,614 10 3	

No. 12.—*Statement showing prisoners' admission into the various jails of the Baluchistan Agency, for the year 1903-04.*

Name of Jail.	Direct admission.					By transfer from other Jails.					Remarks.
	Convict males.	Convict females.	Civil prisoners.	Political prisoners.	Undertrial prisoners.	Convict males.	Convict females.	Civil prisoners.	Political prisoners.	Undertrial prisoners.	
Sibi District. Sibi, Harnai, Shahrig' Kohlu and Na sirabad.	172	5	4	354	151	54	...	...	94	39	
Loralai District. Loralai, Duki, Sinjawi, Barkhan and Musakhel.	199	3	5	647	12	19	1	1	40	...	
Quetta-Pishin District. Quetta and Pishin.	288	9	16	...	227	...	...	...	...	...	
Zhob District. Fort Sandeman, Hindubagh and HillaSaifulla.	87	7	...	434	100	2	1	14	...	...	
Grand Total	691	24	25	1,435	490	75	2	15	134	39	=2,930

No. 13.—*Return of Schools, including Schools under private management in receipt of Grant-in-aid in the Baluchistan Agency for the year 1903-04.*

	Name and place of School.	Class of School.	Number of pupils on 31st March 1904.							Income of Schools.				Cost of Schools.
			Christians.	Indian Hindus including Sikhs.	Indian Muhammadans.	Domiciled Hindus including Sikhs.	Local Muhammadans.	Other Asiatics.	Total.	Contribution by Local Funds.	Grant-in-aid from special revenues.	Realized by fees and subscriptions.	Total.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
										R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Quetta-Pishin.	Sandeman High School with Boarding House, Quetta.	Anglo-Vernacular High School.	3	155	95	6	83	4	346	1,931 14 10	3,597 0	3,191 0 6	9,019 15 4	9,019 15 4
	Lady Sandeman Girls' School	Primary	...	68	14	...	12	..	94	2,820 5 0	180 0 0	24 8 0	3,024 13 0	3,024 13 0
	Kuchlak do.	Do.	...	1	...	...	22	...	23	...	970 0 0	...	970 0 0	919 5 4
	Samungli do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	15	...	15					
	Nau Hissar do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	20	...	20	448 4 8	...	0 4 0	448 8 8	448 8 8
	Pishin do.	Do.	...	7	3	5	17	...	32	...	...	...	...	...
	Khushdil Khan do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	16	...	16	5 10 11	1,200 0 0	14 6 0	1,220 0 11	1,220 0 11
	Bostan* do.	Do.	...	...	1	...	24	...	25	...	...	...	...	...
	Gulistan do.													
	Chaman do.	Do.	...	12	11	2	16	...	41	788 6 1	...	8 8 0	793 14 1	796 14 1
	European Station do.	Do.	44	...	...	...	...	...	44	1,490 0 0	838 0 0	1,447 8 0	3,785 8 0	3,693 5 9
	Mission Zenana Girls' do.	Primary	21	25	...	8	...	...	54	270 0 0	...	2,244 15 6	2,514 15 6	2,514 15 6
	Brahmo† do.	Do.	3	95	13	5	1	...	117	360 0 0	...	768 14 9	1,128 14 9	1,692 2 1
	Inspection and Scholarships	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	187 1 1	...	...	187 1 1	187 1 1
	Total	...	71	363	137	26	226	4	827	8,291 10 7	7,085 0 0	7,700* 0 9	23,076 11 4	23,517 1 9
Sibi.	Barnes School, Sibi	Secondary Anglo-Vernacular School.	...	51	26	5	19	2	103	2,041 12 5	993 0 0	649 1 0	3,683 13 5	3,034 12 5
	Girls' School, Sibi	Primary, Hindi, Gurmukhi and Urdu.	...	32	18	1	11	...	62	1,204 5 9	...	12 4 0	1,216 9 9	1,204 5 9
	European and Eurasian Railway school, Sibi.	Primary	12	...	...	...	...	2	14	120 0 0	840 0 0 N. W. Ry.	120 0 0	1,080 0 0	1,000 0 0
	Shahrigh School	Do.	...	6	14	...	29	1	50	496 2 2	...	1 15 0	498 1 2	496 2 2
	Kawas do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	23	...	23	19 13 10	222 0 0	...	241 13 10	241 13 10
	Khajak do.	Do. Zamindari	...	...	...	1	24	...	25	110 9 9	...	...	110 9 9	110 9 9
	Kohlu do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	...	84 0 0	...	84 0 0	84 0 0
	Kurk do.	Do.	...	...	...	3	20	...	23	194 4 0	...	...	194 4 0	194 4 0
	Sangan do.	Do.	...	...	1	...	29	...	30	...	144 10 6	...	144 10 6	144 10 6
	Total	...	12	89	59	10	167	5	342	4,186 15 11	2,283 10 6	783 4 0	7,253 14 5	6,510 10 5
Loralai.	Loralai School	Primary	...	6	5	...	3	7	21	306 6 5	100 0 0	35 0 0	441 6 5	441 6 5
	Mekhtar do.	Do.	...	...	...	1	10	9	20	61 12 0	...	0 8 0	62 4 0	62 4 0
	China Alizai do.	Do.	...	1	1	4	7	...	13	407 12 1	...	1 8 0	409 4 1	409 4 1
	Gaisford do., Duki	Vernacular primary	...	3	3	...	9	...	15	...	431 0 0	6 8 0	437 8 0	436 0 0
	Drug do.	Zamindari do.	...	...	...	13	2	...	15	...	420 0 0	4 12 0	424 12 0	420 0 0
	Total	...	...	10	9	18	31	16	84	775 14 6	951 0 0	48 4 0	1,775 2 6	1,768 14 6
Zhob.	Fort Sandeman Boys' School	Primary	1	13	4	...	11	...	29	117 12 3	166 0 0	135 2 0	418 14 3	418 14 3
	Ditto Girls' do.	Do.	...	23	1	...	...	...	24	240 0 0	...	186 5 6	426 5 6	367 9 3
	Killa Saifulla do.	Do.	1	...	...	...	9	...	10					
	Hindu Bagh do.	Do.	...	2	2	2	5	...	11	94 13 6	804 0 0	2 8 0	901 5 6	901 5 6
	Total	...	2	38	7	2	25	...	74	452 9 9	970 0 0	323 15 6	1,746 9 3	1,687 13 0
Chagai.	Nushki School	Primary	...	3	...	1	16	...	20	...	318 13 8	...	318 13 8	318 13 8
	GRAND TOTAL	...	85	503	212	57	465	25	1,347	13,707 2 9	11,608 8 2	8,855 8 3	34,171 3 2	33,803 5 1
	GRAND TOTAL OF 1902-03	...	75	514	204	43	362	13	1,211	12,841 10 2	10,494 10 8	8,666 7 11	32,002 13 9	32,520 2 10

* Bostan school removed to Gulistan. † The excess expenditure was not from reserve funds.

No. 14.—*Foreign land trade of Baluchistan for the year 1903-1904.*

Serial No.	Name of Article.	AFGHANISTAN				PERSIA.			
		Imports from Afghanistan.		Exports to Afghanistan.		Imports from Persia.		Exports to Persia.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Animals living for sale—								
1	(*a*) Horses, ponies, and mules . No.	54	9,650	...	...	210	48,078	...	...
2	(*b*) Cattle . . . . „	17	611	12	224	...	...	...	...
3	(*c*) Sheep and goats . . . „	10,377	51,846	64	314	...	...	...	...
4	Coal and Coke . . . I. Mds.	957	1,126	4,182	5,553	...	...	...	...
	Cotton—								
5	(*a*) Manufactured. Twist and yarn, European . I. Mds.	...	...	1	60	...	...	...	...
6	(*b*) Manufactured. Twist and yarn, Indian . . I. „	...	...	20	250	...	...	1	40
7	(*c*) Piece goods, European . . .	...	...	16	1,280	...	...	...	...
8	(*d*) Piece goods, Indian . . .	...	...	13,428	6,62,214	...	...	2,018	1,54,396
	Drugs and medicines—			100 Lungis					
9	(*a*) Assafœtida . . I. Mds.	646	99,926	...	...	235	20,700	...	...
10	(*b*) Not intoxicating others I. „	5,046	80,201	4,668	46,692	35	1,360	5	35
	Intoxicating drugs other than opium—								
11	(*c*) Bhang . . . I. Mds.	2	70	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dyeing materials—								
12	(*a*) Indigo . . . I. „	...	...	419	25,140	...	...	1,321	85,351
13	(*b*) Turmeric . . . I. „	...	...	42	336	...	...	...	...
14	(*c*) Other kinds . . . I. „	...	...	70	720	...	...	...	...
15	Earthenware and porcelain . . value	...	...	...	8,800	...	450	...	1,770
	Fruits, vegetables and nuts—								
16	(*a*) All other kinds . . I. Mds.	35,097	3,31,740	153	360	1,290	25,632	2	28
	Grain and pulse—								
17	(*a*) Wheat . . . I. Mds.	16,734	48,544	8,444	29,170	...	...	...	...
18	(*b*) Grain and pulse . . I. „	...	...	1,150	3,093	...	...	104	540
19	(*c*) Other spring crops . I. „	1,273	3,090	176	367	...	...	...	...
20	(*d*) Rice, husked . . I. „	...	...	5,009	24,266	...	...	253	1,117
21	(*e*) Other rain crops . . I. „	23	46	3,146	6,300	...	...	...	...
	Hides and skins—								
22	(*a*) Hides of cattle . . I. Mds.	163½	6,687	268	4,830	1,497	38,303	60	2,100
	No.	247	...	400	...				
23	(*b*) Skins of sheep, etc. . I. Mds.	60	1,040	222	3,864	...	...	...	...
	No.	240	...	100	...	...	...	...	...
	(*c*) Fox skins . . . „	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	11,584
	Jute—								
24	(*a*) Gunny bags and cloths . No.	9	108	28	336	...	...	...	...
25	Leather manufactured . in value	...	...	...	6,378	...	3,380	...	2,763
26	Liquors . . . . „	...	...	...	1,980	...	...	6	360
27	Mats . . . . „	...	...	...	175	...	...	...	...
	Metals & manufactures of metals „	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	1,159
28	(*a*) Brass and copper . . I. Mds.	2½	125	69	3,496	...	...	...	...
29	(*b*) Iron . . . . I. „	...	...	2,267	17,736	...	...	...	...
30	(*c*) Other metals . . . I. „	...	...	1 box, 7mds.	92	...	...	...	...
	Oils—								
31	(*a*) Petroleum . . . I. „	...	...	223	1,128	...	...	10	120
32	(*b*) Other kinds . . . I. „	...	...	1,099	11,833	...	...	10	100
33	Apparel . . . in value	...	...	...	628	...	250	...	200
	Provisions—								
34	(*a*) Ghee . . . . I. Mds.	2,368	76,017	67	2,010	67	2,370	...	...
35	(*b*) Other kinds . . . I. „	605	2,167	82	1,042	...	...	17	140
36	Salt . . . . . I. „	3	6	4,500	1,000	...	...	...	...
36*a*	Saltpetre . . . . I. „	250	500	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Other saline substances . . I. „	4,606	12,480	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Seeds . . . . I. „	289	4,863	...	...	60	1,200	...	...
	Silk—								
39	(*a*) Raw . . . . I. „	...	...	20 seers	100	...	...	...	...
	(*b*) Manufactured . . I. „	...	...	...	...	84	61,997	...	...
	Spices—								
40	(*a*) Other kinds . . . I. „	820	5,550	26	665	...	...	213	5,330
	Sugar—								
41	(*a*) Refined . . . I. „	...	...	652	5,588	...	...	219	2,315
42	(*b*) Unrefined . . . I. „	...	...	1,040	8,584	...	...	76	422
	Tea—								
43	(*a*) Indian . . . I. „	...	...	106	4,240	...	...	677	20,179
44	(*b*) Foreign (green) . . I. „	...	...	70 mds. 20 srs.	2,880	...	...	...	...
45	Tobacco . . . . I. „	5,358	42,049	7	70	...	...	...	...
46	Snuff . . . . I. „	...	...	23	760	...	...	26	790
	Wool—								
47	(*a*) Manufactured (piece goods I. „	10 and 18 blankets	419	6	600	...	...	3	440
48	(*b*) Raw . . . . I. „	12,632	2,21,878	...	...	335	6,146	...	...
49	(*c*) Shawls . . . in value	...	...	...	94	...	...	...	...
	(*d*) Carpets and felts . . I. Mds.	...	600	...	...	...	2,040	...	...
	All other kinds of merchandize—								
50	(*a*) Unmanufactured . . I. „	...	6,996	...	115	...	...	...	...
51	(*b*) Manufactured . . I. „	...	1,942	...	1,542	...	320	...	2,849
	GRAND TOTAL .	...	10,10,277	...	8,96,905	...	2,12,226	...	2,94,128

No. 15.—*Land Trade of Baluchistan with Indian Provinces (1903-1904).*

No.	Articles.		KARACHI (By road).				DERA-GHAZI KHAN (By road).				INDIAN PROVINCES (By rail).			
			Exports.		Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.		Imports.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	Animals living (for sale)—													
	(a) Sheep and goats.	No.	9,280	35,810	...	...	176	684	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Apparel	Mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	606	1,04,232	8,465	17,94,586
3	Coal and Coke	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,198	13,198	4,712	4,712
4	Cotton—													
	(a) Raw	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	1,488	1,061	18,037
	(b) Twist and Yarn.	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	159	2,122	83,990
	(c) Piece goods	„	...	...	479	33,270	...	...	356	23,112	670	32,439	75,514	30,20,560
	(d) Other cotton manufactures.	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	2,812	754	33,176
5	Drugs and medicines—													
	(a) Chemicals	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184	2,512	4,023	54,024
	(b) Drugs (not intoxicating).	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,691	5,21,460	3,141	56,538
	(c) Intoxicating drugs.	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	85	53	10,494
	(d) Opium	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(e) Other saline substances.	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63,178	6,94,958	637	6,473
6	Dyeing materials—													
	(a) Indigo	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	3,396	31	2,480	1,813	2,01,977
	(b) Turmeric	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	91	1,364	8,184
	(c) Other kinds	„	8	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	392	7,057	14,028	3,33,967
7	Earthenware and Porcelain.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142	...	...	...	...
8	Fruits and vegetables (fresh or dried)—													
	(a) Cocoanuts	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) Other kinds	Mds.	...	...	38	216	718	9,601	...	...	69,877	7,68,647	27,529	2,69,075
9	Grain and Pulse—													
	(a) Wheat	„	...	...	...	...	336	903	...	...	36,995	1,10,985	92,292	2,76,876
	(b) Wheat flour.	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,384	41,920	22,463	1,12,315
	(c) Gram and pulse.	„	14,782	60,687	131	729	...	...	...	...	13,429	40,287	132,550	3,97,650
	(d) Other spring crops.	„	...	...	8	24	...	...	...	...	18,258	54,774	9,642	24,105
	(e) Rice, husked	„	...	...	3,831	14,393	...	...	496	2,480	1,106	3,318	114,914	4,59,656
	(f) Rice, unhusked.	„	...	...	19,989	60,638	...	...	...	...	2,759	8,277	311	622
	(g) Other rain crops.	„	7,001	16,712	...	...	...	...	48	96	8,535	25,605	14,545	43,635
9	Gums and Resins	„	1,633	6,494	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Hides and Leather—													
	(a) Hides of cattle.	„	160	3,270	...	...	132	3,432	...	...	3,306	56,202	6	228
	(b) Skins of sheep.	„	409	8,166	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,435	1,08,700	329	6,751
	(c) Leather (unmanufacture).	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	3,213	881	1,48,008
	(d) Leather (manufactured).	„	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	10,080	153	27,081	2,332	4,63,...
11	Horns	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	84	21	294
	Carried over													

No. 15.—*Land Trade of Baluchistan with Indian Provinces (1903-1904)*—continued.

No.	Articles.	KARACHI (By road).				DERA-GHAZI KHAN (By road).				INDIAN PROVINCES (By rail).			
		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.		Imports.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Brought forward												
12	Jute, Hemp, and Fibres—												
	(a) Fibres . Mds.	5,991	6,306	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	351
	(b) Jute, raw . ,,	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
	(c) Gunny bags and cloths. ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,366	33,660	15,309	1,45,435
13	Lac . . . ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	990	9	324
14	Liquors . . ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,865	59,531	10,682	4,90,315
15	Manures . . ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,078	...	436	...
16	Metals—												
	(a) Brass and copper. ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	2,210	314	13,188	1,012	43,631
	(b) Iron . ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	468	14,496	1,58,130	77,111	6,51,461
	(c) Other metals. ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,845	1,34,435	1,253	31,325
17	Oil-cake . . ,,	452	694	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,312	3,936
18	Oils . . ,,	38	390	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	1,477	27,224	2,68,731
19	Mats . . . ,,	...	1,168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Fish, dry. . . ,,	4,427	30,327	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Ghi . . . ,,	1,154	35,790	...	...	188	6,823	...	...	1,064	26,600	13,055	4,17,760
22	Other provisions . ,,	7	63	61	282	...	...	...	...	2,213	19,917	30,468	2,13,276
23	Salt . . . ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	192	576	4,126	12,378
24	Saltpetre and other saline substances. ,,	4,863	4,974	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Oil seeds }												
26	Other ,, } . ,,	23,714	99,180	...	...	...	...	...	...	130,613	8,91,389	3,534	21,299
27	Silk, raw . . ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	13,190
28	Silk, manufactured ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	76,820
29	Spices—												
	(a) Betelnuts ,,	...	...	130	2,162	...	...	...	...	4	72	151	1,661
	(b) Other kinds ,,	455	2,841	448	3,593	700	6,517	...	..	9,759	3,70,436	3,282	62,749
30	Stationery . . ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	91	818	10,634
31	Stone and marble ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,615	2,033
32	Sugar (refined) . ,,	...	...	43	393	...	...	132	1,320	361	3,249	63,229	5,05,832
33	,, (unrefined) ,,	...	...	523	3,215	...	...	156	822	711	3,555	46,089	2,31,085
34	Tea . . . ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	1,040	4,835	2,78,460
35	Tobacco . . ,,	...	...	1,481	11,809	164	820	...	...	10,534	89,326	4,312	81,664
36	Snuff . . . ,,	...	...	141	5,467	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Wood—												
	(a) Firewood . ,,	86,162	47,387	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,842	576	266,313	83,223
	(b) Timber . ,,	...	...	...	...	204	408	...	...	682	6,820	124,907	2,49,814
	(c) Manufactures ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,610	18,050
38	Wool—												
	(a) Raw . . ,,	18,253	2,43,838	...	...	394	7,006	...	...	106,275	25,50,600	261	6,264
	(b) Piece goods . ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	3,462	1,415	1,11,561
	(c) Carpets and rags. ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	349	51,513	769	1,35,451
39	All other articles of merchandize—												
	(a) Unmanufactured. ,,	...	79,317	...	108	...	...	...	...	} 34,493	1,03,479	164,599	4,93,797
	(b) Manufactured. ,,	...	16,880	...	...	...	...	...	...				
40	Railway Materials ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154,859	10,34,013	380,587	15,22,348
41	Fodder . . ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,649	30,324	23,283	11,641
42	Matches . . ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	...	2,879	...
	GRAND TOTAL .	...	6,99,850	...	1,86,257	...	36,214	...	44,156	...	82,7[illegible],478	...	1,40,31,164

No. 16.—*Maritime Trade of Baluchistan with Indian Provinces (1903-1904).*

No.	Articles.	SIND.				BOMBAY.				MADRAS.			
		Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.
1	Animals, living . . No.	1	30	27	374	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Apparel	...	5,716	...	65	...	155	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Ammunition . . . lbs.	...	584	500	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	*Cotton*—												
	(a) Raw . . . cwt.	5	103	120 & lbs. 41	665	...	...	1,583	16,714	...	...	...	...
	(b) Twist and yarn . lbs.	3,005	1,278	...	...	7,590	4,870	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(c) Piece goods . yards.	2,400,986	3,22,669	550	220	188,620	26,106	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(d) Other manufactures (such as thread, hosiery). lbs.	1,756	664	...	...	42	101	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Drugs and Chemicals . cwt.	...	6,889	...	398	37	578	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	*Dyeing materials*—												
	(a) Indigo and aniline dyes. cwt.	1	100	...	...	230	185	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) Turmeric . . "	58	428	...	...	45	332	...	...	1	18	...	...
	(c) Other kinds . . "	24 & lbs. 82	337	25	110	9	283	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Earthenware and Porcelain .	...	163	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	*Fruits and vegetables (fresh or dried)*—												
	(a) Cocoanuts . . No.	4,400	193	...	...	2,050	80	...	...	9,000	225	...	...
	(b) Other kinds . . cwt.	350 & lbs. 20	5,527	5,461*	22,306	...	1,498	28	116	29	140	...	...
9	*Grain and Pulse*—												
	(a) Wheat . . . cwt.	932	4,323	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) Rice (husked) . "	21,009	1,00,753	...	...	4,077	21,636	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(c) Grain and pulse . "	23,934†	64,759	209	795	1,160	4,315	87	150	...	...	...	...
	(d) Wheat flour . lbs.	480,019	20,614	...	...	3,920	238	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Gums and Resins . cwt.	2	40	15	154	3	85	921	11,052	...	...	...	...
11	*Hides and Leather*—												
	(a) Hides of cattle . No.	...	...	2,864	9,290	...	...	30	21	...	...	...	...
	(b) Skins of sheep . "	...	...	15,014	10,226	...	...	2,462	2,327	...	...	...	...
	(c) Leather manufactured .	...	70	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(d) Boots and shoes . pairs.	181	288	...	...	156	177	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	*Jute and Fibres*—												
	(a) Fibres . . . cwt.	15 & lbs. 62	169	...	...	490	9,069	...	...	16	96	...	...
	(b) Jute, raw, rope and twine. "	23	403	...	...	51	972	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(c) Gunny bags and cloths. No.	10,347 & yds. 400	1,894	1,544	197	1,200	180	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Liquors . . . Gals.	868	4,963	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Manures . . . Tons	...	...	108	5,906	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Metals . . . cwt.	737 & lbs. 105	9,105	42 & lbs. 12	235	266	1,338	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Mats . . . sq. yds.	210	7	529,996	27,154	...	...	424,153	32,741	...	...	...	...
17	Oils . . . . Gals.	6,037	7,052	584‡	564	5,416	2,850	8‡	5	40	40	...	...
18	Fish, dry and fish maws lbs.	...	...	77,418	5,515	...	...	1,506,259	1,95,959	...	...	169,692	15,713
19	Ghi . . . . "	364	140	25,770	10,487	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Other provisions . . cwt.	114	1,992	193	1,042	17	117	2	79	...	...	...	...
21	Seeds . . . . "	449	2,034	101	563	48 & lbs. 28	434	34	476	2	7	...	...
22	Silk, raw and manufactured. lbs.	456	2,304	yds. 101	110	4,023 & yds. 565	15,201	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Spices . . . . lbs.	15,536	2,156	...	...	2,223	736	...	...	1,036	114	...	...
24	Stationery	...	21	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Sugar . . . . cwt.	1,483	15,479	...	...	229	2,418	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Tea . . . . lbs.	906	444	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Tobacco . . . . "	21,847	2,715	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Wooden manufactures . . .	...	2,043	...	...	...	1,537	...	...	...	10	...	...
28a	Wood timber, etc. c. tons	594 & C. ft. 23	2,977	C. ft. 66	87	11½	587	...	...	36	1,411	...	...
29	Materials of buildings . cwt.	1,661 & No. 11,200	1,959	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Wool . . . . lbs.	...	...	404,232	70,618	...	...	4,480	1,170	...	...	...	...
31	Fodder . . . . cwt.	118	343	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Matches	...	445	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Hardware	...	2,513	...	408	...	634	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Soap . . . . cwt.	74 & lbs. 90	835	...	...	8	91	...	...		...	...	...
35	Furniture	...	257	...	149	...	80	...	...	...	30	...	...
36	Telegraph materials . .	...	5,657	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	All other articles . . .	...	12,149	...	23,308	...	1,500	...	21,889	...	1,256	...	...
	Total value in rupees .	...	6,15,524	...	1,91,471	...	98,980	...	2,82,699	...	3,342	...	15,713

* Chiefly dates.
† Chiefly Jowari and Bajra.
‡ Chiefly animal oils.

G. I. C. P. O. No. 1845 F. D.—16-11-04.—208—J. W. G.

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OF

THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

FOR

1904-1905.

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OF

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FOR

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INDEX.

PART I.

BRITISH BALUCHISTAN AND AGENCY TERRITORIES.

		Page(s)
General Summary by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan		1—10
General Summary by the Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan		11—20
Note by Inspector-General of Education		21
Administration Reports—		
Appendix	I. Quetta-Pishin District	23—24
„	II. Sibi District	25—27
„	III. Loralai District	28—30
„	IV. Zhob Agency	31—35
„	V. Kalat Agency	36
„	VI. Chagai District	37—40A
„	VII. Public Works Department	41—45
„	VIII. Medical Department	46—48
„	IX. Army Remount Department	49—51
„	X. Police Department	52—57

PART II.

NATIVE STATES.

Review of the Administration Report of the Kalat State by the Political Agent in Kalat	58—61
Administration Report of the Kalat State	62—64
Report on Tribal affairs in Sarawan, Jhalawan and Kachi	65—69
Report on Kharan	69—70
Report on Mekran	71—72
Review of the Administration Report of the Las Bela State by the Political Agent in Kalat	73—75
Administration Report of the Las Bela State	76—83
Statements—	
Nos. 1—16 British Baluchistan and Agency Territories	84—96
Kalat State	97—99
Las Bela State	99—110

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

FOR THE YEAR

1904-1905.

Summary by the Honourable the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

Personnel.

The office of the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General was held from the commencement of the year 1904-1905 by the Hon'ble Colonel C. E. Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G., until the 3rd November 1904, when he relinquished charge on his retirement from the service. Colonel Yate was succeeded by Major J. Ramsay, C.I.E., who officiated as Agent to the Governor-General until the 23rd January 1905, when I relieved him. I have held charge for the rest of the year. Colonel A. H. McMahon, C.S.I., C.I.E., was gazetted as permanent Agent to the Governor-General in December 1904. He returned from deputation on the Perso-Afghan Boundary Commission after the close of the year and has since proceeded to England on furlough.

The office of Revenue and Judicial Commissioner was held throughout the year by Major J. Ramsay, C.I.E., and Major C. Archer.

Colonel Chenevix Trench and Mr. W. S. Davis, respectively, held charge of the Zhob and Loralai Agencies throughout the year. Elsewhere there were several changes.

Movements of the Agent to the Governor-General.

Colonel Yate in the autumn of 1904 toured along the Afghan Border on the Toba plateau in the Quetta-Pishin District, visiting the frontier district levy posts at Sabura, Bahlolawar, Dobandi and Gwazha. He also visited Mastung, Chaman, Gulistan, Pishin, Sharigh and Sibi and spent the usual summer vacation at Ziarat. From the time when I assumed charge at Quetta I spent the rest of the official year at Quetta and Sibi. Since its close I have however visited Loralai, Fort Sandeman, Hindubagh, Killa Saifulla, Mastung, Kalat and Nushki, travelling by the new railway to the latter place.

I.—Regular Administration.

(*a*) *Revenue.*

Survey and Settlement.

The settlement work of the year consisted of the completion of the record of rights in the Hindubagh and Killa Saifulla Tahsils of Zhob, and the completion of the measurement undertaken in the Bori and Barkhan Tahsils of Loralai. The Bori settlement records and maps had been almost completed by the close of the year. Some demarcation work was effected in the newly acquired Nasirabad Tahsil of Sibi. The Hindubagh and Killa Saifulla settlement reports have not yet been received. For the future I have applied for the services of a special officer to carry out the much needed settlement of Nasirabad on the Northern Sind border, and have proposed also that the revision of the current cash settlement of the important Quetta Tahsil, which expires in 1907, be taken in hand, in preference to the undertaking of further operations elsewhere.

Land Revenue.

The Land Revenue collections of the year (R6,81,593) were much the same as the collections of 1903-1904 (R6,88,758). The season was a poor one. The

outstanding arrears on 31st March 1905, stood at R46,815 against R78,692 on 31st March 1904. The revenue appears to have been collected without difficulty, but there is no means of contrasting demands with collections, as almost half of the revenue is still collected in kind, that is to say, the State takes a fixed share of the produce of the field and disposes of its share at a cash price. Quetta, Pishin and Sibi are the three chief revenue producing Tahsils. Grazing tax receipts (R1,03,958) exceeded those of the previous year by upwards of R10,000. The increase chiefly occurred in Zhob, where however there was a falling off in the receipts from Land Revenue.

Irrigation. The two chief irrigation works in the Province, the Shebo Canal and Khushdil Khan Reservoir, irrigated respectively 2,219 and 6,438 acres. The water revenue realized from each was R11,384 and R54,704. It was hoped that a Hazara settlement might be formed on the Anambar flood canal in Loralai, but so far these hopes have not been realized.

The special grant of R50,000 for experimental borings for artesian wells will be chiefly expended in the current year and these interesting experiments are being carefully watched.

Takavi. The advances made in the year amounted to R47,522. The outstanding balance on 31st March 1905, amounted to R1,79,490, of which R1,61,325 is under the Land Improvement Loans Act. The system of advances seems to be fairly understood and appreciated. I am inclined to think that the system might be carefully extended with advantage.

Excise. The excise collections of the year (R1,87,035) showed a satisfactory development, exceeding those of 1903-1904 by R36,689. The increase chiefly occurred in the receipts from country spirits and rum.

A tentative and experimental manufacture of earth salt in the Nasirabad Tahsil of Sibi was commenced in the year. It has however been since discontinued under the orders of the Government of India.

Finance. The receipts of the year as a whole amounted to R30,24,601 made up as follows:—

	R
Civil Department	10,92,601
Public Works	85,000
Assignments	18,47,000
TOTAL	30,24,601

The expenditure was as under:—

	R
Civil Departments	24,92,658
Public Works	4,52,240
TOTAL	29,44,898

I am about to address the Government of India regarding the financial position generally in connection with unforeseen and new expenditure which has either been incurred or will be incurred shortly.

Registration. Registration (receipts R1,770 and number of documents registered, 597) is in its infancy and practically confined to Quetta and Sibi.

Local Funds and Municipalities. There are but two Municipal bodies, those of Quetta and Sibi. The former has an income of R2,48,531 and the latter of R47,395. The Quetta Municipality appears to discharge its duties satisfactorily. The various small Bazaar and Town Funds, in some cases very petty indeed, are useful in their way.

Education. The number of institutions remains at 32, all of which, with the exception of the Sandeman High School at Quetta and the Barnes School at Sibi, are primary. The number of pupils on 31st March 1905 was 1,292, which is slightly less than that reported 12 months before. Of the pupils 429 only were local Muhammadans.

The Inspector General of Education (Dr. Stein) of the North-West Frontier Province, a portion of whose services for inspection in Baluchistan

was obtained in 1904, has been assisted by the appointment of an Inspector of Schools in December 1904. The schools, few though they are, are in need of constant inspection. There is much need of trained teachers, and the system on which the limited primary education that is given is imparted needs improvement. Probably a system of grants-in-aid to indigenous schools, which are generally conducted by Mullas, could be advantageously developed. The matter is under consideration. Education is very backward at present and needs pushing on.

Forests.

The forest areas were enlarged by the reservation of 12 square miles round Ziarat and the transfer to the department of the forests in Loralai and the additional reservation of grass rukhs there with an area of 14 square miles. The question of reserving and managing the valuable but remote forests on the Takht-i-Suleman in the Shirani country in Zhob and elsewhere in that district is under consideration. These forests were examined by the Extra Assistant Conservator in the autumn of 1904. The revenue of the year amounted to R22,555 and expenditure to R24,659.

Arboriculture and fruit-growing.

The operations of the year were interfered with by the severe winter. The trees in Quetta have been much damaged by the "borer" beetle and many have been or will have to be sacrificed before this pest is eradicated. Mr. Stebbing, Forest Entomologist to the Government of India, visited Baluchistan in June 1904 to investigate the damage done by these insects and also similar mischief done by other insects in the fine chilgoza forests of Zhob.

Horse-Breeding Operations.

The Quetta Horse Show, held in September 1904, attracted almost double the number of animals exhibited in 1903. Two hundred and fourty-two remounts were purchased at this Show.

There was however a falling off in the number of exhibits at the Sibi Horse Show held in February 1905. This decrease is due to the succession of unfavourable seasons and the scarcity of fodder in the surrounding districts. The quality of the animals shown was excellent.

An experimental Horse Show was held at Gumbaz, in the Loralai district, in March 1905. Owing to the inclement weather the number of animals exhibited (200) was smaller than was expected. It is intended to repeat the experiment next spring at a somewhat later date in the year, when better results are expected.

Archæology.

Doctor Stein, Inspector General of Education and Archæological Surveyor, took occasion during his stay in the Province in 1904 to make preliminary surveys of a number of archæologically interesting sites in Pishin, near Loralai, Thal and at Chhalgarhi in Kalat territory, to which his attention had been called by the Superintendent of the Baluchistan Gazetteer. He also succeeded in tracing certain ancient remains south of the Tafui Pass in Kharan not apparently noticed since Pottinger's journey. Brief accounts of the antiquarian information collected will be furnished in Dr. Stein's Archæological Report for the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan to be separately published. An interesting account of the remains at Hinidan in Mekran appears in the Archæological Report for India, 1904. No doubt there is scope in Baluchistan for much interesting archæological work.

Trade.

There was an increase in the general volume of trade in the year. The value of the imports from Afghanistan, principally fruit and wool, was R11,48,862, while the value of exports to that country was R8,72,311, of which European and Indian piece-goods form the main item. The trade with Persia is smaller, its value being: Imports, R2,23,098; and Exports, R3,23,174. Piece-goods form also the main item of export to Persia, while horses and silk are the principal imports at present. The trade of Baluchistan with India is carried almost entirely by rail, as the trade by road with Karachi and with Derd Ismail Khan is now insignificant. The total volume of the rail-borne trade with India was as follows:—

	R
Exports	78,67,859
Imports	1,63,97,095

the latter being more than double the former.

Piece-goods, articles of apparel, railway materials, liquor, sugar and tobacco form large items among the imports. As regards salt the Province is practically self-supporting. Its principal exports to India are fruit, metals and materials and wool. The small maritime trade on the Persian Gulf, chiefly with Karachi, made some progress in the year. Piece-goods and grains are the chief articles of import and the principal export is wool.

(*b*) *Protection.*

Law and Justice.

The total number of civil suits disposed of in the year by regular Courts was 7,183, and that of criminal trials was 3,672. The total figures exceed those of the previous year by ten per cent. owing to various local causes. More than half of the civil litigation, as usual, occurred in the Quetta-Pishin district, where the suits disposed of numbered 4,843. The same district is responsible for the great majority (2,994) of the regular criminal trials. Elsewhere, outside the urban areas, criminal cases are tried under the Frontier Crimes Regulation, the operation of which is separately noticed. The returns do not show the duration of cases and the number of suits or cases pending when the year closed. Without this information it is difficult to say whether the Courts collectively are working satisfactorily. Arrangements will be made for its inclusion in the next year's report.

Murderous Outrages.

The only case of fanatical outrage which occurred during the year was the attack upon the sweeper and two masons at the Badinzai rest-house in Zhob, which occurred on the night of the 21st May 1904. All three of the persons attacked were wounded, but in no case were the wounds fatal. The perpetrator of the outrage was one Ishaq Ghorezai, from Kandahar, who escaped into Afghan territory after committing the crime. The local levies, who were found to have been absent from their post on the night of the occurrence, were dismissed for neglect of duty.

Mulla Pan, who killed the Levy Thanadar of Kingri, Gokal Chand, in February 1904, was sentenced to imprisonment for life on the 23rd November 1904. He however died six days after the sentence had been passed.

Police.

The regular police, in regard to whom the Agent to the Governor-General discharges the duties of Inspector General, are posted only at head quarters, tahsil and railway stations and, except in the towns, perform little or no criminal investigation. Their duties outside the towns are mainly those of guarding sub-treasuries and jails and escorting prisoners.

The strength of the force in the year was as follows:—

District	Strength.
Quetta-Pishin (including Bolan)	605
Sibi	364
Chagai Assistancy	26
Loralai } Zhob }	276
TOTAL	1,271

The principal incidents of the police administration of the year were:—

(i) The acquittal or release of a number of prisoners arrested and placed on trial for complicity in the Ghazaband outrage of 1897.

(ii) The escape of a prisoner under sentence of transportation for murder from the Killa Saifulla lock-up. The prisoner, who escaped after shooting the sentry on duty, was recaptured.

(iii) The re-armament of the force. This question was under consideration when the year closed.

The placing of the officers of the force on the combined list of the Punjab, North-West Frontier Baluchistan Police Service is under the consideration of the Government of India. The withdrawal of the military guards which have hitherto been supplied to various sub-treasuries will necessitate an increase in the police force at these places and this matter also is under consideration.

Jails.

The number of jails, 2 district jails and 12 sub-jails or lock-ups, remained unchanged. The admissions of the year numbered 2,829 and discharges 2,830. The number of persons in confinement at the end of the year was 304. The escape of a prisoner from Killa Saifulla lock-up in December 1904 is noticed elsewhere.

Levies.

The levies of the Province include the two drilled and disciplined corps, namely, the Zhob and Mekran Levy Corps, and the entirely distinct district levies who conduct the bulk of the petty revenue and criminal work of the country.

The number of district levies in Baluchistan, including those employed as Postal runners, was 2,214 on the 31st March 1905, being made up as follows :—

	Quetta-Pishin.	Sibi.	Zhob.	Loralai.	Kalat and Las Bela.	Chagai.	Head-Quarter Levies.	Total.
Officers	68	47	5	20	12	9	4	165
Mounted	147	498	262	258	136	148	22	1,471
Footmen	216	127	32	68	113	22	...	578
TOTAL .	431	672	299	346	261	179	26	2,214

These levies are untrained, undrilled and for the most part unarmed, except for their own country swords and represent the ordinary revenue and executive establishment maintained in the regular Provinces.

The strength of the Zhob Levy Corps and Mekran Levy Corps on the 31st March was 1,242 and 338 of all ranks, respectively.

In connection with the withdrawal of the regular cavalry regiment from Fort Sandeman, which is expected to take place in the winter of 1905-1906, an addition of 184 sowars was sanctioned for the Zhob Levy Corps in January 1905. No difficulty was experienced in collecting the required number of recruits. In October 1904, Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) C. W. Jacob reverted to military duty on receiving the command of the new Hazara regiment (106th Hazara Pioneers). Major Jacob had been in command of the Zhob Levy Corps since 1900 and his loss has been much felt. He has been succeeded in the command by Major R. E. Roome, formerly second in command of the Corps, who has been granted an extension of his term of service with the corps up till November 1906.

An addition of 100 men to the Chagai levies has been sanctioned since the year closed. These men will strengthen our protective posts on the Nushki-Seistan route. They will be better armed than the ordinary district levies and will wear a distinctive dress. They are termed "First Class Levies."

Baluchistan Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Captain A. M. Anscomb was in command throughout the year, the Commandant, Major A. H. MacMahon, being still on duty with the Seistan Arbitration Commission.

The year opened with 159 members on the rolls and closed with 135, of whom 131 qualified as efficients. There were 51 enrolments during the year and the decrease in strength was only nominal, a large number of names having been removed from the rolls on account of absence from the Province.

The shooting of the corps was very good, and the Provincial Medal for the best shot among the Volunteers in the Bombay district, Sind and Baluchistan was won for the second time in three years by a member of the Corps.

The Kaisar-i-Hind Silver Medal was conferred on Captain Anscomb on 1st January 1905 for public service in India, and the Volunteer Long Service Medal was granted to 4 members of the corps during the year.

Major A. H. McMahon, C.S.I., C.I.E., the Commandant of the Corps, was appointed its Honorary Colonel with effect from the 1st March 1905, in succession to Colonel C. E. Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G., retired. The annual inspection was carried out in March 1905 by Major-General Smith-Dorrien, C.B., D.S.O., Commanding the 4th Quetta Division, and his report was very satisfactory.

A Volunteer "Club and Institute" has been erected during the year at a cost of over R12,000. It is expected to prove a great source of attraction to recruits.

(c) *Public Works.*

A complete list of the works sanctioned and carried out during the year is given in the report of the Secretary, Public Works Department, Appendix VII.

The total expenditure on Public Works during the year, excluding irrigation Works, amounted to R4,18,000.

The receipts, which chiefly comprise rent for Civil Buildings, amounted to about R20,000.

The improvement of the Chuhar-Khel Dhana road was completed during the year. The completion of this important work has established direct and easy communication between the Zhob and Dera Ismail Khan districts, the head quarters of which are now connected by a good road 115 miles long.

The utilization of the grant of R55,000 by the Government of India towards experimental borings for artesian wells has been elsewhere mentioned.

Railways. The progress of the Quetta-Nushki Railway was somewhat delayed by the exceptionally severe weather during the winter months, but rail-head had been advanced to a point 4 miles beyond Kishingi at the end of March and the line was expected to be open for traffic in July or August 1905.

Mines. The question of the rates at which royalty is to be levied on coal in Baluchistan has been referred to the Government of India. The output of coal for the year was 45,894 tons against 47,740 in 1904. No accidents occurred in the year. A promising seam of coal has been discovered near Duki in Loralai. The output of chrome iron ore was 3,596 tons in 1904.

(d) *Public health, medical and sanitation.*

As no record of births and deaths is maintained in Baluchistan, it is difficult to estimate the condition of the public health in any particular year as compared with other years. So far as can be estimated from the figures contained in the report of the Administrative Medical Officer, which forms an appendix to this report, the general health throughout the Province was normal during the calendar year 1904 to which the figures relate. There was an increase of 45,179 in the number of patients treated in the dispensaries over the figures of the previous year. Of this increase 21,700 cases are said to be due to augmented attendance at the dispensaries maintained on the construction work of the Quetta-Nushki Railway. There was also an increase of 9,255 patients attending the dispensary at Fort Sandeman of whom 2,314 were treated for malarial fever. These figures indicate that in Zhob the public health was less satisfactory in 1904 than in 1903, but it is possible that the increase in the number of patients may be partly due to the increasing popularity of the dispensaries.

There were two somewhat serious outbreaks of typhus fever during the year, one of which resulted in 67 cases with 26 deaths. Among the victims were 9 prisoners in the Killa Saifulla Jail, the Hospital Assistant and a police sepoy from the Jail guard.

Plague has fortunately not made its appearance in Baluchistan proper, though there was a slight outbreak at Sonmiani on the Mekran coast in March 1904, which resulted in 25 cases with 23 deaths. There were three cases detected by the Plague Inspection Medical officer among passengers arriving at Sibi by train, which were segregated in the Sibi segregation camp.

An interesting feature in the report of the Administrative Medical Officer is the decrease in the number of cases of malarial fever treated at the Shahrig Railway Hospital during the last four years. The number of cases fell from 3,376 in 1901 to 957 in 1904. This satisfactory result is attributed to the prohibition of rice cultivation in the neighbourhood of the Tahsil, which was introduced by Colonel Yate in 1903.

I gladly take this opportunity of acknowledging the valuable assistance given by the Church Missionary Society in medical work in Baluchistan, more particularly in connection with the out-break of small-pox in the Dadur and Rindli districts of the Kalat State.

II.—Political.

(a) *Frontier.*

The Pishin Afghan border has been undisturbed by any raids or outrages of a serious character, and such offences as have been committed have for the main part been adequately dealt with on the spot. The Native Assistant, Chaman, effected a satisfactory settlement of a dispute between the Achakzais of Toba and the Alkozais of Kadanai, which threatened to have serious consequences. The murder of an European sentry in Quetta on 4th April 1905, and the escape of the murderer into Afghanistan, points to the desirability of further protection on this difficult section of the border. The Afghan border.

The most serious event of the year was the attack on the Zhob Levy Corps post at Khuni Burj, which occurred on the 17th July 1904, and which resulted in the death of a Daffadâr and the wounding of two sowars, and the loss of 13 rifles with 126 rounds of ammunition. A joint enquiry into the occurrence was held by the Political Agent, Zhob, and the Political Officer, Wano, who reported that the raid was committed by certain Mashud and Shirani outlaws. Except for this deplorable incident, the borders of the Zhob district were free from serious raids. Since the year closed, however, there have been further attacks; on the Zhob Levy Corps post at Shinbaz on 26th April 1905, and on the road to Shinghar on 14th June 1905, by gangs headed, as far as is known, by the same outlaws. The Shinbaz post was gallantly and successfully defended by the Corps, three of the small detachment of 12 men of whom were killed. The remainder succeeded in defending the post and in saving the rifles, and wounded several of their assailants, none of whom unfortunately were captured in the subsequent pursuit. The principal outlaws concerned have been recently reported to have been detained by the Afghan authorities at the post at Orghan.

The grazing (tirni) agreement with the Suleman did not operate satisfactorily in 1904, the payments made by the tribe falling considerably below the sums paid to them.

On the Chagai portion of the border the only serious outrage was an attack, in February 1905, on eight Afghan traders who were returning from Seistan by the Helmand route. The property of the traders was looted and the assailants made good their escape into Afghanistan. Steps are being taken to protect the portion of the route where the outrage occurred.

Nothing occurred to disturb the peace of this frontier. Arrangements for the annual meeting on the border between the Nazim of Mekran and the Deputy Governor of Bampur were in progress at the conclusion of the year. The meeting has subsequently taken place. The strengthening of the Chagai levies who protect the Nushki-Seistan road and hold also posts on the Persian and Afghan borders has been elsewhere noticed. The Persian Frontier.

(b) *Internal.*

The conduct of the tribes throughout the Province during the year may be regarded as on the whole satisfactory. There have been the usual land disputes and intertribal discussions, but there has been no resort to violence and the orders of the District officers have ordinarily been respected.

The following cases may be specially noticed:—

(i) The long standing dispute between the Marris and Bugtis regarding the ownership of the Philawagh Valley was decided by the Political Agent, Sibi, in June 1904, and the decision was accepted by Colonel Yate. The Marris have since presented an appeal against the settlement, which is at present under consideration. Sibi.

(ii) Another dispute of long standing which has again come under notice during the past year is the difference between the Bugti, on the one side and the Dombkis and Jhakranis on the other regarding their title to certain lands at Go, Saghari and Leni Lanjo in the neighbourhood of the Punjab and Sind borders. A joint proposal for settlement has been submitted by Major Archer,

Revenue Commissioner, and Major M. A. Tighe, recently Political Agent, Sibi, and is still under consideration.

(iii) A dispute which has been pending for some time between His Highness the Khan of Kalat and the Dombki Sardar regarding the distribution of water from the Khanwah channel has been referred for settlement to the Political Agents, Sibi and Kalat, but no satisfactory decision has yet been arrived at.

Loralai.

(i) At the request of Sardar Mehrab Khan, Khetran, his brother Misri Khan, was permitted to return from Afghanistan, where he had been for some years. On making full submission and asking pardon for his misdemeanours, he has been granted a post as Levy Jemadar and his work is reported to be satisfactory.

(ii) A boundary dispute between the Khetrans of Baluchistan and the Bozdars of the Punjab regarding the Loladher lands, which has given some trouble in the past, was satisfactorily settled at a meeting between the Assistant Political Agent, Loralai, and the Political Assistant, Dera Ghazi Khan, and masonry boundary pillars have been erected to mark the boundary between the two Provinces.

Zhob.

(i) On August 24, 1904, Atta Khan, the Chief of the Bargha Sheranis in the Zhob district, left his village with the intention, it is believed, of crossing the Afghan frontier and joining the band of outlaws who had raided the levy post at Khuni Burj. This object was, however, frustrated and Atta Khan and his companions, with the exception of Sadagul Obokhel, were arrested and dealt with according to law. Atta Khan has since furnished the requisite security for his future good conduct and has been released from detention. Sada Gul remains at large and is harboured across the Afghan border. It was he who murdered the Zhob Levy Corps Daffadar on the road to Shinghar on 14th June 1905.

The Frontier Crimes Regulation.

Except in Quetta-Pishin, where the cases are ordinarily tried under the Codes, the bulk of the criminal judicial work is conducted, under the provisions of the Frontier Crimes Regulation, by tribal Jirgas under the supervision of the Political Agent. The number of cases tried by Jirgas during the year was 5,899 against 5,354 during the previous year and 4,324 in 1902-03. The number of cases that came before the Agent to the Governor-General on revision was 129. The increased number of these cases is not attributed to any special cause and is probably of no significance.

Trials under this Regulation are not familiar to me. I have noticed in cases that have come before me on revision that the provisions of the Regulation are not always strictly observed.

The operation of the Regulation appears to be satisfactory on the whole, although the findings of the Councils are not always easy to deal with, especially in cases where murder has been committed in consequence of adultery.

Native States. Kalat.

His Highness Mir Mahmud Khan enjoyed his usual health throughout the year.

I visited Kalat on June 7, 1905, remaining there until June 14, receiving and returning the usual visits of His Highness. I also camped at Mastung on June 4th and 5th.

The principal event of the year in the Kalat State was an outbreak on the part of some of His Highness' troops. These men quitted His Highness' service on March 18, 1905, and took refuge in the Agency out-buildings, two miles out of Kalat, taking their muskets with them. In the course of the efforts made to induce them to return a scuffle took place between them and the troops of His Highness, in which a levy postal sowar received internal injuries of which he died. The disturbance was promptly quelled and as many as 150 of His Highness' troops, whose discontent was due mainly to their inadequate and irregular pay, left the service and their example has subsequently been followed by 80 more. Steps have been taken to prevent the

recurrence of incidents of this description. Two serious cases of crime attributed to members of the Kalat State troops have formed the subject of judicial enquiries which are not yet finally disposed of.

In other respects public tranquillity and good order in Kalat have not been threatened, and its administration has followed the usual lines.

Administration of the Niabats.

The reformed administration of the Khan's Niabats under the supervision of the Political Adviser, Khan Bahadur Kazi Jalal-ud-Din Khan, C.I.E., has continued to give good results and has been favourably noticed by the Government of India. In spite of the drought during the summer of 1904, and the abnormal cold and rain during the winter months, the Political Adviser's administration has resulted in a further increase of His Highness' revenue by ₹14,264.

Sericulture.

Experiments in sericulture initiated by Major Showers at Mastung and elsewhere have proved successful and are still proceeding. It is possible that Major Showers' good work in this connection may have excellent and far-reaching results.

Tribal Affairs.

There have been no events of striking importance among the tribes during the year. Disputes have been settled by Jirgas under the supervision of the Political Adviser and Political Agent and there have been no serious disturbances.

The offices of the Political Agent, Assistant Political Agent and Native Assistant, Sarawan, were moved to Mastung during the year.

The appointment of a Native Assistant, Jhalawan, which was sanctioned in 1903, has been attended with good results and Mir Muhammad Yusuf Khan has held the post during the year. He was invested with authority to deal with local cases in September 1904 at the unanimous request of the Jhalawan Chiefs, and rules of procedure have been laid down for his guidance.

Mekran Levy Corps.

The Mekran Levy Corps, the formation of which was sanctioned by the Government of India during the year, was raised at Mastung in the autumn of 1904 and marched to Panjgur in December. No difficulty was experienced in finding recruits for the Corps, which is composed of Sarawan Brahui tribesmen. The construction of the posts on the Perso-Baluch border and the training of the recruits is proceeding.

Administration of Mekran and development of Pasni.

The administration of Mekran continues to be satisfactorily conducted under the Nazim, Mehrulla Khan, C.I.E. Some development has taken place in the prosperity of Pasni, the trade with which port has lately increased. The question of the improvement of the steam-boat service to Pasni has been referred to the Government of India. The opening of the newly sanctioned telegraph line from Karachi to Panjgur, *viâ* Las Bela, along with the improvements in road and postal communications noticed by Major Showers, will materially assist the development of Mekran.

Captain McConaghey, the Commandant of the Mekran Levy Corps and Assistant Political Agent, successfully conducted the newly raised corps to Panjgur, and their establishment at posts on the border is now under consideration. So far the formation of the Corps has been a very successful measure, and credit is due to Captain McConaghey for good work in a very remote and isolated direction.

The Perso-Baluch border has been fairly quiet. The annual meeting between the Mekran Nazim and the Deputy Governor of Bampur took place in April and May 1905.

The Kharan Chief, Sir Nauroz Khan, Nausherwani, visited me at Quetta in March 1905.

Native States—Las Bela.

The report on the Las Bela State, which is the first of its kind, reflects great credit upon the Jam and his officials, particularly Khan Bahadur Ahmad Yar Khan, the Wazir, both for the thorough manner in which it has been prepared and for the evidence which it affords of satisfactory administration.

The year has been one of some anxiety, due first to the outbreak of plague at Sonmiani in March 1904, which resulted in 25 seizures and 23 deaths, and secondly to the drought during the first seven months of the year, which largely destroyed the Kharif crop and caused great distress among the cattle. The

plague was, however, effectually checked by the prompt measures taken for its suppression, while the occurrence of ample rainfall in January and February compensated in some measure for the drought in the earlier months. The financial position of the State is satisfactory. A creditable interest is taken in education. The measures taken to improve the breed of horses in the State are also commendable. I notice with pleasure the reference made by the Jam to Sir Robert Sandeman's tomb at Bela.

Kalat is a very large and responsible charge. The duties of Political Agent have been efficiently carried out by Major Showers, who was in charge of the Agency from the commencement of the year until 4th October 1904, and by Major McConaghey, who relieved Captain Drummond on the 17th October 1904 and held charge till the end of the year.

A. L. P. TUCKER,
Officiating Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

PART I.

British Baluchistan and Agency Territories.

Administration Report of the Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan for the year 1904-1905.

I.—Tours and Inspections.

In April 1904 Major Ramsay visited Girdi Talao. He went to Ziarat in July and returned to Quetta in August.

The annual inspection of the Quetta Treasury was made by Major Archer on the 26th and 27th September 1904. The Quetta Tahsil was inspected in November 1904. In December Major Archer made a tour *viâ* Sangan to Harnai and Shahrig, where he inspected the Tahsil and Revenue work. In January 1905 he proceeded on tour through the Nasirabad Tahsil and made over charge to Major Ramsay at Jacobabad on the 27th of that month.

Major Ramsay was at Sibi during the horse show in February and returned to Quetta at the end of that month.

II.—Land Revenue.

The amount actually credited into the Treasury under this head was R6,81,593 against R6,88,758 in 1903-04. There was, therefore, a decrease of R7,165 in 1904-05. The receipts of 1904-05 include some R32,250 on account of revenue of the Nasirabad Tahsil for 1903-04 originally credited to the Khan's Treasury, but which was recovered and credited to the British Government in 1904-05. The comparison between the two years is more fairly shown as follows:—

1903-04.

	R
Gross Land Revenue exclusive of arrears recovered during the year	6,78,283
Add arrears outstanding on 31st March 1904	78,692
TOTAL	7,56,975
Deduct expenditure	58,170
NET TOTAL	6,98,805

1904-05.

	R
Gross Land Revenue exclusive of arrears recovered during the year	6,03,392
Add arrears outstanding on 31st March 1905	46,815
TOTAL	6,50,207
Deduct expenditure	48,104
NET TOTAL	6,02,103

The year 1904-05 was thus a very poor one for land revenue. The reasons were (1) that the rainfall was insufficient and the crops on the large tracts of khushkaba lands in the Pishin and Sibi Tahsils and in the Loralai and Zhob districts for the most part failed to come to maturity, and (2) that the prices were low.

There was an increase of over R10,000 in the collections on account of grazing tax. The bitterly cold winter and spring, however, caused considerable losses among the flocks and herds, and a falling off may therefore be anticipated during the current year.

The total of R6,81,593 includes R3,019 on account of royalty on chromite. In the preceding year the receipts from this source were comparatively very small.

SUSPENSIONS AND REMISSIONS OF REVENUE.

The following suspensions and remissions of revenue were sanctioned during the year :—

	R	a.	p.
Suspensions	4,482	15	8
Remissions	15,094	6	11
TOTAL	19,577	6	7

Of these amounts R4,409-15-8 were suspended and R11,655-5-9 remitted in the Nasirabad Tahsil.

The figures, however, include remissions amounting to R1,166-12-8 in respect of the year 1902-03 and suspensions amounting to R3,620-0-6 and remissions amounting to

₹9,568-12-6 on account of 1903-04 which were actually sanctioned in 1904-05. Thus the actual figures for 1904-05 are :—

	₹	a.	p.
Suspensions	862	15	2
Remissions	358	13	9
	1,221	12	11

The remissions and suspensions for 1904-05 sanctioned after 31st March 1905 will be given in the Administration Report for 1905-06.

III.—Irrigation. Shebo Canal.

The revenue realized amounted to :—

	₹
Water rate (Land Revenue)	11,384
Rent of buildings	72
Receipts from mills (P. W. D. Heading water power)	1,636
Other canal produce	219
Fines	54
	13,365

The areas irrigated were :—

	Acres.
Rabi	2,219
Kharif	110
	2,329

The revenue per acre was thus ₹5·73.

The proposal to fix turbines to the water mills is still under consideration.

The water-supply in the canal was poor.

KHUSHDIL KHAN BUND.

The revenue realized is given below :—

	₹
Water rate (land revenue)	54,704
Ditto	17*
Rent of buildings	73
Other canal produce	77
Fines	43
	54,914

The areas irrigated were :—

	Acres.
Rabi	6,438
Kharif	11
	6,449

The revenue per acre was, therefore, ₹8·51.

The water-supply for the year was abundant, but owing to the want of rain in the autumn months the storage of water for 1905-06 had not progressed far at the time of the rabi sowings. The deficiency was supplied by the copious rain and snowfall of January to March 1905, but too late to enable any very large area to be sown.

For the present the Irrigation officer is not in favour of the construction of the additional Haikalzai branch of the canal. After two or three years' more experience of the sufficiency of the water-supply, the matter will be considered.

The land under both schemes was laid out in squares of uniform size at a cost of ₹2,214 and these are being demarcated by village labour. It is hoped that by this means it will be possible to introduce assessment by appraisement with effect from 1906-07.

Anambar Canal. (Loralai District.)

Efforts to settle Hazaras on the flood canal failed, it is believed for the following reasons :—

(1) Hazaras are not accustomed to work land which is solely dependent on floods.

(2) Ample and very remunerative employment was available all through the year on the Quetta-Nushki Railway.

(3) A new Hazara Pioneer Regiment was being raised at Quetta.

(4) The Amir is inviting Hazaras to return to Afghanistan, promising to restore their confiscated lands.

In these circumstances sanction was given to the grant of 50 allotments of 30 acres each to Ustranas and other local men and these were taken up at the end of the year. One taccavi advance of ₹3,000 was given jointly to 30 men, free of interest, to help them in constructing embankments, etc.

* Adjusted by Comptroller, India Treasuries, in November 1904, on account of revenue of 1903-04.

The Nari Regulator scheme was fully completed. The Political Agent reports that it did not come into working order until late in the season, and that its full effect will not be known until the ensuing season. It is understood from the Irrigation Officer, however, that the scheme worked well. Sibi District.

A sum of ₹1,249 was spent on the Pil Rift scheme, by which it was intended to take water to Mangi, but owing to the very difficult nature of the ground the scheme has not proved a success.

The project to irrigate the Drugga lands has been unfavourably reported on by the Irrigation Officer. It is stated that the amount of culturable land available is not sufficient to justify any large expenditure.

The Bur Nallah Bund was repaired by zemindar labour during the year. The left bank of the nallah, at which point the breach occurred, was cut into and well bunded with the main body of the earthen bund. The junction of the bund with the right bank was also strengthened as far as possible. During the first flood, water was headed up till it began to overflow the banks of the nallah and run along the training bunds as intended. There was a stretch of water roughly eight miles long by 150 yards wide, with a maximum depth of over 40 feet at the bund, and there was every hope that the bund would work satisfactorily. Unfortunately the treacherous soil of which the banks of the nallah are composed did not prove water tight. A leak developed through the bank and underneath the right flank of the artificial bund, and all endeavours failed to save the structure. It is probable however that the local zemindars will make another attempt to catch the flood water. Chagai District.

A wind mill has been erected over a well at Mall on the Seistan route to raise water. The pump attachment had not been fitted by the end of the year, but the experiment will be given a full trial during 1905-06.

The Government of India sanctioned a special grant of ₹50,000 for this purpose. Most of the year under report was occupied in selecting sites and working out details as to the machinery, etc., required for the experiments. These arrangements were nearly complete when the year closed. One experimental boring has, however, been started at Baghak in the Nushki Tahsil, and this was in progress when the year closed. Experimental Artesian Borings.

The two statements printed below show the receipts and expenditure under various major heads of the special section of the budget. IV.—Finance.

The figures shown as actual are approximate, as they are based on verified accounts for eleven months and unverified accounts for one month :—

RECEIPTS.

Heads.	Sanctioned estimate.	Actuals.	Standard figures.
Civil Department.	₹	₹	₹
I. Land Revenue	7,24,520	6,81,593	6,25,000
III. Salt	6,240	8,057	4,000
IV. Stamps	64,950	71,621	65,000
V. Excise	1,48,620	1,87,235	1,45,000
VIII. Assessed taxes	17,450	16,919	16,000
IX. Forest	16,000	22,556	16,000
X. Registration	1,720	1,767	2,000
XVI A. Law and Justice, Courts of Law	18,930	30,902	25,000
XVI B. Law and Justice, Jails	400	653	...
XVII. Police	44,410	52,668	8,000
XIX. Education	10	209	...
XX. Medical	1,680	1,682	2,000
XXI. Scientific and other minor Departments	910	887	...
XXII. Receipts in aid of superannuation allowances	2,900	3,076	2,000
XXXII. Stationery and Printing	400	777	1,000
XXV. Miscellaneous	5,700	7,637	7,000
XXXII. Civil works	4,000	4,362	4,000
Total	10,58,840	10,92,601	...

RECEIPTS—*continued.*

Heads.	Sanctioned estimate.	Actuals.	Standard figures.
	₹	₹	₹
Public Works Department.			
XXX. Minor works and Navigation	60,000	65,000	50,000
XXXII. Civil works	23,000	20,000	23,000
Total	83,000	85,000	...
Assignments.			
Assignments, ordinary and additional	18,10,000	18,47,000	14,94,000
GRAND TOTAL	29,51,840	30,24,601	24,89,000

On the whole the revenue receipts were better by some ₹36,000 than the preceding year.

All heads, except four, contribute to this increase. The chief rise was that in the excise revenue amounting to nearly ₹39,000 which is explained elsewhere. The increase of some ₹6,000 under forests is mainly due to the additions of the revenue of certain forests transferred to the Forest Department, which formerly used to appear under "3—Land Revenue."

The extra revenue of nearly ₹12,000 under "XVI A.—Law and Justice, Courts of Law," is mainly contributed by the fine levied from the Marris in the Philawagh case. The excess of some ₹8,000 under Police is on account of contributions from the Local Funds to which police have been supplied. Other increases generally speaking arise from the acquisition of the Nasirabad Niabat and Manjuti Tract.

The only head under which there was a material falling off was "Land Revenue." The cause of this is given in paragraph 11 under that head.

EXPENDITURE.

Heads.	Sanctioned estimates.	Actuals.	Standard figures.
Civil Department.	₹	₹	₹
1. Refunds and drawbacks	1,500	7,278	2,000
2. Assignments and Compensation	1,95,640	1,95,111	79,000
3. Land Revenue	1,82,390	1,81,711	1,61,000
6. Stamps	1,500	1,568	2,000
11. Forest	21,000	24,640	22,000
12. Registration	720	749	1,000
15. Post office	59,340	56,977	24,000
19 A. Law and Justice, Courts of Law	51,930	55,484	45,000
19 B. Law and Justice, Jails	28,300	27,510	25,000
20. Police	3,03,810	3,08,559	2,58,000
22. Education	16,640	12,635	19,000
24. Medical	56,940	59,544	55,000
25. Political	12,70,800	13,71,604	12,00,000
26. Scientific and other minor Departments	73,700	64,440	2,000
29. Superannuation allowance and pensions	5,010	9,546	4,000
30. Stationery and Printing	8,000	599	10,000
32. Miscellaneous	10,050	7,224	5,000
43. Minor works and Navigation	13,000	12,674	12,000
45. Civil works	1,92,250	94,805	1,00,000
Total	24,91,520	24,92,658	...
Public Works Department.			
43. Minor works and Navigation	53,000	51,446	76,000
45. Civil works	5,04,000	4,00,794	3,87,000
Total	5,57,000	4,52,240	...
GRAND TOTAL	30,48,520	29,44,898	24,89,000

Variations in expenditure are noticeable under the following heads :—

"1.—Refunds and Drawbacks," due to refunds of revenue in the Nasirabad Tahsil;
"22.—Education" due to charges on account of Inspection remaining unadjusted;
"25.—Political," principally due to the expenditure on account of the Mekran Levy Corps being included;
"26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments," due to savings under Gazetteer expenditure;
"29—Superannuation Allowance," due to increase in the number of Pensioners whose stipends are paid at the Quetta Treasury;
"30.—Stationery and Printing", due to charges for printing at Government Presses remaining unadjusted;
"45.—Civil Works in charge of Civil Officers" due partly to transfer of the funds provided in the Civil to the Public Works Department budget, and partly to the necessity of postponing certain works owing to the severity of the winter.

General. The Government of India decided to reduce the fixed assignment of ₹15,00,000 by ₹6,000 as a set off against the average expenditure on Postal and Telegraph buildings which have been excluded from the scope of the Provincial Settlement.

The Mekran Levy Corps costing annually some ₹1,28,000 came into being. It is understood that the Imperial assignment will receive an increase to meet this expenditure.

The following table indicated a comparison of the actual account with the standard figures adopted for the current Provincial Settlement :—

	Standard.	Actual.
	₹	₹
Revenue and Receipts	9,95,000	11,77,601
Assignment	14,94,000	18,47,000
Expenditure	24,89,000	29,44,898

The only real increase of importance under revenue and receipts is that under Excise (some ₹38,615 excluding receipts amounting to ₹7,596 from Nasirabad). There was actually a considerable falling off from the standard figures under "3—Land Revenue," though the inclusion of the receipts from Nasirabad brought the total up to some ₹57,000 above the standard. The considerable difference under "XVII—Police" (some ₹44,000) is also nominal, being contributed by various local funds to meet the cost of Police supplied to them.

The details of the extra assignments aggregating ₹3,53,000 are given below :—

	₹
For new district and Nasirabad tahsil	1,00,000
„ Experimental Artesian Borings	50,000
„ Library and Museum at Quetta	55,000
„ Hostel at Quetta	10,000
„ Compensation to the traders for loss sustained in consequence of the enhancement of the Persian Tariff	10,000
„ Treasury Officer's House	18,000
„ Gazetteer and other expenditure	70,000
„ Mekran Levy Corps Buildings	40,000
	3,53,000

The principal increases on the expenditure side are :—

"2—Assignments and Compensation." ₹1,17,500 on account of the quit rent of the Nasirabad Niabat and Manjuti tract.
"15.—Post Office." ₹26,000 due to the transfer to this head of postal levies whose cost was formerly charged against "25—Political" levies.
"20.—Police." ₹50,000 for Police supplied to local funds and additional force required consequent on the acquisition of the Nasirabad Niabat and the Manjuti tract.
"25.—Political." ₹1,71,000 due to (*a*) reconstruction of District charges and acquisition of the Nasirabad Niabat and the Manjuti tract, (*b*) extra companies added to the Zhob Levy Corps, and (*c*) the Mekran Levy Corps.
"26.—Scientific, etc." ₹62,000 for expenditure connected with the Gazetteer work.

The following statement shows the working of the Imperial section of the budget :—

Heads of revenue.	Sanctioned estimate.	Actuals.	Heads of expenditure.	Sanctioned estimate.	Actuals.
	₹	₹		₹	₹
XII Interest	7,920	6,481	23. Ecclesiastical	18,860	21,240
			25. Political	4,52,260	4,45,255
			26. Scientific and other Minor Departments.	3,000	2,827
			27. Territorial and Political pensions.	31,400	31,783
			TOTAL	5,05,520	5,01,105

The variations are small.

V.—Taccavi advances. The following figures show the transactions under this head during the year :—

	Outstanding on 31st March 1904.	Advances made in 1904-05.	Total.	Recoveries in 1904-05.		Outstanding on 31st March 1905.
				Principal.	Interest.	
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Land Improvement Loans Act.	1,55,345 4 11	36,435 0 0	1,91,780 4 11	30,454 8 10	3,061 11 9	1,61,325 12 1
Agriculturists' Loans Act.	25,753 13 10	11,087 0 0	36,840 13 10	18,675 13 4		18,165 0 6
Total .	1,81,099 2 9	47,522 0 0	2,28,621 2 9	49,130 6 2	3,061 11 9	1,79,490 12 7

Out of the annual grant of ₹60,000, ₹47,522 were given to cultivators.

The recoveries on account of principal were small compared with the recoveries made in 1903-04. As the year was a bad one for revenue, the recovery of a somewhat larger number of instalments had to be suspended. The interest realized also decreased.

Hindubagh and Killa Saifulla Tahsils.

VI.—Settlement. Records-of-rights being completed in every respect, were handed over to the Zhob District authorities in November. The final Settlement Report of the Hindubagh Tahsil is under the consideration of the Revenue Commissioner, and will shortly be submitted to the Local Government. The Killa Saifulla Report is awaited from the Settlement Native Assistant.

Bori Tahsil.

As stated in last year's report up to March 1904, the Field Establishment was at Sibi, engaged in preparing a second copy of the settlement records and field maps of the area they had surveyed during that year. In the beginning of April 1904 the establishment moved from Sibi to Bori, and started work in the two circles of the Bori Tahsil that remained to be completed, *viz.*, Mekhtar and Wahar. The subjoined table shows by circles the details of the Mauzas and Mahals with area brought under settlement survey.

Serial No. of circles.	Name of circle.	No. of Mauzas.	No. of Mahals.	Area in acres omitting fractions.			Remarks.
				Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	
1	Wahar	62	94	11,386	29,307	40,693*	* 4 Mauzas which were commenced in 1903-04 but were not completed are included in this.
2	Mekhtar	51	100	11,287	39,728	51,015†	† Commenced and completed during the year under report.
	Total .	113	194	22,673	69,135	91,708	

Field work in this Tahsil was finished in the beginning of December 1904, and the field establishment was then removed to Sibi where it was employed in preparing a duplicate copy of the maps and records till 31st March last, bringing the Bori work almost to completion.

Barkhan. Traverse survey of this tahsil was finished in August.

Nasirabad. Demarcation of the Manjuti lands recently included in this tahsil was carried out in December. Application has been made for the services of a special officer trained in the Sind Settlement system to prepare, during the cold season of 1905-06, a record-of-rights for this tahsil, which is much needed.

General. On the completion of the work of the Bori Tahsil it was contemplated to employ the Settlement Establishment on the preparation of record-of-rights for the Duki Tahsil, but eventually it was decided to take up the regular settlement of the Quetta Tahsil, as the current settlement will expire on the 31st March 1907.

Applications have been received from some of the people of the Hindubagh and Killa Saifulla Tahsils for the imposition of a fixed cash assessment. These are under consideration.

VII.—Summary cash Assessments. The following summary cash assessments were sanctioned in 1904-05 :—

	Land revenue. ₹ a. p.	Water mills. ₹	
Sibi	17 4 9	...	for 1904-05 to 1906-07.
Loralai	...	685	for 1904-05.
Zhob	3,142 0 0	...	„ 1904-05 to 1906-07.
Kalat (Bolan)	60 0 0	...	1904-05.

District officers are empowered to sanction "ijaras" of Grazing Tax for one year.

VIII.—Excise.

The revenue of 1904-05 amounted to ₹1,87,035-1-6 as shown below :—

	₹	a.	p.
Foreign (English) liquors	3,874	0	0
Country spirits and rum	1,16,740	0	0
Duty on Indian made beer	21,750	10	6
Opium and its preparations	17,462	0	0
Other drugs (Ganja, Bhang)	22,994	9	0
Receipts from Sibi bonded warehouse	4,188	14	0
Other items	25	0	0
	1,87,035	1	6

This shows an increase of ₹36,689-14-8 over the receipts of 1903-04. The bulk of this increase is made up as follows :—

	₹	a.	p.
(1) Country spirits and rum	19,310	0	0
(2) Opium and its preparations	5,066	0	0
(3) Other drugs	5,586	0	0
(4) Sibi bonded ware house receipts	2,491	0	0
(5) Duty on beer	3,615	0	0
	36,068	0	0

The right to sell (1), (2) and (3) is auctioned annually. The competition at the auctions of 1904-05 was keen, but the figures of this year also include the following sums on account of the contracts given in Nasirabad, which tahsil came under British administration in November 1903 :—

	₹
Country spirits	4,700
Rum	200
Opium	1,225
Other drugs	1,225
	7,350

The "duty on beer" is realized from the Murree Brewery.

The question of introducing the Sind Abkari system into Baluchistan has not yet been finally settled, but it appears unlikely that it will be found to be suitable.

IX.—Registration.

The total receipts from registration during the year 1904-05 amounted to ₹1,770 against ₹1,581-8 realized in 1903-04, showing a net increase of ₹188-8.

A statement showing the registration statistics is attached (No. 9).

X.—Local Funds and Municipalities.

The transfer of the account of receipts and expenditure of the bazars at Duki, Barkhan and Sinjawi from the Shahrig Bazar Fund to the Loralai Town Fund was sanctioned by letter No. 4141-F., dated the 31st October 1904, from the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

The constitution of the Nushki Town Fund was similarly sanctioned by letter No. 816-F., dated the 4th March 1905.

An abstract account of the various funds is given in statement No. 6. With the exceptions of two minor Funds, (*viz.*, the Duki-Sinjawi and the Zhob Levy Corps Funds) the income of each fund covered its expenditure.

XI.—Judicial.

The details of cases are given in the reports of the Political Agents. Statement No. 7 shows the number of cases decided in the various districts, and in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

There has been an increase in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner since last year in Civil Appeals from 53 to 68, and in the Criminal Appeals from 43 to 55. There was a slight decrease in the number of cases disposed of in Quetta-Pishin falling chiefly under Revenue and Miscellaneous cases. All the other Districts show an increase, in some cases a considerable one. Loralai, for instance, shows 61 per cent. and Zhob 66 per cent. The increase in Zhob, however, is entirely under Revenue and Miscellaneous cases and is attributed to (*a*) the creation of a Sub-Division at Hindubagh, and (*b*) a number of petty Miscellaneous cases having been decided judicially instead of politically.

On the whole there is an increase of just over 10 per cent.

XII.—Jails.

The statistics show a daily average increase of 91·35 persons as compared with the last year. The cost of maintenance per head has fallen from ₹81 to ₹73 a year.

In August 1904 the Inspector General of Jails in Baluchistan sanctioned, as a temporary measure for one year, a new scale of diet for prisoners in the Quetta Jail, including the partial substitution of jawari for wheat flour. The effect of this is being watched.

In December 1904 a prisoner in the Killa Saifulla lock-up, who was awaiting confirmation of a sentence of transportation, made his escape after shooting the sentry on duty. The Thanadar with two constables followed and succeeded in effecting his capture.

XIII.—Education.

The educational statistics are given in statement No. 13. They show that, while the number of schools remained the same, the total number of pupils on the 31st March 1905 was 1,292 as against 1,347 on the same date of the preceding year, or a decrease of 55. There were decreases under all classes of pupils except under Indian Muhammadans, in which there was an increase of 24.

The note attached by Dr. Stein, Inspector General of Education, reviews the proceedings of his Department during the year, and indicates the chief educational needs of the Province. The most important of these needs are :—

(1) Constant supervision of the existing schools and systematic guidance of the teachers by trained agency. This has now been provided for by the appointment (finally sanctioned in November 1904) of a trained District Inspector as Personal Assistant to the Inspector General.

(2) The adaptation of primary education as far as possible to the needs of the local population.

There is every reason to hope that progress will be effected in this direction, now that the attention of District officers has been directed to the importance of the matter.

(3) The establishment of a Vernacular Middle School with a view to improving the supply of teachers by preparing local youths for training at a Normal School.

This is undoubtedly a much needed measure and one that should be carried out as soon as funds permit.

XIV.—Forest.

Sibi District.—In supersession of the orders issued in 1903, imposing the levy of double rates for grazing in the neighbourhood of Ziarat, an area of 12 square miles in the immediate vicinity of the station has been declared as a State Forest. A proposal to reserve a piece of land in the Nasirabad Tahsil as State Forest was under consideration.

Zhob District.—No forest area was reserved or demarcated during the year under report in the Zhob District. Bhai Sadhu Singh, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, visited Zhob and inspected almost all the forests in the District during the month of August 1904. The proposal to place the Zhob forests under the management of the Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests was still under consideration and details are being worked out.

Mr. Stebbing, Forest Entomologist to the Government of India, is expected to visit Zhob in June next, to inspect the Shingar Forests with a view to ascertain the *genus* or *genera* of the insects which are damaging the fine Chilgoza trees in that Forest.

Chagai District.—The protection and management of reserved trees growing on waste lands of the Nushki District was placed under the supervision of the Forest Department from the 1st April 1905.

The work of the reservation of the Khaisar hills (about 23 square miles) which have been temporarily demarcated and closed against indiscriminate waste on the part of the railway coolies as well as the local people, is progressing but slowly, as on enquiry it has been found that the question of tribal rights is a most complicated one. Not only the local people concerned, but the Mengals from over the border, and the Barechis of Shorawak, as well as the Sarparas of Kalat, have certain hereditary rights, which though perhaps not well defined are of long standing.

Loralai District.—The management of forests in the Loralai district was transferred to the Forest Department with effect from the 1st April 1904. Nargasi and Sargand (formerly grass rakhs) with an area of 14 square miles, were declared forest reserves during the year under report. Satisfactory progress has been made towards the reservation of Khumak, Gairgi, Chotiali, Spingwar, Tomag and Kohar, and it is hoped that the larger portion of the area under consideration for reservation will be reserved during the next year. In some cases the enquiries have nearly been completed and notifications reserving them are about to issue.

Quetta-Pishin District.—The question of reserving additional forest areas in the Quetta District in order to save the scanty remnants of the forest growth near it from complete depletion is receiving attention.

GENERAL.

The experiment of importing fuel from Sind to prevent the denudation of forest lands continues to work successfully. The competition of the Sind fuel has resulted in a considerable reduction in the consumption of local fuel. The railway authorities have kindly allowed a concession in freight on firewood brought to Quetta.

The revenue of the year amounted to R22,555-11-6 and the expenditure to R24,659-11-4.

The possibility of encouraging the greater use of mineral coal in lieu of wood fuel has been considered. The only way of effecting this would apparently be to effect a material reduction in the price, as the ingrained habits of the poorer classes of the population will lead them to cling to the use of wood until the advantages of the less accustomed fuel become very odvious. The price of coal is kept up by the frequent interruptions in the arrangements for transport owing to bad weather in the winter. This makes it necessary to store large quantities—an expensive and wasteful proceeding with such friable coal. The measure that appears most necessary, therefore, is to make the supply more secure and regular by improving

the means of communication. A scheme for a tramway to certain mines, which was suggested some years back, appears to be worth further consideration.

The following memorandum shows the operations under the Superintendent of Arboriculture and fruit-growing :— XV.—Arboriculture and fruit-growing.

The several nurseries contained some 20,000 young trees of which 6,600 of the stronger plants were available for distribution, and the remainder being still a little weak were kept back to establish themselves for future distribution.

During the year 2,350 fruit and other trees were sent out to the Districts and 1,770 trees were planted on the roads about Quetta.

Nine thousand cuttings of chenars, etc., for the production of trees for the roadside were put down.

About 5,200 fruit trees were grafted during the year but owing to the very unusual severity of the winter about 50 per cent. perished.

Some 76,000 stones of peaches and apricots, etc., were sown during the year for the production of stock and for grafting purposes.

Large quantities of seed of different shade and other trees especially the ash were sown, and it is hoped that the results will be satisfactory. The Soldiers' Park and cantonments were also helped with a supply of these seeds.

Some thousands of white mulberry trees are also being cultivated from seed with a view to sericultural operations.

A stock of about 1,000 young seedlings of trees suitable to warm localities, which were reared at Sibi, perished almost entirely owing to the severity of the winter.

Arrangements were also made for the capture and destruction of the borers, which are so very destructive to the trees along the roads, during their breeding time in the spring. Arrangements were made in this connection for a visit to Quetta by Mr. E. P. Stebbing of the Forest Department with a view to obtaining his advice on this important subject.

The district reports show that a large number of trees were planted in the districts, but most of them were killed by the unprecedented cold experienced during the winter.

Quetta.—Sericultural operations on a somewhat more extensive scale were carried out during the year under the superintendence of Mr. Rogers, of the Murree Brewery, and although the results were not as satisfactory as might have been desired, as regards the quantity produced, owing to the scarcity of suitable trees, and to the want of co-operation on the part of some of the local maliks, much valuable information has been gained with respect to the most suitable kind of seed, the best manner of using skilled labour, and the approximate prices which the silk commands in foreign markets. About 25 lbs. of excellent silk were produced and despatched to one of the best markets in France, and almost the whole quantity was classified and sold as first quality. Sericulture.

Arrangements are well forward for making a still larger experiment on a more complete scale when sufficient food for the silk worms is assured, and it is hoped that it will not be long before some substantial progress becomes visible, as efforts are being made to increase the number of mulberry trees throughout the Agency.

The silk sent to France was reeled at Quetta by Mr. Rogers with machinery imported from the Continent of Europe.

Kalat.—Experiments in sericulture have also been made under the supervision of the Political Agent, Kalat, Major Showers, at Mastung in the Kalat State, where there are several thousand mulberry trees. About 13 lbs. of raw silk were obtained from 4 oz. of eggs received from the Kashmir Darbar. Part of this was taken to England by Major Showers, and, according to the opinions of experts there, whom he consulted, the Mastung silk, on the whole, is equal in quality to the Kashmir silk, while in some respects, as in colour, it is considered even better.

There is reason to believe that the industry will be successful at Mastung. The Dehwars form the majority in the village population, and some of their headmen have already expressed their willingness to make a beginning at silk worm rearing in their houses. His Highness the Khan of Kalat has also expressed his satisfaction at the success of the experiments. A sum of nearly ₹5,000 has been provided from the Kalat State Funds for expenditure in 1905-1906 to start a factory at Mastung under a few men trained and skilled in the industry, whom it is intended to import from Kashmir.

Statistics regarding the out-put, etc., of existing coal and chromite mines are given in the report of the Secretary in the Public Works Department. XVII.—Minerals and coal.

Coal out crops have been found in six places between Duki and Chamalang. The quality of coal extracted is reported to be excellent and equal to any produced in Baluchistan. A good deal of cypsum is to be found near the coal seams. So far only one of the seams is being worked by a contractor who finds a market for the coal in Loralai.

Three statements are attached, numbered 14, 15 and 16, showing respectively foreign land trade, Indian land trade and Indian Maritime trade of Baluchistan. XVIII.—Trade.

The value of the foreign land trade of Baluchistan is shown below for 1903-04 and 1904-05 :—

	1903-1904.	1904-1905.
	₹	₹
Imports	12,22,503	13,71,960
Exports	11,91,033	11,95,485
TOTAL	24,13,536	25,67,445

The Indian land trade for the same two years is compared below :—

	1903-1904.	1904-1905.
	₹	₹
Imports	1,42,11,577	1,66,41,640
Exports	90,06,542	86,09,155
TOTAL	2,32,18,119	2,52,50,795

The Maritime trade for the two years is also compared below :—

	1903-1904.	1904-1905.
	₹	₹
Imports	7,17,846	7,74,404
Exports	4,89,883	5,10,989
TOTAL	12,07,729	12,85,393

It will thus be seen that there has been a slight but appreciable increase in the value of the trade of the year.

The trade chiefly consists of :—

Imports.—Animals, fruit, cotton, grain and pulse, ghee, seeds, tobacco, cotton and piece-goods, apparel, drugs and medicines, dyeing materials, gunny bags, liquors, metals, oils and oil-cakes, silk, spices, sugar, tea, wood, fodder, etc.

Exports.—Dates, mats, fish, fruits, grain and pulse, piece goods, fibres, wool, hides and skins, etc.

IX.—Plague.

The precautions against plague adopted in previous years were continued, a camp of inspection being maintained during the summer at Hirok and during the winter at Sibi. The total number of persons examined was 58,272, against 57,981 during the year 1903-04. Of these 21,686, holding certificates of ten days' residence in a non-infected area, were allowed to proceed, 19,627 were detained for disinfection and 16,959, who had come from plague infected areas, were placed in quarantine.

Two cases of plague were imported into the camp during the year, of which one proved fatal. The camp is guarded by a detachment of sepoys from one of the regiments at Quetta. A small establishment of police (three sergeants and nine constables) were entertained at the end of 1903 for duty in trains between Jacobabad and Sibi (or Hirok).

The total expenditure on account of these plague precautionary measures (excluding the salary, etc., of the special medical officer) amounted to ₹12,122-3-10 against ₹7,494-8-2 in the preceding year. This was paid by the civil and military local funds of Baluchistan. The increase was due to its having been found necessary to provide additional accommodation for *detenus* both at Sibi and Hirok. Beginning with the year under report the Provincial Revenues contribute a lump sum of ₹9,000 a year towards the expenditure, including the salary of the medical officer. In consequence of the outbreak of plague in Dera Ghazi Khan District an observation camp was established at Rakhni in the Loralai District with effect from the 22nd January 1905, with a view to preventing the epidemic getting into Baluchistan from that quarter. The arrangements made have worked satisfactorily and no case of plague was detected. The total cost from the opening of this camp to the end of the year was ₹256-6-9.

The appearance of plague at Jacobabad in March 1905 rendered it necessary to take special precautions to minimize the risk of its importation by the numerous nomads who at that time of the year return from Sind to Baluchistan. No case, however, was detected among these people.

XX.—Employment of Muhammadans.

The returns received show that the percentage of Muhammadans to the total of Muhammadans and Hindus holding ministerial appointments during the year 1904 has risen from 43·01 (the last report incorrectly showed this as 42·05) to 44·53. Generally speaking, whenever the services of qualified Muhammadans were obtainable, vacancies were given to them in preference to Hindus.

C. ARCHER, *Major*,
Offg. Rev. and Judl. Commr. in Baluchistan.

Note by Dr. M. A. Stein, Inspector General of Education in Baluchistan, on Education.

The year 1904-1905 was the first during which the direction and inspection of educational institutions in the province had been effected by the officer (Dr. Stein) appointed under the sanction of the Secretary of the State to the combined posts of Inspector General of Education and Archæological Surveyor, North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan. Under the sanctioned arrangement the Inspector General of Education is enabled to spend only two months in each year in Baluchistan. As his services during this period would not be sufficient for maintaining an effective system of inspection and control, he submitted proposals for the employment of a Personal Assistant for Baluchistan who would be available throughout the year for the discharge of the functions entrusted to District Inspectors of Schools in the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province.

Arrangements based upon these proposals were finally sanctioned in November 1904 by Major J. Ramsay when officiating as Governor-General's Agent, and M. Ferozuddin, who as a District Inspector of Schools, Kohat and Bannu, had prolonged experience in the management of schools among a frontier population, was appointed to the post. He took charge of his duties in December, in time to assist the Inspector General in part of his annual inspection. The latter extended to the secondary schools of the province, the European Station School, Quetta, and to about one-half of the primary schools in Quetta-Pishin, Sibi, Loralai and Chagai districts. The four schools of the Zhob district could not be visited owing to want of time.

The secondary schools at Quetta and Sibi were found in an efficient condition as regards discipline, equipment and general management. But considerable efforts are needed to secure more intelligent methods of teaching. Special attention has been paid to improving the management of the boarding-house attached to the Sandeman High School, Quetta, and the surroundings of the school itself. Physical training has made good progress during the year.

The European Station School, Quetta, was found in a thoroughly satisfactory condition which does credit both to the Managing Committee and the teaching staff, and the school could accordingly be recommended for an increased grant-in-aid.

The inspection of primary schools clearly demonstrated the need of constant supervision and systematic departmental guidance. The schools of the Quetta-Pishin district, which had hitherto been inspected from time to time by the Head Master of the Sandeman High School, Quetta, were found relatively best managed. Adequate attention appears to have been paid in most cases to the provision of suitable accommodation and the most needful instructional materials. But throughout the methods of teaching were found very mechanical, and important subjects of practical application like mental arithmetic, object-lessons and geography had particularly suffered in consequence.

The supply of trained teachers presents great difficulties, as practically no qualified local men are available. The teachers, who are attracted from the Punjab by the relatively higher salaries offered in the province, ordinarily do not stay long enough to acquire a sound knowledge of the people and their language. This serious difficulty can only be overcome by securing local youths qualified for undergoing a course of training as teachers in a normal school. Such qualification can be acquired only by attendance at a vernacular middle school, and the establishment of such a school in a suitable locality is probably the most urgent educational need of the province.

Drill and gymnastics have so far not been systematically attended to, largely from want of adequate supervision. The employment of an itinerant drill instructor would greatly benefit physical training.

Primary education cannot be expected to make much progress unless it is adapted as far as possible to the requirements of the local population. On this account the attempt made in certain primary schools outside the Quetta-Pishin district to teach English through a staff consisting of single untrained teacher, was bound to prove a conspicuous failure. Steps have been taken to bring to the notice of district authorities the necessity of conducting primary education on lines more in keeping with the actual needs of the population and the available means. The advantage of encouraging private schools by means of grants-in-aid on the lines laid down by the Punjab Education Code for Aided Indigenous Schools has also been emphasised.

After the completion of the annual inspection which occupied the Inspector General of Education during the greatest part of November and December, his Personal Assistant was occupied in a series of inspection tours through the Sibi, Quetta-Pishin and Loralai districts. Under the arrangements since introduced with the sanction of the Revenue Commissioner the Personal Assistant is required to work as the Agent of Political Agents in all matters affecting educational institutions of their districts. He will visit each district three times a year, with the exception of the Zhob and Chagai districts, where his visits will be half-yearly. During each visit to a district the Personal Assistant will inspect each school and record his observations and suggestions for improvement in quarterly statements.

These inspections, as well as the annual inspection, will be carried out in accordance with the Punjab Education Code. The provisions of the latter have hitherto been generally followed in a more or less informal fashion; they will now be applied systematically with such modifications as the Inspector General of Education may introduce with special regard to the local conditions.

APPENDIX I.

Administration Report of the Quetta-Peshin District for the year 1904-1905.

Land Revenue.

With the exception of a shower of rain in the early part of July 1904, which caused some damage to the grain and bhusa lying on the threshing floors, there was no rain at all from April to the latter part of November 1904. The rabi crops sown during 1903-1904 and the kharif of 1904-1905, suffered for want of moisture, and the yield was consequently poor on the whole. There were good rains and heavy snowfall from January to the end of March 1905, and a large area of the lands dependent on rain was cultivated during this period. The crops so sown, however, suffered from the effects of the prolonged and untimely cold. The almond and some of the other fruit trees which were in blossom also suffered from the cold and hard frost following the heavy snowfall on the 28th and 29th March 1905.

There was no epidemic prevalent among the cattle, but a number of them died from the effects of cold.

In Chaman the collection of land revenue showed some improvement during the year over those of 1903-1904, as compared below :—

	1903-1904	1904-1905.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Collections in cash	7,061 12 6	8,745 12 0
Arrears	...	1,324 5 9

The collections in Quetta and Peshin were made without any difficulty.

	₹	a.	p.
†1. Quetta . .	383	1	0
2. Peshin . . .	3,338	11	11
	3,721	12	11

Of ₹3,785-7-11 remitted during the year, ₹63-11-0* were from the revenue for 1904-1905 and the balance† from the arrears outstanding on the 1st April 1904.

* Abatement of revenue of ₹9-11-0 on the land acquired for the Census Officer's quarters is included in this sum.

Irrigation.

	₹	a.	p.
1903-1904 . .	19,024	14	5
1904-1905 . .	54,720	10	9

As expected the revenue from the Khusdil Khan Reservoir showed a considerable improvement during 1904-1905 over the realisations made during 1903-1904.

Owing to deficient rainfall in the autumn and early winter and consequent deficiency of water in the reservoir, the area originally sown for 1905-1906 was not large. The heavy rains and snowfall in the late winter and spring, however, filled the reservoir, and a considerable additional area was sown before the year closed. A good deal of this, however, was sown too late to yield good returns. It is expected that the outturn for 1905-1906 will be fair, but it is not likely to equal that of the previous year.

The earnings of the Shebo canal system showed a considerable decrease during the year as compared with those for 1903-1904. The fall was due to insufficiency and brackishness of the water in the canal and also to the want of rain between March and the latter end of November 1904.

	₹	a.	p.
1903-1904 . .	19,529	0	4
1904-1905 . .	10,885	4	6

Education.

Owing to the abolition of the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School Examination of the Punjab University no boys were sent up during the year for that examination from the Sandeman High School, but promotion from the third middle class to the high department were made on the result of the local examination under instructions from the Inspector General of Education, North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan. Eight boys went up for the Entrance Examination, four of whom have come out successful.

There are the following aided schools in the Quetta-Peshin Agency :—

1. Station School for European Children at Quetta.
2. Brahmo School for Boys at Quetta.
3. Zenana Mission Girls' School and Boarding-house at Quetta.

The first of these receives a grant-in-aid from the Provincial Revenues and a contribution from the Quetta municipal funds. The others receive grants-in-aid from the Quetta municipal funds only. The Station School and the Zenana Girls' Schools and the Boarding-house were inspected by the Inspector General of Education and the Brahmo School was inspected by his Personal Assistant. The result in all cases were satisfactory.

A distinct improvement is noticeable in the methods of teaching and the interest and intelligence of the teachers and pupils in the district and village schools since they have come under skilled supervision by the new Educational Department.

Law and Justice. In the total number of judicial cases, as compared with 1903-1904, there is a decrease of 471 cases, or a reduction of over 5 per cent. In the Jirga cases there is also a decrease of 9, or a reduction of nearly 5 per cent.

Registration. The total number of the documents registered during the year amounted to 459, against 429 registered during 1903-1904. The income and expenditure from the same source accordingly increased.

Health and Sanitation. With the exception of a solitary case of small-pox in the Peshin tahsil and a few cases of measles in Quetta and elsewhere, the health of the people was generally remarkably good.

Several people were, however, frost-bitten and a few died from the effects of the severe cold prevalent from January to March 1905.

Taccavi Advances. Advances aggregating R20,720 were made during the year as under:—

	R
1. Agricultural loans	1,120
2. Land Improvement loans	19,600

The latter item includes R6,000 advanced to Malik Pakoor in addition to the advances made to him during the previous year for making an underground channel in the Peshin tahsil, and R4,900 advanced to the people of Shararud for making underground channels, etc., in Shararud in the Quetta tahsil. Work on some of the channels in Shararud has been completed, and the water obtained is sweet and fit for irrigation.

Employment of Muhammadans. There were four vacancies which were given to Muhammadans. Two of them having been reported unfit and there being no other qualified Muhammadans to take their place, they were replaced by Hindus. There is a great paucity of qualified Muhammadan candidates and at times great inconvenience is experienced in filling up vacancies in the Quetta-Peshin district.

Trade. The statistics of external land trade (exclusive of rail-borne traffic) for 1904-1905, compare as under with those for 1903-1904:—

	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	Decrease.
	R	R	R
Imports	8,05,895	7,93,631	12,264
Exports	8,21,419	7,65,103	56,316

There was a large exportation of grain to Kandahar in the spring of 1905, but nearly all of this was rail-borne.

Frontier. The following events which occurred during the year call for notice:—

(i) Malik Zarghun, Gaibizai, some of whose relations and adherents raided a gang-hut near Killa Abdulla towards the end of the last year, came in and made submission in August 1904, paying compensation to the men robbed and a fine to Government.

(ii) A levy sowar carrying the mail between Kurdagap and Sheikh Wasil was attacked on the 26th August by two men, seized, bound and part of his mail carried off. The tracks of the robbers were followed across the frontier into Shorawak, but their identity has not been discovered.

(iii) A good deal of excitement was caused in Shararud in the month of October 1904, by an irruption of 20 or 30 Achakzais, some of them armed, from Shorawak. The gang looted some flour, clothes, arms, etc., and, though pursued by villagers, made good its escape into Afghanistan. Its booty was, however, very trifling, and most of it has since been recovered.

(iv) On the 11th December 1904, Sepoy Ghulam Haider, Hazara, of the 126th Baluchistan Infantry, who was on escort duty with a survey party near Panjpai, shot one of his comrades, wounded two others and escaped across the frontier. He was arrested by Afghan Khassadars and taken to Kandahar.

(v) An important case of a civil nature, a claim by an Achakzai for a girl of the Alkozai tribe of Kadani, was settled during the year, the Native Assistant, Chaman, having succeeded in arranging a meeting between the parties on the frontier at Dobandi Thana on the Kadanai. This case had already led to several raids and counter-raids and might, if unsettled, have caused very serious disturbances between two powerful tribes.

Levies. Owing to frequent changes in the charge of the Quetta-Peshin Agency, the Political Agent could not tour in Shararud, and in some of the outlying parts of the Quetta tahsil. He was therefore unable to inspect the levy posts there. The levy posts round about Quetta and in the Peshin and Chaman sub-divisions were duly inspected.

M. A. TIGHE, *Major*,
Political Agent, Quetta-Peshin.

APPENDIX II.

Administration Report of the Sibi District for the year 1904-1905.

Personnel. 1. See statement I.

Land Revenue. 2. The total land revenue receipts during the year amounted to ₹2,37,956-13-1, against ₹1,96,931-6-5 for the previous year, showing a net increase of ₹41,025-6-8.

3. The increase is chiefly due to (i) the receipt of a sum of ₹32,224-2-5 which was recovered from His Highness the Khan on account of the income of the rabi crops of 1903-1904 which had been collected by the Khan's Naib and credited to His Highness; (ii) the fact that the whole of the revenue of the Nasirabad tahsil for 1904-1905 was credited to Government, whereas in the previous year the revenue was credited partly to His Highness the Khan and partly to Government, as the actual transfer of the tahsil did not take place until the 3rd of November 1903.

4. As a matter of fact the year was unfavourable, and if it had not been for the reasons mentioned above, the net income of the district would have compared badly with that of the previous year. For instance, the actual collections for the Sibi and Kohlu tahsils amounted to ₹67,576-8-0 and ₹12,896-2-5, as compared with ₹1,23,968-3-5 and ₹15,083-1-6 for the previous year. This unsatisfactory result was due to the continued drought. Owing to the total failure of the rain crops in certain villages in the Sibi tahsil it was found necessary to supply the zamindars with Government grain worth ₹3,666-2-9 and the payment of this amount was suspended until the following year.

A sum of ₹13,046-14-11 also remained outstanding in the Sibi tahsil owing to the bankruptcy of the contractor to whom the rabi revenue grain had been sold.

5. A further sum of ₹30,098-11-11 is due from the zamindars of the Nasirabad tahsil. This is due partly to the difficulty which was experienced in collecting the full amounts owing to the change of the date of the financial year from the Sindh to the Baluchistan year and partly to the outbreak of plague in Jacobabad whereby the zamindars who deal chiefly with the Sindh bunniahs were hampered in the disposal of their grain.

6. A sum of ₹1,55,418-6-7 was recovered from the zamindars of the Nasirabad tahsil on account of the canal water rate, and credited to the Bombay Government.

Remissions. 7. The following remissions on account of land revenue and cess were given in the Nasirabad tahsil during the year :—

	₹	a.	p.
For kharif of 1903-1904	2,418	0	10
For rabi of 1904-1905	316	13	5
TOTAL .	2,734	14	3

In addition remissions aggregating to ₹3,753-10-9 were also given on account of the water rate.

8. The cash assessment of the Sharigh tahsil was reduced by ₹64-1-0 on account of the abatement of revenue on lands purchased by the North-Western Railway.

9. The question of muafis enjoyed by the Marris in the Kohlu tahsil was finally settled by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in July 1904, and muafis amounting to ₹558-3-4 per annum were resumed owing to deaths of the original grantees.

Irrigation. 10. The Nari flood water scheme was completed during the year. It did not, however, come into working order until late in the season and its full effect will not be known until the ensuing year.

11. A sum of ₹1,249 was spent in a project to bring water to Mangi through the Pil Rift, but owing to the very difficult nature of the ground the scheme has not proved a success.

12. The project to irrigate the Drugga lands has been unfavourably reported on by the Irrigation Officer who considers that there is not sufficient culturable land to justify any large expenditure.

Settlement Operations. 13. No new settlement work was done during the year under report with the exception of the delimitation of the Manjuti lands in the Nasirabad tahsil.

14. The question of completing the survey of the Desert Canal lands and preparing a record-of-rights for the whole of the Nasirabad tahsil is now under consideration, and it is hoped that the work will be commenced during the following year.

Registration. 15. In all 83 documents were registered during the year under report, as against 99 in the previous year. The total receipts on this account amounted to ₹272-4-0 and the expenditure to ₹142-1-9.

Local Funds. 16. The total amount to the credit of the local funds on 31st March 1905 was ₹26,546-8-10.

Law and Justice. 17. The number of judicial cases decided during the year was 2,782, as against 2,379 during the last year. The increase has occurred chiefly in petty suits.

Jails. 18. The total number of prisoners in the different jails at the close of the year was 69, as against 105 in the preceding year. The total expenditure incurred in guarding and maintaining the prisoners during the year amounted to R7,171-2-7 and the average cost per head to R89-1-3. The increase in the average cost was due to the higher price of food.

Education. 19. The annual examinations were held this year by the Inspector-General of Education, and all the boys who went up for the Middle School Examination from the Barnes School at Sibi were declared to be successful. The report of the Inspector-General as regards the schools in the district was favourable on the whole, but he was of opinion that more teachers were required for the Sibi School. This question is now under consideration. The primary schools are doing fairly well, but it is up-hill work trying to make the people of the country appreciate the advantages of education.

Health and Sanitation. 20. The year under report was healthy and there were no epidemics. There were, however, several cases of pneumonia in the Nasirabad and Sibi tahsils owing to the unaccustomed cold.

21. The health of Sharigh continued to be satisfactory and the cases of malaria have still further decreased. Owing to the representations of the zamindars the zone of rice cultivation was reduced to a radius of half a mile from the tahsil buildings.

22. The plague camp was as usual maintained at Hirok during the summer, and Sibi during the winter months. Two cases of plague were imported in the beginning of April 1904, of which one proved fatal. The number of persons examined and disinfected was 41,313, and of those segregated for a period of ten days was 16,959.

Taccavi advances. 23. The following figures show the transactions of taccavi accounts in the district during the year under report :—

	R
1. Advances outstanding on 31st March 1904	12,006
2. Advances made during the year 1904-1905	3,450
TOTAL	15,456
3. Realised on account of principal during 1904-1905	2,595
4. Balance outstanding on 31st March 1905	12,861

A sum of R178-10-3 was realised on account of interest during the year under report.

Weather. 24. There was practically no rain during the first three-quarters of the year, and the country suffered severely from the effects of the continued drought. Heavy rain and snow, however, fell during the winter months, and the cold, as was the case throughout the whole of Northern India, was almost unprecedented. There were heavy frosts in the Sibi and Nasirabad tahsils and the cold and biting winds were severely felt by the people of these districts who are unaccustomed to, and unprepared for, such weather. The frosts totally destroyed the pulse and gram crops in the Nasirabad tahsil and did considerable damage to the trees. The cattle and sheep throughout the district also suffered severely. The heavy fall of rain and snow has, however, greatly improved the springs and karezes which had sunk to a low ebb during the preceding years of drought.

Finance. 25. The total revenue realised in the district from all sources amounted to R2,98,239-7-2, while the expenditure was R4,28,116-13-7.

Public Works. 26. The following major works were taken in hand during the year under report :—

1. Water-supply at Kohlu.
2. Improvement to surface drainage at Sibi.

This work is still in progress.

27. As the question of the head quarter station of the Nasirabad sub-division is still under consideration, no new buildings were erected during the year. The question of the final selection of the site is one that requires an early settlement, as under the present conditions the tahsil is much overcrowded and the officials and Government servants are put to great inconvenience.

Forests. 28. In supersession of the orders issued in 1903, imposing the levy of double rates for grazing in the neighbourhood of Ziarat, an area of 12 square miles in the immediate vicinity of the station has been declared as a State forest and is now known as the Batsirgi State Forest.

29. The Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests has also submitted proposals regarding the reservation of a piece of land in the Nasirabad tahsil as a State forest. The matter was, however, under consideration when the year closed.

Mining Industries. 30. The total output of coal from the mines at Khost during the year under report was 36,732 tons. There were two serious accidents, both of which proved fatal.

Employment of Muhammadans. 31. During the year under report eight new Muhammadans were given substantive and two *sub*|*pro tem.* appointments, while two were taken on transfer from other offices. In filling up acting vacancies Muhammadan candidates, whenever available, were given preference over Hindu candidates.

32. The annual Sibi Horse Show was held at Sibi from the 13th to 17th February 1905. The total number of animals exhibited was 646, as against 764 last year. Ninety-one remounts and two mules were purchased for the Zhob Levy Corps and Remount Department at an average price of ₹157 per horse and ₹120 per mule. The total expenditure on the horse show, including the amount given in prizes, was ₹4,171-15-6. Owing to a succession of unfavourable seasons the show was not as satisfactory as usual and the number of the exhibits was considerably below the average. The recent hard times have also compelled the zamindars to part with many of their brood mares. Sibi Horse Show.

33. A Cattle Show was held at the same time as the Horse Show, but owing to the same reasons the number of exhibits was only 75, as against 275 last year. Fifty-seven bullocks were purchased by the Commissariat Department, the Fort Sandeman and Sibi municipalities and the zamindars. A sum of ₹335 was given in prizes and two silver medals to the best bull and cow in the show.

34. The total cases tried by jirgas was 620, as against 595 in the previous year. The increase is inappreciable and calls for no remarks. Jirga cases.

35. Nine cases of murder were reported during the year under report, of which four were committed in the Tribal Areas and the remaining five within the limits of the Administered Districts. No fanatical case occurred during the year. Serious crimes.

36. A settlement of the Marri-Bugti dispute regarding the ownership of the Philawagh valley was effected by the Political Agent on the 14th June 1904, and his decision has received the approval of the Local Government. Political.

37. A joint report in connection with the Dombki-Bugti case in connection with the Leni-Lanjo Lands has been drawn up by Majors Archer and Tighe and submitted to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General, and it is hoped that the case will now be finally settled.

38. A troublesome case has come to a head between His Highness the Khan of Kalat and the Dombki Chief in connection with the Khanwah irrigation in the Lehri Nabat. This case, which hinges on the complicated and uncertain question of the enjoyment of water rights according to tribal custom, is rendered especially difficult by the fact that the disputed channel has been in use for a very considerable period. Several temporary arrangements have been made, but without success; but it is hoped that some satisfactory decision may be arrived at in conjunction with the Political Agent, Kalat, during the coming year.

39. The District Superintendent of Police has recommended the establishment of two police choukis in the Nasirabad tahsil, as in his opinion the present police establishment is not sufficient to cope with the work. The matter was, however, still under consideration when the year closed. Police.

40. A report was submitted to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General regarding the question of relieving the military guards over the Sibi sub-treasury and the Plague Segregation Camp by the police.

41. A revision of the levy service enjoyed by the different tribes in the district has been made by the Political Agent and his proposals arranging the service by tribes instead of by thanas and introducing regular rates of pay for each grade have been submitted to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General for sanction. Levy Services.

42. An experimental branch post office was opened in Nasirabad in July 1904. The service for the carriage of mails and parcels between Harnai and Loralai and *vice versâ* has been transferred to the Political Agent, Loralai. The mails are now carried by tongas instead of by sowars. Postal.

43. The question of providing medical assistance to the officials and other people at Nasirabad was considered and an allowance of ₹10 per mensem was sanctioned by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General for the travelling Hospital Assistant of the Railway Department who pays a weekly visit to the place. Hospitals.

44. The MacIvor Female Dispensary was moved to Ziarat during the hot season of 1904, and the medical work done by Miss Alfred among the women of the country was greatly appreciated by the local tribesmen.

45. About 3,600 trees were planted at different places in the district during the year under report, but unfortunately the greater number were killed by the unprecedented cold experienced during the winter. Several nurseries have been started for the propagation of arboriculture in the district. Arboriculture.

46. All the levy thanas in the district were inspected either by the Political Agent, Assistant Political Agent or the Sub-divisional Officers. There were no complaints about the absence of the men. Inspection Levies.

A. McCONAGHEY, *Major*,
Political Agent, Sibi.

APPENDIX III.

Administration Report of the Loralai Agency for the year 1904-1905.

Personnel. See statement I.

Land Revenue. The total net collections under this head amounted to R1,69,402-7-1 against R2,07,468-11-2 of the past year and show a decrease of R38,066-4-1 as detailed below:—

Names of tahsils.	Actual land revenue receipts for 1903-1904.	Actual land revenue receipts for 1904-1905.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R	R a. p.
Bori	61,140 10 4	43,318 13 8	...	17,821 12 8
Duki	56,000 1 6	44,814 0 4	...	11,186 1 2
Sinjawi	19,155 10 0	18,842 13 8	...	312 12 5
Barkhan	46,925 6 8	38,183 0 5	...	8,742 6 3
Musakhel	24,246 14 7	24,243 11 0	...	3 3 7
TOTAL	2,07,468 11 2	1,69,402 7 1	...	38,066 4 1

With the exception of the Musakhel tahsil, the receipts at all tahsils show a marked decrease, which is due to the fact that rainfall during the year, besides being scanty, was untimely, especially for the kharif.

In addition to the total given in column 3 of the above statement a sum of R239-14-10 was remitted. Nothing remained outstanding at the close of the year.

Irrigation. The scheme for locating Hazara colonists on the Anambar flood canal came to nothing. After protracted negotiations with leading Hazaras serving in the local regiments and those settled in Quetta and its vicinity, and after the terms of occupancy had been altered several times and had been made most favourable for intending colonists, the Hazaras finally said that they would not take up any allotments. I believe the reasons for their refusal are as follows:—

(i) Hazaras are not accustomed to work land which is solely dependent on floods.

(ii) Ample and very remunerative employment was available all through the year on the Quetta-Nushki Railway.

(iii) A new Hazara Pioneer Regiment was being raised at Quetta.

(iv) The Amir issued a proclamation inviting Hazaras to return to Afghanistan and said that their lands, which had been confiscated and given to others, would be restored to them.

Every effort to start a Hazara settlement having failed, sanction was obtained to the grant of 50 allotments of 30 acres each of sailaba land irrigable from the Anambar flood canal to some Ustranas, a tribe whose head quarters is in the Dera Ismail Khan district and who were settled in the villages round Thall.

The conditions of occupancy are as favourable to Government as could be obtained and the Ustranas are now taking up allotments, and it is hoped that the whole amount of land sanctioned for them will be occupied during 1905-1906.

If the experiment proves a success, land will be offered to other tribes on terms rather more favourable to Government.

The enquiries made by the Irrigation Department as to the feasibility of making a large reservoir to control the floods coming down the Anambar river mentioned by me in last year's Administration Report were not favourable to the scheme, which was reported as likely to cost a very large sum of money. In future years if colonists come forward freely to take up all the land controlled by the present flood channel, and the need for more water becomes acute, it may be considered worth while to take up the scheme. At present with only a small fraction of the land occupied the reservoir is not urgently required.

Settlement Operations. A part of the field work in the Bori tahsil which was stopped in November 1903 owing to the severity of the weather was again resumed in April 1904, and the remaining two circles, *viz.*, Mekhtar and Wahar consisting of 13 mauzas, 194 mahals surveyed with the result noted below:—

Cultivated area	22,673	91,708
Uncultivated area	69,035	

Settlement work in this tahsil is nearly finished, the record-of-rights and maps having been all prepared together with their duplicate copies.

The traverse survey of the Barkhan tahsil was finished towards the end of August 1904.

Sanction has been applied for to undertake the preparation of a revenue survey and record-of-rights in the Duki tahsil and settlement operations will probably commence shortly.

Education.

The village school at Drug having not proved a success was, as a temporary measure, removed to Chuhar Kote in August 1904. The people, however, sent very few children to the school under the pretext that the boys could not find time for religious instruction. As there seemed no hope of the school doing much good at Chuhar Kote, it was removed to Haji Kote, the headquarters of the Khetran Chief, whom I have tried to interest in the subject of education. Arrangements are in hand to obtain for this school a teacher from the Punjab, who has received a training in the Central Training College, Lahore, and also possesses a junior vernacular certificate. Arrangements similar to that made for the Chuhar Kote School are also being made for the Loralai School, as the Inspector General of Education had not reported very favourably on the qualifications of the present school master.

Health and Sanitation.

The health of the people of the Agency was good throughout the year, and no epidemic disease occurred.

Reports having been received of the outbreak of plague at Dera Ghazi Khan in January last, a detention camp was established at Rakhni with a view to preventing the epidemic getting into Baluchistan. So far the arrangements have worked smoothly, and no case of plague has been detected. Instructions in Urdu advising all the Chiefs and the people concerned to adopt measures to prevent the disease getting into their country were issued, and it is gratifying to report that these were fully understood throughout the Musakhel and Barkhan tahsils, and all Chiefs and headmen have assisted the Government readily. The disease had almost died out in the Dera Ghazi Khan district at the close of year, and the rules regarding detention at Rakhni were therefore relaxed to some extent; but subsequent reports show that the epidemic is again on the increase there.

Taccavi Advances.

	₹	a.	p.
Outstandings on the 1st April 1904	*20,194	7	4
Advances made during 1904-1905	† 8,970	0	0
	29,164	7	4
Recoveries made during 1904-1905	9,620	6	9
Balance (principal) outstanding on 31st March 1905	19,544	0	7

Employment of Muhammadans.

The percentage of Muhammadans employed in the district at the close of the year was 40 per cent., as compared to 35 last year.

Local Funds.

The closing balance of the Loralai Town Fund, including the amount to the credit of the Duki-Sinjawi and Barkhan-Musakhel Bazaars, on the 31st March 1905 was ₹5,800-1-11.

Jails and Lock-ups.

The total number of prisoners at the close of the year was 85. ₹4,951-15-10 on account of expenditure incurred in connection with their maintenance, etc., works out to an average cost of ₹51 per head per annum.

Minerals.

Coal out-crops have been discovered in six places between Duki and Chamalang. There are also three other places where out-crops are reported, but these have not yet been investigated. A good deal of gypsum is to be found near the coal seams, and I have suggested that experiments should be made to see whether the white plaster called "Gach" in Persia and used very extensively in that country for facing both the exteriors and interiors of houses cannot be made in Baluchistan. "Gach" is chiefly composed of gypsum and is far more durable as well as more sightly than the mud and cowdung plaster now used on all public buildings.

So far only one of the coal seams is being worked, *i.e.*, the seam close to Duki.

Three surface shafts of 150 feet have been sunk and about 5,000 maunds of coal extracted. Some of this has been utilised in Loralai and Duki during the past winter and arrangements have been made for this coal to be used by the troops and all public offices next winter. The quality of the coal is excellent and equal to any produced in Baluchistan. If a railway is ever made down the Zhob valley this coal seam will probably be very valuable.

Remissions.

See statement No. 5.

Statement showing civil divisions of the Loralai Agency marked statement 2 is attached.

Weather.

Heavy snow fell at the Dilkona pass at the close of February and the beginning and end of March last and made the road impassable for wheeled traffic for many days. Some deaths occurred from cold in Loralai and its surrounding villages and in the Chachamat, Anambar and other streams; the severe cold killed a large number of fish which were found dead on the surface of the water. The summer and autumn were practically rainless except in some parts of Barkhan and Musakhel which received some heavy showers.

Finance.

The total revenue realised in the district from all sources amounted to ₹1,93,835-0-7, while the expenditure was ₹2,23,335-14-2.

Horse Show.

An experimental and informal Horse Show was held at Gumbaz between the 16th and 19th March 1905. The number of animals exhibited was 200 which was considerably less than what was expected. The reason of the smallness of the number was no doubt the continuance of severe weather and the lack of fodder. The Show will be held about a fortnight later next year, and it seems likely that a considerably larger number of animals will be exhibited. Four very good Arab stallions have been located in the district and as their services

* Amount ₹20,104-7-4 shown as balance outstanding at the end of 1903-1904 in the printed report for that year is a misprint for ₹20,194-7-4.

† This includes the advance of ₹3,000 drawn on 31st March 1905 for Ustrana settlers on the Anambar flood canal.

are being freely utilised, there ought to be a marked improvement in the young stock during the next few years. The Superintendent, Army Remount Department, has made two tours through the district and branded a large number of mares.

Jirga cases.

Vide statement No. 8.

Political.

At the request of Sirdar Mehrab Khan, Khetran, the Political Agent recommended that Misri Khan, brother of the said Chief who had been a refugee in Kabul for some years past, should be allowed to return to Baluchistan. This was sanctioned by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, and Misri Khan accordingly returned and made full submission and begged to be forgiven on the occasion of the last Sibi Durbar. He has since been appointed Levy Jemadar of Rakhni where his work has given satisfaction.

Two outlaws accused of murders connected with a long standing blood feud between the Hamzazai and Kudezai sections of the Sanzar Khel entered the Bori valley and were pursued by a troop of cavalry accompanied by Lieutenant Dawkes, Assistant Political Agent. One of them was caught and handed over by the villagers, but the other escaped owing to heavy rain coming on and making the country impassable for horses.

Sahiban Khan, brother of the late K. S. Jamal Khan, Balkhel Musakhel, and guardian of Jamal Khan's son Mehrab Khan, died on the 16th May 1904. Mouladad Khan, lately a Subedar of the Zhob Levy Corps, who comes from an elder branch of the Sirdar's family and has been chosen by the chief men of the Muskahel, has been appointed as guardian of the young Sirdar till such time as Baz Khan, brother of the late Jamal Khan, comes of age and is fit for the purpose. This arrangement is not approved of by the mother of Baz Khan who has been rather troublesome and had to be lectured by the Sirdars at the Fort Munro Jirga. It has, however, been left for consideration later on when Baz Khan grows up whether he should be made guardian of Mehrab Khan. Mussamat Murad, mother of the Khetran Chief, died on the 19th April 1904, and the grain allowance valued at about R96 per annum enjoyed by her was resumed.

The long-standing boundary dispute regarding the Loladher lands between the Khetrans of Baluchistan on the one side and the Bozdars of the Punjab on the other was decided at a meeting between Mr. Daukes, Assistant Political Agent, Loralai, and Captain Coldstream, Political Assistant, Dera Ghazi Khan. Masonry pillars have been erected to mark the boundary between the two provinces.

Postal.

Final orders in the case of the robbery of the parcel mail at Gidar Chah in May 1903 imposing a fine of R2,101-12-0 on the tribes, levies and Powindahs held to be responsible were passed on the 2nd March 1905 ; arrangements are being made for the recovery of the fine and on its realisation the sum of R601-12-0 on account of the cost of the parcels, etc., looted will be remitted to the Superintendent of Post Offices in Baluchistan.

The proposal to establish a village post office at Shaira Shahr, mention of which was made in last year's report, has been carried out and has proved useful. Direct daily communication has been established between Barkhan and Musakhel by abolishing the Rakhni Barkhan line and posting its sowars at the different stages between the two head-quarters of the tahsils.

A daily tum-tum service has been started for mails and parcels between Loralai and Harnai and a tum-tum service for passengers improved so as to admit of their reaching Loralai in one day. Fort Sandeman has also benefitted by the new arrangements, as parcels are conveyed between this place and Loralai each way three times a week instead of twice as before, and the service of tum-tums between the two places has also been improved.

Tribal.

The tribes with the exception of the Hamzazai of Bori, who in spite of many warnings have persisted in carrying on an old blood feud, have been very well behaved and no fanatical outrage has been committed. Mulla Pan, who killed Gokal Chand, Levy Thanedar of Kingri, in February 1904, was sentenced on the 23rd November 1904 to rigorous imprisonment for life and his property confiscated to Government. He, however, died of dysentery on the 29th November 1904.

Usman Sherani, a member of a very troublesome gang of bad characters, who murdered a bunnia at Toisar in November 1904, was hanged at Loralai on the 25th February 1905.

Muhammad Rafik, a sowar of the local levies, while carrying the dâk to Hurnai on the night of the 22nd May 1904, was murdered about 7-12 miles distant from Loralai. Enquiries are still in progress and one Mulla Shahbaz, Gharezai of Killa Saifulla, is suspected of the crime. The Marris have been responsible for very few robberies and cattle thefts in this district compared with former years. A small levy post consisting of Marris was located on the road half-way between Loralai and Duki, as this was rather a favourite place for small parties of Marris to waylay travellers. Since the post has been there, no offence has been committed.

General.

A large number of trees have been planted at Loralai and Barkhan and also along roads near Duki. The nurseries at Duki, Barkhan and Loralai are in a flourishing state. Over 3,000 young fruit and timber trees have been distributed among the zamindars. Trees have also been supplied to the Military Works subordinates for the compounds of the rest-houses and dâk bungalows in the district. The people in the village of Thal are anxious to grow white mulberry trees with a view to taking up sericulture.

Almost all the levy posts in the district were inspected during the year either by the Political Agent or his subordinate officers.

The title of Khan Sahib was conferred on S. Nawab Khan Vanechi and Syed Mehr Shah Kharsin of this district during the year under report.

W. S. DAVIS,

Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Loralai.

APPENDIX IV.

Administration Report of the Zhob Agency for the year 1904-1905.

Personnel.

See statement I.

Land Revenue.

The total receipts under this head amounted to R1,01,782-4-0, against R1,08,479-7-2 of the past year, thus showing a decrease of R6,697-3-2, which was made up as follows :—

	R	a.	p.
Decrease in ordinary revenue	15,780	11	5
Increase in grazing tax	9,083	8	3
Net decrease	6,697	3	2

The decrease in ordinary revenue was chiefly due to the kharif crops which were very poor this year. The Khushkaba cultivation failed altogether in all the three tahsils of the district owing to continued drought which prevailed in August and September 1904. The outturn of the irrigated crops was also less owing to water having decreased in the springs and Karezes.

The increase in grazing tax was due to the location of the tirni collecting posts in more advantageous positions, and also to the fact that more Powindahs passed this year through Upper Zhob than the last year.

The kharif crops of Shoriwam Kach and Kach in the Fort Sandeman tahsil were destroyed by hailstones and remission of land revenue amounting to R43-14-0 was sanctioned in respect of these crops. No other remission was granted during the year under report.

Settlement.

The settlement records of the Hindubagh and Killa Saifulla tahsils, which had been brought under traverse survey, were received during the year under report from the Settlement Department in Baluchistan. The proposals for the extra establishment required for the maintenance of these records were sent up to the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan in the month of January 1905, but sanction to its entertainment was not received up to the 31st March 1905.

Jails.

The number of prisoners received in the jails was 619, against 553 last year. The total expenditure came to R3,197-13-6, as against R2,332-15-6, of the year 1903-1904, giving an average cost per prisoner of R65-15-6 per annum. The increase in the expenditure was due to certain Shirani and other political prisoners having been confined for a considerable part of the year.

On the evening of the 26th December 1904, a Muhammadan prisoner of the Killa Saifulla lock-up, who was awaiting confirmation of a sentence of transportation for 14 years, got into the guard-room, picked up the rifle of a constable, shot the sentry on duty and made off. The thanadar with two constables followed the prisoner and succeeded in effecting his capture.

Excluded Local Funds.

The state of the Fort Sandeman Bazaar Fund was satisfactory. The closing balance of the fund on the 31st March 1905 was R10,476-13-10, as against R9,860-7-2 on the corresponding date of the past year.

Zhob Levy Corps Excluded Local Fund.

The year opened with a balance of R1,526-8-10 in hand on the 1st April 1904.

The total receipts during the year both on account of Government and private funds, which constitute the Fund as a whole, have been R3,30,103-10-4, or a grand total of R3,31,630-3-2.

The total expenditure during the year under all the sub-heads, both on account of Government and private funds, has amounted to R3,22,316-4-0.

The closing balance on the 31st March 1905 was, therefore, R9,313-15-2 which was made up as follows :—

	R	a.	p.
Government Fund	325	0	10
Private Fund	8,988	14	4
TOTAL	9,313	15	2

The statement marked 6 attached hereto shows the details of the receipts and expenditure under several heads and sub-heads of the accounts.

Education.

The number of schools in the district was the same as before, *viz.*, four. The number of pupils in the schools on the 31st March 1905 was 73, against 74 on the corresponding date of the past year. Their income and expenditure totalled R1,998 and R1,891, against R1,747 and R1,688 respectively of the year 1903-1904.

The inspecting staff could not visit this district during the year under report and the question of improving the Fort Sandeman Boys' School could not therefore be taken up this year.

Law and Justice.

The total number of judicial cases decided during the year was 1,941, as against 1,164 during the last year.

Jirgacases. The total number of cases decided during the year was 740, as against 930 during the preceding year.

Registration. The total number of documents registered was 31 against 33 last year. The total receipts and expenditure amounted to R72-8-0 and R31, against R89-8 and R46-4 respectively in the past year.

Health and Sanitation. The health of the public was not so good as the last year. In the beginning of the year typhus fever broke out in the Killa Saifulla lock-up whence it spread to other parts of the tahsil and 28 persons, including four prisoners, died from the disease. Typhus also broke out at village Pasha in the Hindubagh tahsil, where out of nine cases affected one proved fatal.

A typhus case also occurred at Fort Sandeman in February 1905 and proved fatal.

Measles broke out in the Hindubagh tahsil in March 1905 and was still raging when the year closed. Seven persons died of it up to the end of the year. A few cases of small-pox also occurred in the district, but owing to timely precautions taken for its check the disease did not spread.

There were three cases of typhoid at Fort Sandeman in the summer and one of them proved fatal.

In consequence of a serious outbreak of plague at Jacobabad a general notice was issued and the Extra Assistant Commissioners, Upper and Lower Zhob, were instructed to take a note of all arrivals from that part of the country and detain them outside the tahsils and villages for a week as a precautionary measure.

Taccavi Advances. At the commencement of the year a sum of R27,261-6-3 was outstanding, advances to the extent of R6,985 were made during the year, recoveries to the extent of R11,010-6-3 were effected and the balance outstanding on the 31st March 1905 was R23,236.

Employment of Muhammadans. Five appointments fell substantively vacant during the year under report. Of this four were given to Muhammadans and one to a Hindu.

Postal. The question of through postal arrangement between Fort Sandeman and Dera Ismail Khan was still under consideration when the year closed. The Chuharkhel-Dhana road was completed in the month of November 1904, but the sufficient number of sowars to run the post on the Zhob side of the road was not forthcoming. Owing to Hindubagh having been made a head quarter station of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Upper Zhob, a direct mail service was opened from Gwal Hyderzai to Hindubagh to accelerate the post and to connect it direct with Fort Sandeman and the former arrangement of sending the dâk *viâ* Loralai and Kohar was abolished with effect from the 1st December 1904. The parcel mails despatched from Fort Sandeman to Loralai on the 28th January and 4th March 1905 were robbed near Badinzai and Musafirpur respectively. In the first instance the robbery was committed by the camelman himself who was arrested and brought to Fort Sandeman with most of the missing articles and having made a full confession of the theft was sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for two years. In the second case no clue of the robbers has yet been found.

Frontier. 1. In the month of May 1904 the Inspector of Kamardin Karez learnt that some Khassadars from the Afghan post of Kosak were in the habit of crossing the border and levying blackmail from the passing caravans A case occurred in which the Khassadars took a gun from one of the Mardanzai tribesmen belonging to our territory as security for payment of this blackmail. The Inspector went to the place, where the Khassadars were accustomed to establish themselves, and found that a few small shelters or "lean-toos" had been built by the Khassadars. These tents were within our border and the Inspector very rightly demolished them. Later on he spoke to the Afghan officer in charge of the Kosak post about the action of the Khassadars and the gun was restored to the owner mentioned above. The Afghan officer in charge of the post also promised to restrain his men.

2. On the 2nd July 1904 one Sultan Ghilzai of Afghanistan, was arrested by the post officer Ghazlunawar. It was found on enquiry that the man had grievances against his people in Afghanistan and had come into British country through fear of them two years before. He had visited again the border in order to kidnap the son or nephew of Muhammad Jan, one of his villagers in Afghanistan, and thus force them to settle their case with him. The man was kept under custody at Loiband, as he had succeeded in kidnapping and bringing with him the son of the said Muhammad Jan, who was summoned from the Amir's territory and the case settled satisfactorily on the boundary line.

3. In the month of October 1904 one Muhammad Nur Mardanzai of Afghanistan was found carrying across the border near the post of Gudwana a horse which he had stolen from Chukhan, a village in the Fort Sandeman tahsil. He was arrestsd and questioned about his conduct. The man stated that he had a claim of "walwar" against one Ishaq Mardanzai of Zhob who refused to pay it. His endeavours to have the case settled through the mediation of Subedar Bahadur Muhammad Akbar Khan and Malik Khanda Khan Jogezai proving abortive, he requested Malik Abdul Rahim Khan, the headman of the Madranzais, to settle the case. The latter promised to do so at Chukhan, but when Muhammad Nur reached Chukhan one Roshan and two other persons tried to capture him. He however succeeded in making good his escape, and while returning to Afghanistan seized a horse of the said Abdul Rahim Khan Mardanzai. The accused was ordered to be sent to the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lower Zhob, with a view to his case being put before a Local Jirga, but he escaped from custody while on his way to Fort Sandeman. Endeavours are being made by the Inspector Kamardin Karez to summon the man to the border and settle his claim against Ishaq.

4. In the beginning of November 1904 Malik Sahabuddin Khan, Sulemankhel of the Amir's territory, came to see me with a large retinue at Hussain Nikka. He brought Sadagul, Ubokhel Marani, and Khanoo, Arozai Marani, with him. The interview was successful. Sahabuddin Khan promised that he would always help the British Government to the best of his powers.

Khanoo, a Shirani who left Mughalkot for Afghanistan in March 1904, came before me at Hussain Nikka and asked to be allowed to return to his country for which I granted him leave.

One Rashid Haripal who had gone to Afghanistan was also brought in by Sahabuddin Khan, and it was amicably arranged that he should be allowed to return to his people the Haripals.

5. In the month of December 1904 a caravan under the charge of Khuda Dost and Akbar, a relation of Akhtar Khan Mandokhel of the Fort Sandeman tahsil, was bringing 26 loads of assafœtida from Afghanistan. The Afghan Hakim of Killa Rashid seized the loads, of which he subsequently released12 through the intercession of Mulla Nasim, Jalalzai of Tirkhawar, in the British territory and forfeited the remaining 14 loads. A day or two after the occurrence Khuda Dost and Akbar stole the horse of the Hakim, but it was ordered by the Political Agent, Zhob, to be returned.

Political.

1. At dusk on the evening of the 17th July 1904 a party consisting of about 15 raiders raided the Zhob Levy Corps post at Khuni Burj and carried off 12 Martini Henry and one Snider carbines and 126 rounds of ammunition, killing one duffadar and wounding two sowars, one of whom subsequently died. The raiders made good their escape and could not be arrested. A joint enquiry was held by the Political Agent, Zhob, and the Political Agent, Wana, under the orders of the Government of India. It showed that the raiders were the Mahsud and Shirani outlaws from British territory now living in Afghanistan near the border.

2. In the month of October 1904 it was rumoured that the marginally noted members of Ahmad Khan outlaw's gang were loitering in the Largha (Dera Ismail Khan district) or Bargha (Zhob district) Shirani countries. A messenger was sent to make secret enquiries and to report how far the rumour was true. It was found that the outlaws had paid a visit to British territory, but had gone back to Afghanistan.

Usman, Sarfaraz, Mazar, Ashkru and Bara Khan.

Tribal.

1. On the night of the 21st May 1904 one Ishaq Ghorezi from Kandahar attacked and wounded the local sweeper chowkidar and two masons at the Badinzai Rest-house. The culprits, stationed within a few yards from that place being absent from their thana, murderously was not captured and escaped to Afghan territory. The levies in question were dismissed and punished with various terms of imprisonment for their negligence of duty. The question of the liability of the tribe was referred to the Shahi Jirga Sibi, but has not yet been finally disposed of and further enquiries are still being made.

2. On the 24th August 1904 Atta Khan, the Chief of the Bargha Shirani tribe of the Zhob district, at the of certain notorious bad characters, and certain Shirani outlaws, prominent amongst whom was Sadagul Ubokhel, suddenly left their homes in order, it was presumed, to cross the border and join hands with a gang of outlaws who had recently raided the post of Khuni Burj. Timely information having been received, all with the exception of Sadagul were arrested and brought into Fort Sandeman. They have been ordered to furnish securities for good behaviour or to undergo imprisonment. The Sirdar of the tribe has furnished the required security and has been released. Sadagul with his family managed, however, to make good their escape to Afghanistan. The reason for this movement was I consider the successful attack made on Khuni Burj and the offers of further plunder by the Shirani outlaws if these men joined them in their marauding.

Had the men who were arrested succeeded in joining the gang of outlaws, their addition would have substantially increased the strength of the gang and might have led to serious consequences.

3. In the month of August 1904 Mulla Shina of Pasta in the Bargha Shiranis was murderously wounded by Shikari, Chuharkhel of Lewara, a notorious outlaw who, with other Shirani outlaws, is reported to have visited the country during that month. Mulla Shina was the man who assisted Government in the capture of Musa, a fanatic murderer in 1895, who was a near relative of Shikari.

The visit of Shikari to the Shirani country was immediately after the raid at Khuni Burj and his visit led to the events which I have stated in paragraph 2 above.

4. A man named Umer, Pakhezai of Minabazar, in the Fort Sandeman tahsil, while escorting a Hindu shopkeeper of Fort Sandeman named Jaswant Ram, from Minabazar, killed him on the way to Fort Sandeman and robbed him R500. The culprit was arrested, tried and sentenced to death.

Levies.

The whole of the levy services were re-organised during the year under report and the proposal resulted in a net decrease of R80 per mensem which was transferred to the Political Agent, Loralai, to meet the cost of corresponding increase in the levies in his district.

In pursuance of the orders of the Hon'ble Colonel Yate, the late Agent to the Governor-General, the levy thanas were inspected by me while on tour.

Movement of Troops.

The 117th Maharattas arrived at Fort Sandeman on the 6th April 1904, and relieved the 104th Wellesley's Rifles who proceeded on transfer to Bombay on the 13th idem.

Hospitals. There was no change in the number of hospitals sanctioned for the district.

Weather. There was no rainfall in the months of August and September 1904 and Khushkaba kharif crops therefore failed in almost all the three tahsils of the district. In the months of January to March 1905 good rain and snow fell successively. The heaviest of the falls was on the 25th and 26th January when it kept snowing continuously for 38 hours at Hindubagh and according to local opinion never was such a fall witnessed before within the last 12 years. It blocked the road for several days and the dâk could not therefore run regularly. The cold was very severe in those months. Sergeant Gaman Khan of the Killa Saifulla Police died from its effects. Three sepoys of the Zhob Levy Corps who were escorting pay in Khorasan were frozen to death. A Nasir also died from it at Kapip.

Mineral. Small patches of chromite iron ore were discovered in the Hindubagh tahsil at about 5½ miles south of Hindubagh and 15 miles east of Murgha Mehtarzai. Three applications from the marginally noted persons applying for permission to work the patches were received. The first two applications were sanctioned by the Local Government, while the third was withdrawn on the 14th October 1904. The outturn of ore during the year ending 31st December 1904 was 130 tons.

Mr. Lindsay.
Baluchistan Mining Syndicate.
K. B. B. D. Patel, C.I.E.

Public Works. A Dâk Bungalow was built at Shinghar during the year. The work on the Chuharkhel Dhana road was completed and the pass was pronounced open for traffic in the month of November 1904.

Forests. No forest areas were reserved or demarcated during the year under report.

Bhai Sadhu Singh, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests in Baluchistan, visited Zhob and inspected almost all the forests in the district during the month of August 1904. He submitted to the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan detailed proposals for the reservation of certain areas in Zhob, but no orders were passed by the Local Government on these proposals up to the end of the year.

Mr. E. P. Stebbing, Forest Entomologist to the Government of India, is expected here in June next to inspect the Shinghar Forest with a view to ascertain the genus or genera of the insects which are destroying the fine Chilgoza trees in that forest.

Trade. No regular arrangements exist for the registration of either the external land trade with Afghanistan or that with the Punjab.

Arboriculture. Special attention was given to arboriculture during the year. About 3,334 fruit and other plants were sent for from Quetta and Saharanpore. Of these 2,180 were given to the local Chiefs and Zamindars, 150 were planted in the various Rest-houses and Dâk Bungalows in the district in place of those that died last year. The rest were planted at Fort Sandeman, Kemardin Karez and Manikhowa. Reports received show that with a very few exceptions all of them are doing well.

Zhob Levy Corps. *Recruiting* (*a*) *Zhob Levy Cavalry.*—There was no difficulty in getting recruits during the year in spite of the increase to the Corps.

(*b*) *Zhob Levy Infantry.*—The supply of recruits is always more than the demand.

Increase in the strength of the Zhob Levy Corps. During January 1905 an addition of 184 sowars and 200 horses was sanctioned. This gave an additional 46 sowars to each squadron and no alteration had to be made in their class composition.

The recruits were all assembled at head quarters by 1st March. They would have assembled earlier but for the deep snow blocking the roads.

Remounts. Altogether 239 remounts have been purchased this year, at an average cost of slightly under ₹150. Two hundred were purchased on account of the increase to the Corps and the remainder were bought to replace the annual wastage.

Desertions. Sowar Abdulla Khan, Sulemankhel of the Ghilzai squadron, when at Siradirga, deserted during the night of the 2nd August 1904, taking with him his carbine and 20 rounds ball ammunition. The deserter is reported to have been murdered by some Sulemankhels on the Afghan side of the border, and the carbine and ammunition were returned through the instrumentality of Sirdar Shahabuddin Khan Sulemankhel.

2. Duffadar Shah Muhammad of the 4th squadron absented himself without leave during a period of temporary insanity, taking with him his horse and 20 rounds ball ammunition. He returned of his own free will with his horse and 10 rounds ammunition; 10 rounds having been stolen from him.

There were no other cases of desertion during the year.

Services The second lot of medals for the Waziristan, 1901-1902, was presented during September 1904 to the men of the Zhob Levy Corps, entitled to them in recognition of their services in the Mahsud-Waziri blockade.

Casualties. The post at Khuni Burj was rushed on the 17th July 1904 by a party reported to be composed of Mahsud Wazirs and Shiranis. Common report says they were led by Mianji, a notorious outlaw.

Duffadar Abdur Rahman and sowar Ayub, both of the 4th squadron, were killed and sowar Usman, 4th squadron, wounded in three places. Twelve Martini Henry carbines, one

Snider carbine, 46 rounds of Martini Henry ball ammunition, the uniform, accoutrements and personal property of the men at the post were carried off by the raiders.

The post at that time consisted of only a small tower and open landi. Measures have since been taken to make the post secure against a sudden rush.

Health. During June 1904 there was a serious outbreak of dysentery at Gulkach and there were 12 cases, but none proved fatal. There occurred one case of small-pox during March 1905 amongst the recruits lately arrived from Sibi.

Three sepoys were frozen to death whilst escorting the pay from the Loiband to Ghazlunawar. The remainder of the guard were severely frost-bitten. This is attributable to the unusually severe winter.

The health of the Corps during January and February was fair. There were a few cases of pneumonia.

Inspections. The Corps was inspected two times during the year :—

(1) In October 1904 the Corps was inspected by Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Hunter, K.C.B., D.S.O., Commanding the Forces, Bombay, accompanied by Major-General Smith-Dorien, C.B., D.S.O., and expressed his satisfaction with the appearance of the men and the general arrangements.

(2) In December 1904 the Corps took part in two field days working with regular troops under Major-General Smith-Dorrien, C.B., D.S.O., Commanding the 4th Division. He expressed his satisfaction with the way the Corps worked.

General. The conduct of the Corps has been very good throughout the year. All ranks have been extremely well behaved.

Disease amongst the horses. During January 1905 "Surra" broke out amongst the horses at the posts along the Kundar river. There were 12 cases and three deaths.

On the 15th March seven horses suffering at the time from the disease were shot under orders of a Station Committee to prevent the spread of the disease. The above horses with all their jhools and line-gear were burnt.

Miscellaneous. On the 16th August 1904 three horses were stolen from near Chichobi Post. It appears from the inquiry that Duffadar Ghulam Muhammad Khetran, 3rd squadron, in command of the cavalry detachment there, had disobeyed orders and allowed the horses to graze near the post. The whole of the 12 horses there were found to be missing, but on a thorough search being made nine were recovered. By the footprints it was plain that the remaining three had been taken across the border by men. These horses were recovered in September through the instrumentality of Sirdar Shahabuddin Khan Sulemankhel.

General. 1. Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Hunter, K.C.B., D.S.O., Commanding the Forces, Bombay, accompanied by his staff and Major-General Smith-Dorrien, General Officer Commanding, Quetta District, arrived at Fort Sandeman on tour of inspection during the year under report. Major Higashi, Japanese Military Attaché, visited Fort Sandeman in the month of November 1904, proceeding by Killa Saifulla and Hindubagh to Quetta.

2. The question of the cultivation of the lands in Kakar Khorasan was taken up during the year and many long outstanding disputes lying unsettled to the detriment of cultivation were amicably settled. Taccavi advances were also granted for the construction of Karezes and it is hoped that cultivation will increase.

3. The Zamari country which was formerly included in the Musakhel Tahsil, but which on the formation of the new Loralai district it was proposed to attach to the Fort Sandeman tahsil of the Zhob district, was allowed to remain a part of the Musakhel tahsil as heretofore.

The portion of the Kibzai country lying south of the Frontier Road between Kingri and Mekhtar was, at the request of the Political Agent, Loralai, made over to the Loralai district for administrative purposes. There is no cultivation in that part of the country and the Kibzais only go there to graze their cattle.

G. C. TRENCH, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Political Agent, Zhob.

APPENDIX V.

General Administration Report of the Kalat Agency for the year 1904-1905.

Personnel. See statement I.

Bolan Sub-Division.

Land Revenue. Statement A shows the total collection of land revenue in cash and in kind. The figures for the year under report, as compared with those of the last year, show a considerable decrease. This is due to excessive rainfall and the prevalence of high winds which adversely affected the rabi crops at Kirta. Further the kharif harvest of this place failed almost entirely, as the water for irrigation was so deficient that it was all absorbed into the bed of the channels *en route* and none reached the crops. The market rates too at which the revenue grain was sold were less favourable than in the previous year.

Bolan Bazar Fund. 2. Statement 6 shows the receipts and expenditure of this Fund. The receipts over the expenditure leave a balance of R358-11-11. The increase is due to the careful management of the Mach garden by the Tahsildar Lala Khillu Ram.

The Quetta-Nushki Railway Bazar receipts and expenditure are now being incorporated in the Bolan Bazar Fund. The receipts under this head show a balance of R2,679-14-4 over expenditure.

Law and Justice. 3. Statement 7 shows the judicial work of the various officers in the Kalat Agency during the year under report.

Registration. 4. Statement 9 shows the registration work done by the Sub-Registrar during the year.

Minerals. 5. The coal export returns show that 70,907 maunds and one seer of coal and 22,771 maunds and 12½ seers of coal dust were exported from the Mach Coal Mines during the year. The outturn of coal exceeds that of the last year, but that of coal dust has fallen off.

Weather. 6. There was excessive rainfall and heavy snow in the Bolan during the past winter.

Public health. 7. The health in the Bolan Pass was generally good throughout the year.

Tree-planting. 8. A nursery of mulberry trees was established at Mach during the year under report, but was totally ruined by the severe cold during last winter.

Some Kabuli willow cuttings put in along the channel of the Bibi Nani spring are in a flourishing condition.

Taccavi Advances. 9. In February 1905 a sum of R1,800 was given as taccavi to the zamindars of Kirta for the sinking of wells and the improvement of irrigation channels.

Miscellaneous. 10. The Plague Inspection Camp was transferred for the summer from Sibi to Hirok in April 1904 and the usual arrangements were made to watch the roads. In October 1904 the Camp returned to Sibi. It was again removed to Hirok for the summer on the 22nd March 1905.

General.

Employment of Muhammadans. 11. No permanent vacancy occurred during the year under report and no Muhammadan was appointed.

Inspection of levy posts. 12. The levy posts in the Bolan were inspected by the Political Agent during the last year, but those in the Las Bela Levy tracts could not be visited owing to there being no Assistant Political Agent in the Agency for about six months. The Wazir of Las Bela, however, was deputed to tour in this district and a full inspection of all the various posts was made by him.

Public Works. 13. The Political Agent's house, a suitable building for his office and quarters for clerks and menials, were built at Mastung during the year by the Military Works Department at a cost of R38,000.

Finance. 14. The total receipts during the year under report amounted to R12,708-6-6, against the sanctioned estimates of R11,085, while the expenditure was R2,80,709-8-6, against the sanctioned estimate of R1,91,383.

Railway. 15. The Quetta-Nushki Railway, which runs for a great part of its length through the Kalat district, is now almost complete and it will probably be opened for traffic in July next. The station buildings have been erected at Wali Khan and Dhingar and that at Kirdagap is under construction. At Sheikh Wasil the existing buildings will be made use of.

During the last year there were some dynamite explosions, two landslips and certain other accidents on the railway, resulting in the death of about 30 persons and the injuring of about six.

H. L. SHOWERS, *Major*,
Political Agent, Kalat.

APPENDIX VI.

Administration Report of the Chagai District for the year 1904-1905.

Personnel.

1. *Vide* statement I.

Land Revenue.

2. The figures under this head show an increase of ₹2,864-12-5 over the past year's figures. Total land revenue realized during the year under review aggregated ₹19,725-14-1, while the figures for the past year show that ₹16,861-1-8 were realized.

The kharif crops of both the Nushki and Dalbandin tahsils were almost a failure owing to want of rain in some places and untimely rains in others. The latter, however, improved the grazing of the district to a certain extent and the grazing tax returns show an increase of ₹2,494-4-6 over the past year's figures.

The detail of receipts under various heads in this district amounted to ₹29,829-1-0 divided as follows:—

		₹	a.	p.
I	Land Revenue	19,725	14	1
IV	Stamps	2,673	12	0
V	Excise	6,700	0	0
VIII	Assessed taxes	416	5	11
XVI	A. Law and Justice	162	7	0
XVII	Police	53	14	0
XXV	Miscellaneous	96	12	0
	TOTAL	29,829	1	0

A statement showing details of land revenue is enclosed. (Statement 8.)

Irrigation.

3. In last year's Administration Report Major McConaghey had expressed a hope that the work on the dâk band, which was then repaired, and on which the prosperity of the district and the conversion of the Nomad tribes into an agricultural people are dependent, would prove a success. Unfortunately the band breached again this year on 22nd-23rd January 1905 and was the cause of much disappointment both to the local inhabitants and to Government. Had the "band" held, many Khushkaba tracts belonging to the Mengals, Rakhshanis and Barechis would have been brought under cultivation and this would have resulted in gain to zamindars and increased revenue to Government.

Education.

4. I regret to report that compared with last year the number of boys attending the Nushki School shows a falling-off of six pupils. This is due to the fact that the Sirdars and Motabirs of the tahsil who live some distance from Nushki are averse to sending their boys such a long distance from their villages.

No separate building exists for the school and the classes are held in one of the side rooms of the local masjid. The usual statement showing the number of boys who attended the school, etc., is attached.

Health and Sanitation.

5 During the year under review no epidemic of any severe kind visited the district. During the latter part of the year some cases of fever and dysentery occurred, while cases of measles in a mild form appeared among the Nomads who live along the Baluch-Afghan Border and in a minor degree in the neighbourhood of Nushki itself. The general health of the district was good.

Owing to the fact that the Pathan coolies and others working on the Quetta-Nushki Railway line indiscriminately make use of the Kaisar stream for all purposes and in order to minimize the risk of an outbreak of disease, it was found necessary to issue orders preventing encampments within one mile of the stream. The Quetta-Nushki Railway authorities readily co-operated in enforcing these restrictions.

Taccavi Advances.

6. Advances amounting to ₹5,597 were granted during the year under report, divided as follows:—

	₹
Under the Land Improvement Loans Act	1,250
Under the Land Agriculturists Loans Act	4,347

The outstanding balance on the 31st March 1905 amounted to ₹14,592. Great difficulty was experienced in recovering taccavi instalments on due dates from one Syed Umar Shah of Kirani, Quetta district, who volunteered to excavate karezes in the Nushki Tahsil and increase its water-supply. The matter was represented to the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan who has had the matter settled through the Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin, and a sum of ₹700 is to be recovered annually from this defaulter till the total taccavi instalments due from him are paid in full.

Employment of Muhammadans.

7. The percentage of Muhammadan and Hindu officials employed in the district was 76·1 to 23·86.

Weather. 8. The rainfall in the Nushki tahsil amounted to 6·74, as compared with 6·00 for 1903-1904. A statement showing the rainfall by months is attached.

For the sub-tahsil Chagai and the rest of the district no figures are available.

The winter this year was exceptionally severe throughout the district.

Public Works. 9. The following works were taken in hand and completed during the year under report :—

1. Serai at Ahmedwal.
2. Combined serai and bungalow at Kuchaki Chah.
3. Serai at Humai.
4. Telegraph Office at Padag.
5. The works of telegraph offices at Merui and Mashki Chah, and of a dispensary at Saindak were taken in hand, but owing to abnormal weather could not be completed before the close of the year.
6. Repairs to the Trade Route.
7. Repairs to the bungalows, thanas and serais along the route.
8. Repairs to the water-supply wells, Karezes, pools, etc.

Law and Justice. 10. The total number of judicial cases was as follows :—

Criminal	29
Civil	155

All cases between the local inhabitants of the district are tried politically or by jirga.

Statement showing details is herewith enclosed. (Statement 7.)

Remissions. 11. No remissions were granted during the year under report. Sirdar Ali Khan Sinjerani and other Sinjerani Motabirs of the Chagai sub-tahsil have not paid in their arrears of revenue. This matter will be taken up separately in communication with the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

Forests. 12. *Vide* last year's report.

Matters connected with this department are dealt with by the Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests. Forest guards have been appointed and there is no fear of indiscriminate deforestation either by the coolies employed on the railway line or by the local inhabitants as was anticipated last year.

Frontier. 13. Our relations with the tribes on our border were on the whole satisfactory. The following incident is worth recording :—

Eight Afghan traders who were returning from Seistan *viâ* the Helman route were set upon by ten Afghans near Ziarat Syed Mahmud (in British territory). Their property consisting of 2 camels, 6 donkeys and about 900 in cash and cloth was divided among the assailants. As the Afghans had crossed the frontier into Afghanistan by the time the information was received in Nushki, all attempts to capture the assailants or recover the stolen property proved fruitless.

Jirga cases. 14. Thirty cases were heard by jirga and 246 were settled politically. There was no case of any special importance. Two separate statements showing the various cases decided in the district politically and by jirga are attached.

Serious crimes. 15. There were three cases of murder during the year and one case of highway robbery without loss of life along the frontier (*vide* paragraph 13).

Political. 16. With reference to paragraph 15 of the last year's Administration Report, I much regret to report that the Barech-Afghan refugees have gone over to Shorawak, and the Kharani Maldar emigrants who came into the district last year have also returned to Kharan. The departure of the former for Afghan territory is due to the relaxation of the orders of His Highness the Amir and to the failure of the "dâk" dam; the latter left British territory owing to the luxuriant grazing on the Kharan Frontier.

Postal. 17. As already noted in last year's report a daily mail service is running for the convenience of the Seistan Arbitration Commission. The cost of extra postal levies employed to run the post daily is being met by Colonel McMahon's Mission.

Similarly the parcel post which is carried on riding camels has also been increased to six times a month. No new post offices were opened during the year.

Telegraphs. 18. As there was no special accommodation available for the telegraph offices, and telegraph masters along the trade route, the latter were allowed to work in the rooms of the Chappar Khanas or Patwar Khanas at the different stages along the road.

The Government of India placed the sum of Rs6,300 for the construction of telegraph offices and Telegraph Masters' quarters at Padag, Merui and Mashki Chah. The building at Padag has been completed and is now occupied by the Telegraph Master. The work at Merui has been taken in hand and will be completed shortly.

Railway. 19. The railway has now reached to within 3¼ miles of Nushki tahsil. The work would have reached Nushki had it not been for the difficult cuttings through the Nushki Ghât. A site for

a temporary station has been selected by the railway authorities at the point where the railway emerges from the hills on to the Nushki plain. This point is about three miles from the Nushki tahsil.

The behaviour of the Pathan coolies, with the exception of two cases of murder, has been all that could be desired.

Two temporary posts of police and levies were maintained at Galangur and Kattori.

The health of the coolies on the railway line was fair.

20. During the year under review two sergeants and ten constables were added to the Nushki Police Force. These men are now employed on the railway stations on the Quetta-Nushki line. **Police.**

21. The Civil Dispensary at Nushki is very popular not only among the local inhabitants, but also with people from over the Kharan and Shorawak borders. **Hospital.**

A new dispensary was commenced at Saindak, but owing to abnormally cold weather the work had to be discontinued. Orders were subsequently received to stop this work entirely, as a proposal to change the site of this dispensary to Robat Killa was under consideration.

22 One camel sowar was added to the tribal escort of the Assistant District Superintendent, Police, Nushki's Levies. Beyond this, there has been no material change in either the strength or the distribution of the Nushki and Chagai Levies. **Tribal.**

23. The following figures show the returns of the export and import trade through Nushki for the year under report and for the preceding year :— **Trade.**

	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	Increase.	Decrease.
Exports	5,64,987	9,20,446	3,55,459	*Nil*
Imports	4,75,471	7,01,171	2,25,700	*Nil*

It will thus be seen that the figures for the trade under review show an increase of ₹5,81,159. This increase is accounted for as under—

	₹
Trade with Afghanistan	1,82,661
„ „ Persia	39,918
„ „ Baluchistan (local trade)	3,58,580

Afghanistan.—Total increase ₹1,82,661, divided as follows :—

	₹
Exports	31,722
Imports	1,50,939

The exports show an increase under cotton piece-goods, tea and leather "manufactured." The imports show an increase under wool (raw and manufactured), ghi, grain and pulse, drugs (assafœtida), fruits and vegetables, etc.

It may be noted here that there is a slight decrease in the following items of trade (imports) as compared with the past year's figures :—

Hides and skins, spices, tobacco, salt and seeds.

Persia.—Increase ₹39,918 divided as follows :—

	₹
Exports	29,046
Imports	10,872

Exports.—There is an increase of ₹54,000 under apparel, twist and yarn, drugs and medicines, dyeing materials, earthenware and porcelain, leather "manufactured," silk, woollen goods, etc. As there is a corresponding decrease of ₹25,000 under the heads cotton piece-goods, metals and manufacture of metals, spices and other kinds, sugar refined and unrefined and tea. The net increase under Persian exports in round figures is computed as ₹29,000.

Imports.—Net increase ₹10,875 is arrived at as follows :—

There is an increase of about ₹71,000 under the following heads :—

Animals, horses and ponies, drugs and medicines, earthenware and porcelain, jewellery and precious stones, provisions—ghi, wool, raw and manufactured. Against this there is a corresponding decrease of about ₹61,000 under fruits, vegetables and nuts, hides and skins, leather manufactured, seeds, oilseeds and other kinds, silk, manufactured and raw.

Baluchistan (local trade).—Increase ₹3,58,580 divided as follows :—

	₹
Exports	2,94,691
Imports	63,889

Exports.—This increase is mainly due to Baluchistan having imported from India cotton piece-goods, spices, sugar (refined and unrefined) in larger quantities than were brought in during the year 1903-1904.

Imports.—There is a marked increase under ghi, fruits and vegetables, drugs and medicines ; against this there is a slight increase under grain and pulse and wool.

There has been no change in the system of registration of trade during the year under review.

To enable traders to get camels to transport their goods by the Nushki-Seistan route, the Government of India sanctioned a monthly subsidy of R250 per mensem to be paid to certain camel contractors who agreed to provide camels for traders on approved terms. The contracters have worked satisfactorily and a fresh draft agreement for 1905-1906 has been laid before the Government of India for sanction.

General.

24. (*a*) *Vide* paragraph 25 of last year's report. No definite orders have yet been received about the change of the site of Nushki to Ahmedwal. The railway department have, however, completed the survey of the line beyond Nushki as far as Ahmedwal.

With the change of site of Nushki, the erection of the following buildings, etc., will be necessary :—

1. Political Officer's bungalow.
2. Ditto office.
3. Quarters for do. do.
4. Tahsil (with sub-treasury).
5. Quarters for tahsil staff.
6. Dispensary with quarters for Hospital Assistant.
7. Police Lines.
8. Levy Lines.
9. Post Office.
10. Telegraph Office.
11. Bazar.
12. School and any other buildings which may be required.

(*b*) Owing to the abnormal cold weather, the grazing pastures suffered to a considerable extent, and many maldars have crossed the frontier into Afghanistan or Kharan. There may, therefore, be a slight decrease in next year's revenue.

(*c*) With the completion of the railway works, there is every likelihood of the local trade of Baluchistan, which has shown a marked increase during the past two years, to dwindle to its minimum.

(*d*) Mr. Hughes, Assistant District Superintendent, Police, Nushki, was sent to Saindak to receive the Seistan Arbitration Commission, to supervise the arrangements for water and supplies for their return journey to India.

R. A. E. BENN, C.I.E., *Major*,
Political Assistant, Chagai.

APPENDIX VII.

Administration Report on the Public Works Department in Baluchistan for the year 1904-1905.

45.—Civil Works. (Imperial.)

The total grants allotted for the Postal and Telegraph Works, during the year, by the Government of India and the Directors General of Post and Telegraph Departments amounted to about ₹52,000, and the whole of it was fully and advantageously utilised on the objects for which allotted.

Previous to April 1904, expenditure on the buildings for the Postal and Telegraph Departments in this Agency was provided for from the Special Revenue funds, in accordance with the terms of the Provincial Contract, but since the 1st April 1904, on the representation of the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, the Government of India have agreed to allot funds required for such works from their Imperial Revenues.

During the year the following major works were carried out :—

	Expenditure during 1904-1905. ₹
1. New Telegraph Office, Quetta, nearly completed (in progress since 1903-1904)	17,574
2. Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs' house, Quetta, nearly completed	13,300

A sum of about ₹7,500 was allotted and spent during the year on minor works and ₹1,900 on repairs.

(Special Revenues.)

The original grant for the year was ₹5,04,000, but this was subsequently reduced to ₹4,18,000. The reduction of ₹86,000 is due partly to some of the works provided in the Budget not having been sanctioned by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General for execution during 1904-1905, owing to their not being very important and partly to the surrender of grants for some works which were not carried out on account of the bad weather of the past winter. The whole of the remaining grant was advantageously utilised.

During the year the following major works were sanctioned and carried out :—

	Expenditure during 1904-1905. ₹	
1. Political Agent, Kalat's office, Mastung (in progress since 1903-1904), nearly completed	2,300	
2. Political Agent's clerk's quarters, Mastung (in progress since 1903-1904), nearly completed	3,920	
3. New Civil Hospital at Chaman (in progress since 1903-1904) completed	5,300	
4. New house for Treasury Officer, Quetta, in progress	12,870	
5. Re-roofing married and Duffadar's quarters in Police Lines, Quetta, completed	2,900	
6. Dispensary at Saindak, being carried out by the Political Assistant, Chagai	5,000	
7. Alterations to the Political Agent's house, Loralai, completed	7,309	
8. Extra Assistant Commissioner's house, Barkhan, completed	5,500	
9. Hospital Dispensary at Barkhan, completed	4,498	
10. Extra Assistant Commissioner's office, Barkhan, in progress	4,544	
11. Purchase of Penton Villa at Ziarat, completed	5,000	
12. Museum and Library, Quetta, in progress	32,160	
1. Dâk Bungalow, Shingar, in progress	6,014	Communications.
2. Improving portion of Chuharkhel-Dhana road, completed	20,606	
1. Improving surface drainage of Sibi Town, in progress	6,100	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.
2. Water-supply, Kohlu, completed	3,497	
3. Water-supply, Loralai, Civil Bazaar, completed	829	
4. Experimental borings for Artesian well at Ahmadwal near Baghak, in progress	3,252	

Minor Works.

The grant under this head was advantageously spent in improving and making additions to the existing buildings and in providing additional accommodation where necessary as far as funds could permit.

Repairs.

The repairs to the buildings and roads, etc., both ordinary and special were carried out at a fair level and the funds provided for this purpose were spent to the best advantage.

Revenue.

The receipts under this head chiefly comprise recoveries of rents for Civil Buildings and they approximately amounted to ₹20,000 for the year.

Irrigation, Minor Works and Navigation.

The original grant for this head was ₹65,000 as detailed below :—

	₹
Capital works	33,000
Revenue works	20,000
Special establishment	12,000
TOTAL	65,000

It was subsequently reduced to ₹53,000 owing to the transfer of the sum of ₹2,000 for the Special Establishment to the Civil Department Budget.

The whole of the final grant of ₹53,000 was fully and advantageously utilised.

The following is the detail of the important and necessary works carried out during the year :—

		₹
Capital.	Shebo canal (open capital sanction)	1,100
	Khushdil Khan Reservoir (open capital sanction)	16,600
	Anambar Flood Channel	3,600
	Nari Regulator	1,800
	Bur Nullah Band	4,670
	Pil Rift, Mangi	1,150
	Investigation of Chamalong, etc., etc.	1,500
	Tools and plant	480
Repairs and Maintenance.	Shebo Canal	4,500
	Khushdil Khan Reservoir	9,580

The following is the narrative report of the Irrigation Works in hand throughout the Agency :—

Quetta-Peshin District.

No new project was taken up in this district during the year, but the two schemes already in existence did well.

	₹
Works	1,107
Establishment	35
	1,142

(1) *Shebo Canal.*—The capital outlay during the year was 1,142 bringing the total to the end of the year up to ₹6,78,373.

The money spent during the year was utilised in marking the whole area under command into squares of uniform size, the aligning work was completed and the squares are now being defined by the erection of 'burjis,' this latter work is being done by the zamindars concerned.

The four flour mills rented for ₹1,636 against ₹1,657 of the previous year, the very low supply in the canal during the summer months interferes considerably with the working of the mills.

The maintenance charge during the year was ₹7,405, being ₹3·34 per acre cultivated.

	₹
Works	4,471
Establishment	2,523
Indirect charges	411
	7,405

Money has been spent on opening springs in the bed and the sides of the Kakar Lora, with the result that at the most critical period of the year the supply available was increased 25 per cent.

As mentioned last year the working of the canal is dependent, on the supply of water available in the Kakar Lora. During the month of May at which time the final waterings of the crop is going on, the supply in the canal was 6 cusecs and dwindled to 4·25 cusecs by the end of the month. Under such circumstances it is impossible to give a final watering to a very large area.

The area under rabi for the year was 2,219 acres and under kharif 110 acres.

The batai results for the rabi crop were poor owing to lack of water during final watering and gave a return of only ₹4-12-2 per acre. The kharif batai was poor and yielded only ₹2-15-1 per acre.

The total revenue collected during the year was ₹13,365 deducting the maintenance charge of ₹7,405, the net revenue was 5,960 thus the canal paid ·88 per cent. on the capital outlay.

(2) *Khushdil Khan reservoir.*—The increase to the capital expenditure during the year was ₹16,008, the total to the end of the year being 10,22,900. Most of this sum was spent in protection works in the Timrack Nullah and ₹4,470 were spent on lining two weak portions of the main canal which were a constant source of danger and expense. Four wooden aqueducts carrying zamindari water across the Barshore feeder cut were replaced by iron structures and the shed erected for the protection of camp followers and ponies, was reroofed with galvanised iron sheets.

	₹
Works	15,262
Establishment	746
	16,008

On this scheme also the marking of the land commanded into squares was completed and the erection of 'burjis' is being undertaken by the zamindars.

	₹
Works	9,577
Establishment	3,090
Indirect charges	481
	13,148

The maintenance charge for the year was ₹13,148 being ₹2·04 per acre cultivated.

It proved a very successful working year for the scheme at the beginning of the rabi season, the reservoir gauge stood at 20 feet and an area of 5,088 acres of rabi were sown. During the winter months the rainfall allowed of an additional area of 1,346 acres of rabi

being sown, so that the total area watered by the reservoir in May 1904 was 6,438 acres.

The batai results were also favourable and resulted in an average of R8-8 per acre revenue. The total revenue collected being R54,897 deducting the maintenance charge of R13,148 the net revenue was R41,749, thus the canal paid 4·08 per cent. on the capital outlay, the highest previous figure being 2·15 in 1898-99 and the average of previous nine years 0·79 per cent.

The kharif crop was negligable being only 11 acres cultivated from the leakage of the water.

Mention was made last year of the probability of the additional Haikal Zai Branch of the canal being required for the purpose of bringing an additional 19,200 acres under command. There is, however, hardly sufficient justification for carrying out the work at present, it will mean a large addition to the capital outlay and two or three years more experience are needed. All possible improvements connected with this scheme have now been carried out and future work lies in the management of the scheme and in endeavouring to introduce a simple and less expensive method of collecting the revenue.

(3) The above are the only works in this district managed entirely by the Irrigation Department. Outside these, there is only one scheme with which the Irrigation Department has been connected, namely, the karez being constructed by Malik Pokoor Khan. This karez is now nearing completion, arrangements are being made to line the weak portions of the Karez tunnel with corrugated iron sheet piping and there will be a fair chance of some return being obtained for the very large expenditure.

Loralai District.

(4) The Anambar flood channel was in working order last year, the capital outlay on works being R43,863.

It was hoped that settlers would come in in time for the rabi crop of 1904, but up to date no progress has been made.

There were several floods down the river and small amounts of water were passed down the flood channel for testing purposes.

(5) The area of the suggested reservoir site above the Anambar gap was surveyed and contoured during the year and progress is being made at the Tarwal site of the Chomalong Valley.

Sibi District.

(6) The Nari Regulator scheme was fully completed and has worked satisfactorily during the year.

(7) Rupees 1,249 were spent in the Pil rift scheme in providing a length of troughing to carry the supply of water in the valley over the site where it was supposed there existed a fault in the rock stratum into which the water disappeared.

On the last inspection during March 1905 water was flowing through the exit of the valley at which point it can be put on to culturable land. As there was a certain quantity of flood water present it was impossible to say whether any of the permanent supply of water was reaching the end of the valley.

(8) The Drugga lands irrigation scheme was investigated and unfortunately proved to be unfavourable, there is not sufficient culturable land to justify any large expenditure. The question of employing hydraulic rams was also gone into, the results being that this method of raising the water would not pay.

Chagai District.

(9) The Bur Nullah bund was repaired by zamindar labour during the year.

The left bank of the Nullah, at which point the breach occurred, was cut into and well bounded with the main body of the earthen bund.

The junction of the bund with the right bank was also strengthened as far as possible.

During the first flood the water was headed up till it began to overflow the banks of the Nullah and run along the training bunds as intended.

There was a stretch of water roughly 8 miles long by 150 yards wide with a maximum depth of over 40 feet at the bund and there was every hope that the bund would work satisfactorily.

Unfortunately the treacherous soil of which the banks of the Nullah are composed did not prove water-tight.

A leak developed through the bank and underneath the right flank of the artificial bund and all endeavours failed to save the structure.

A large area of land was flooded and it is hoped a great portion will be cultivated.

A further attempt will be made, it is believed, by zamindari labour

(10) Artesian boring at Ahmadwal. This boring is in progress and a depth of 214 feet was reached at the end of the year. It is estimated to cost about R3,000.

(11) Windmill at Mall.

This windmill was erected over the well at Mall for the purpose of raising the water. The pump attachment had not been fitted by the end of the year, but the work will be given a full trial during 1905-06. It is estimated to cost about R1,300. The work is in progress and will be completed in 1905-06.

Revenue. The revenue from the irrigation works for the year is expected to amount to about R65,000 against the original estimate of R60,000.

Coal Mining. An establishment consisting of one Mining Overseer and Khalasi has been maintained as before at a cost of about R2,000.

2. (*a*) Messrs. Hassan Ali & Co. (for Issajee & Co.) and Messrs. Perozeshah continued working at the Sor Range.

(*b*) Khan Bahadur B. D. Patel continued his work in the vicinity of Mach and in the Sor Range.

(*c*) Sardar Bahawal Khan and Messrs. Sorabjee & Sons continued their work at the Degari Mines.

3. The Mining Overseer Ahmed Din paid frequent visits to the mines and has given instructions and advice to the mine owners for the ventilation and safe economical progress of the work. No serious damage or accident was reported during the year under reference.

4. Mr. Mort, Mining Manager, North-Western Railway, Khost, continued his half-yearly inspections at a remuneration of two gold mohurs a day for the days of inspection as sanctioned in Secretary of State for India, No. 140-R. W., dated 18th September 1903, and report shows fair progress in coal-mining throughout the Agency.

5. The mines at Khost continued to be worked as before by the North-Western Railway. There were two mine accidents, each fatal to one man, during the year. These were duly reported.

The large coal was used direct on locomotives and the dust was consumed likewise after making into briquettes with 6 per cent. English coal pitch.

Work was much interfered with by the severe weather for the last three months of the year.

Mule transport has been replaced on the main hill-side tramway (from mines to screems) by an 18″ gauge geared locomotive.

6. The table below shows the output from the various mines for the calendar years 1903 and 1904.

Year.	Khost and Shaigh.	Mach.	Sor range.	Degari.	Mud-gorge.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1903	37,275	3,259	5,648	1,500	58	47,740
1904	34,574	3,447	6,511	1,362	Nil*	45,894

* Closed during the year.

Chrone Iron Ore Mining. This was discovered during the year 1902-03 in the Quetta-Pishin District near Khanozai and some has since been discovered in the Zhob District near Hindubagh.

Leases for working this have been applied for and granted to the following :—

Mr. C. R. Lindsay (in England).

The Baluchistan Mining Syndicate (in England).

Khan Bahadur B. D. Patel (Quetta).

The total output for the year 1904 has been 3,596 tons as detailed below :—

	Tons.
Mr. C. R. Lindsay	996
The Baluchistan Mining Syndicate	2,500
Khan Bahadur B. D. Patel, C.I.E.	100
Total .	3,596

No accident has happened during the period. The work is in good progress.

The royalty is rupee one per ton.

Railways. Both the Sind Pishin and Mushkaff Railways have been worked continually throughout the year with the following exceptions :—

(*a*) On the 3rd August 1904, the line at mile 479, P 18 between the Babar Kach and Kuchali stations on the Sind-Pishin Railway was blocked for about 24 hours on account of land-slip.

(2) On the 21st January 1905, two large and one small boulders fell on the track at mile 464, P 16 between Nari and Tanduri stations on the Sind-Pishin Railway and blocked the line for about 28 hours.

The rail-head of the Quetta-Nushki Railway reached a point four miles beyond Kishingi near the top of the Nushki ghat at the end of March 1905.

Earth-work and bridges were practically completed and only some of the heavy cuttings on the Nushki ghât and near Galangur remained to be finished.

The progress of this railway was very much delayed by the exceptionally severe weather.

ABSTRACT.

Statement showing the total length of road communications existing in the Districts of Baluchistan for the year 1903-04.

Districts.	A. Metalled roads.	B. Unmetalled roads.	C. Serviceable fair weather and temporary roads.	D. Bridle paths.	Grand total class A, B, C and D.	Opened during the year under review.	Remarks.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	
Quetta District. . .	452·30	85·12	56·50	160·50	754·43	10·50	
Loralai Do. . .	291·87	372·50	272·25	851·50	1788·12	8·63	
Grand Total British Baluchistan . .	744·18	457·62	328·75	1012·00	2542·55	19·13	

W. A. GALE, *Colonel,*
Officiating Secretary to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan, Public Works Department.

Quetta;
The 12th May 1905.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

APPENDIX VIII.

Annual Report for the year 1904 by the Administrative Medical Officer in Baluchistan.

Dispensaries.

1. There were 32 Dispensaries at work during the whole or part of the year, three of them in connection with the Quetta-Nushki Railway, one having been added during the year. The new Dispensary at Saindak on the Seistan route was sanctioned and the Hospital of the Mekran Levy Corps was organised and equipped towards the end of the year, but returns of these are calculated in the summary below.

Number of patients treated.

2. There were treated in the Dispensaries of the various classes a total of 2,49,790 persons, an increase of 45,179 over the numbers of the previous year. Of this increase 21,700 cases were due to augmented attendance at the Dispensaries of the construction works of the Quetta-Nushki Railway. The balance of the increase 23,479 is spread over many of the other Dispensaries, Fort Sandeman being the largest contributor of 9,255, of which 2,314 were due to an increase in malarial fever.

The total number of in-patients treated was 5,369 (4,696 men, 456 women and 217 children). Of the increase of 851 over 1903 the Quetta-Nushki Railway is responsible for 733. The number of beds available was 346 (291 for men and 55 for women).

The returns of the State public and private aided Dispensaries yielding 70 per cent. of the total patients, show 3,702 in-patients with a death rate of 4·65 per cent., a total of 215 beds available, and a daily average number of 123·91 patients under treatment. The returns of the Female Dispensaries show a total of 12,934 women and children treated as in and out-door patients in these institutions, which had among them a daily average attendance of 53·84. The total number of out-door patients treated was 244,421, 200,179 being males and 44,242 females.

Diseases.

The relative incidence of the chief diseases was, malarial fever 53,081 cases, diseases of the digestive system and dyspepsia 42,748, diseases of the eye 20,697, diseases of the respiratory system 20,147. Other items of interest are that there were 4,216 cases of scurvy, 2,698 of diseases of the spleen, 599 of diseases of the liver, 258 cases of tubercle and 13 of leprosy.

Malarial fever, the greatest cause of ill-health primarily and secondarily, shows an actual increase of 5,509 cases over 1903, but the Dispensaries of the Quetta-Nushki Railway alone give an increase of 12,143 cases over the previous year, arising among the large number of imported workmen, so that for the rest of the Province there is an actual decrease of 6,634 cases.

The large number of cases of scurvy throws a light on the condition of the people, while the record of tubercle is interesting from its lowness.

Classification of patients.

4. Of the two great classes 37,096 Hindus sought treatment as against 132,926 Muhammadans who, as the people of the country, preponderate in a much greater proportion of the population. In each class the proportion of females to males attending hospital was much the same, about 1 to 4.

Operations.

5. The operations performed in the State public and private aided Dispensaries, numbered 4,521 as against 3,847 in the same Dispensaries in 1903. There were also performed in the other Dispensaries 1,275 operations, making a total of 5,796 throughout the Province against 4,668 in the year before.

Financial.

6. The total income of the State public and private aided Dispensaries was R87,517 and the expenditure R78,607. Quetta is the only place where there is a community in a position to assist an Hospital by subscriptions, but the valuable work done by the Civil Hospital receives practically no recognition in that form.

Infectious and Epidemic Diseases.

7. *Cholera.*—One case of cholera is recorded as having been treated by the Civil Surgeon of Fort Sandeman, who reports that in January there were 8 cases with 4 deaths at Lawarkani. The origin of the disease was not noted. Excepting the few important places provided with a protected piped water-supply almost every village is dependent for water on a single small, open stream rising from a Karez, or river bed, or from a spring, and exposed to every pollution. The habits of the people being what they are it may be expected that during the period of epidemic virulence of the disease, after arrival of a cholera infected person in any village, everyone in the village susceptible to the disease will be attacked by it.

Small-pox.—Twenty-two cases of small-pox were treated during the year of which 13 were at Sibi. The disease is practically always present in one part or other of the country, and towards the end of the year there was a considerable outbreak among the encampments of Kalat people in the Dhadur and Rindli Districts, which was dealt with by extensive vaccination, in which the officials of the Church Missionary Society gave valuable assistance. In no other place did the disease spread, though many reports of the concurrence of a few cases were received.

Enteric Fever.—The Civil Surgeon of Fort Sandeman reports the treatment of six cases with one death in the Dispensary, and the occurrence of 23 cases with 6 deaths in three villages, all supplied by one karez stream, and notes that the 1st case occurred in the village near the head of the water, the lower villages being affected later, and remarks that the stream was much poluted and that the bodies and clothing of the dead were washed in it.

Typhus Fever.—Appears to be always present in Baluchistan and during the year it has been reported from many parts of the province. Two outbreaks of importance occurred. The 1st, at Khost Colliery, began in February and cases continued to appear till June, there being 29 in all with 3 deaths. Those affected were chiefly workers in the Colliery and they were treated in a segregation camp with an Hospital Assistant in charge. The 2nd outbreak, in Upper Zhob, began in March and continued during April and May, giving rise to 67 cases with 26 deaths spread over a number of villages and a wide area. At Killa Saifulla, early in March, a newly arrived prisoner in the Jail fell ill and died, his illness not being recognised as typhus. In consequence 8 other prisoners, the Hospital Assistant and a Police sepoy contracted fatal attacks of the disease. The disease did not spread outside the jail to the village or troops.

By some if not by all of the people of the country the principle of segregation of typhus cases and contacts is understood and practised of their own initiative, those attacked by the disease with their households being removed to huts at a distance from the village and direct communication with them being avoided.

Plague.—Baluchistan has hitherto, happily, been practically free from plague. In March and April three cases were detected by the Plague Inspection Medical Officer among passengers arriving at Sibi by train and were segregated in the Plague Camp, two of them dying. In March plague, introduced from Karachi, broke out at Sonmiani on the coast, cases continuing to occur during April, the total being 25 cases with 23 deaths. An Hospital Assistant was put on special duty in charge of the epidemic.

Malarial Fever.—Is in Baluchistan at once the greatest primary cause of illness and, indirectly, gives rise to a large proportion of the ill-health expressed in other terms. The dwellings of the people, situated often in narrow valleys, are most invariably placed close by the small channels in which water is conducted, and in the midst of the irrigated fields, so that the inhabitants of the country live under the conditions most favourable for the acquisition and spread of malaria. Sites for houses where the liability to infection would be greatly reduced are always near, on dry uncultivable, often elevated, ground, but there is little hope that these will ever be selected. Evidence of what can be done in certain cases to reduce the incidence of malarial fever is afforded by the records of the Shahrig Railway Hospital which is largely attended by the civil population of the Shahrig Tahsil and Bazar and of the villages near. The average annual number of cases of malarial fever treated during the three years 1898 to 1900 was 2,827, the year 1900 having 3,227. In 1901, up to the end of which year no special anti-malarial measures had been employed, 3,376 cases were treated. In 1902 the special measures of distribution of quinine, surface drainage and the application of kerosine oil to pools were adopted, and the number of cases fell to 2,722. In 1903 these measures were continued but, in addition, all cultivation of rice within one mile of the Tahsil was prohibited and in that year the cases fell to 1,792. In 1904 the same prohibition of rice cultivation was enforced and the cases of malarial fever fell further to 957. The record may be put thus:—

1901	No measures	3,376 cases.
1902	Partial „	2,722 „
1903	Prohibition of rice	1,792 „
1904	„ „	957 „

The only alternative explanation of these results would be an exodus of population, of which there is no evidence. The records of the Khost and Hurnai Dispensaries, 8 miles above and 15 miles below Shahrig in the same valley show a steady, and in 1904, a great increase of cases of malarial fever so that the explanation of a non-feverish year cannot be entertained.

Vaccination.

The reports of the 8 Vaccinators and of the Hospital Assistant in charge of the vaccination of Cantonment Followers show that during the year 8,389 persons were vaccinated, 6,947 successfully, 665 being unsuccessful and 777 unknown or doubtful. A further small amount of vaccination was done by others, the Hospital Assistant of Nushki, for example, vaccinating the unprotected persons there to the number of 73. The method mainly employed is from arm-to-arm, a procedure which has many disadvantages. Inoculation of small-pox is probably still practised. Attempts have been made to induce the hereditary practitioners of that art to take up vaccination but so far without success. The people are generally, except in the presence of an epidemic of small-pox, unwilling to submit to vaccination and it frequently happens that an entire village will refuse to allow a vaccinator to operate on any one in it.

Plague Segregation Camp.

9. The Plague Segregation Camp was continued throughout the year, at Sibi during the cold weather and at Hirok in the hot season. The total number of passengers examined during the year ending 31st March 1905 was 58,272 as against 54,029 in the year before. Of these 21,686 were passed at once, 19,627 were detained for disinfection and then released, and 16,959 coming direct from infected areas, were detained up to 10 days from the commencement of their journey. As stated above three cases of plague were detected during 1904.

Considerable extensions of and improvements to the camps at Sibi and Hirok were made during the year with a view to increasing the accommodation for those detained and adding to

their comfort, and inspection showed that any hardships attending detention have been reduced to a minimum.

New buildings.

10. The following new buildings were completed during the year: —

Quetta Civil Hospital	A new operating room and rooms attached.
Chaman	A new dispensary and operating room, wards, and quarters for the Hospital Assistant and Establishment.
Loralai	Alterations to the operating room.
Fort Sandeman	A female ward of two rooms with outhouses.
Sibi	A new European ward and alterations to the Assistant Surgeon's quarters.
Barkhan	A new dispensary, Hospital Assistant's quarters and wards.
Mastung	A new dispensary, Hospital Assistant's and servant's quarters.
Bostan	A compound wall to the Hospital Assistant's quarters.
Ziarat	A verandah to the Hospital Assistant's quarters.

Inspections.

11. The Administrative Medical Officer made 32 inspections of Dispensaries during the year, and in addition the Civil Surgeons made one or more inspections of the Dispensaries in their Districts.

A. L. DUKE, *M.B., Major, I.M.S.*,
Offg. Administrative Medical Officer in Baluchistan.

Appendix IX.

Annual Administration Report of Army Remount Department for the year 1904-1905.

PART A—IMPERIAL REPORT.

1.—Government Horse Stallions.

1. Horse-Breeding.

At the commencement of the year under report 31 Horse Stallions were present. 1. Number present at commencement of year.

Class.	No.
T. B. E.	6
T. B. A.	7
Arab	18
Total	31

Twelve horse stallions were received by transfer which raised the register number to 43. 2. Number added to Register.

Of the 43, shown above, 17 were removed.

	No.
Died	3
Sold	2
Transferred	12
Total	17

3. Number removed from the Register.

The number of horses present on the 31st March 1905, was 26, as detailed below :— 4. Number present at close of year.

	No.
T. B. E.	5
T. B. A.	5
Arab	16
Total	26

During the year under report the cost of feed and keep of the horse stallions was ₹17,954-2-6, as against ₹19,811-5-4, the previous year. 5. Cost of feed and keep.

The number of horse stallions, actually employed at stud work, was 32·01 against 35·18 last year, as detailed below :— 6. Stallions at stud work.

	1903-04.	1904-05.
T. B. E.	6·77	6·59
T. B. A.	8·37	7·63
Arab	20·04	17·79
Total	35·18	32·01

The above 32·01 horses covered 1,311 mares during the year against 1,290 in 1903-04, as detailed below:— 7. Number of mares covered.

Class.	Covering in 1903-04.	Covering in 1904-05.
T. B. E.	245	253
T. B. A.	333	365
Arab	712	693
Total	1,290	1,311

The detail below shows the number of mares covered in each of the districts of Baluchistan Agency :— 8. Districts.

Districts.	T. B. E.	T. B. A.	Arabs.	Total.
Quetta-Peshin	107	74	196	377
Kalat	86	222	259	567
Sibi	35	69	140	244
Loralai	25	...	98	123
Total	253	365	693	1,311

Of 1,290 mares covered during the last year 400 foals have been verified in the year under report as against 379 in 1903-04, 685 mares have been returned as "not held" and the result of the remaining 205 mares are unknown owing to their being untraceable. 9. Number foaled.

10. Number of colts castrated.

During the year under report 206 colts were castrated as against 206 last year, as under:—

Districts.	1903-04.	1904-05.
Quetta-Peshin	70	57
Kalat	95	106
Sibi	40	35
Loralai	1	8
TOTAL	206	206

BRANDED MARES.

11. Number present at commencement of the year.

On the 1st April 1904, 1,276 mares were present in Baluchistan.

12. Number added to register.

Two hundred and forty-eight mares were branded during the year and 30 were received in transfer from other districts which raised the Register No. to 1,554.

13. Number removed from the Register.

Of 1,554 mares, shown above, 62 were removed from the Register, as detailed below :—

	No.
Died	27
Sold or transferred	27
Struck off the Register.	8
TOTAL	62

14. Number present at close of the year.

One thousand four hundred and ninety-two mares were present at the end of the year :—

	No.
Quetta-Peshin	285
Kalat	741
Sibi	282
Loralai	184
TOTAL	1,492

II.—MULE-BREEDING.

GOVERNMENT DONKEY STALLIONS.

15. Number present at commencement of the year.

Three Donkey Stallions :—

	No.
Italian	1
Cyprian	2

were present in Baluchistan at the commencement of the year.

16. Number added to Register.

Six donkeys, as shown below, were added to Register.

Catalonian	3	Received in transfer from Sind.
Cyprian	1	
American	1	
Italian	1	
TOTAL	6	

which raised the Register No. to 9.

17. Number removed from Register.

Seven donkeys were removed from the Register.

Catalonian	3	Transferred to Sind.
Italian	2	
Cyprian	1	
American	1	
TOTAL	7	

18. Number present at close of the year.

Two Cyprian Donkeys were present at the close of the year.

19. Cost of Feed and Keep.

During the year under report the cost of feed and keep of the Donkey Stallions was R1,925-0-10, against R881-11-6, the last year.

20. Donkey Stallions at Stud work.

6·84 Donkey Stallions have been at stud work during the year under report as against 3·18 last year.

21. Mares covered.

The above 6·84 donkeys covered 301 mares during the year as against 110, last year.

	No.
Quetta-Peshin	92
Kalat	170
Sibi	39
TOTAL	301

22. Number foaled.

Of 90 pony mares and 20 donkey mares covered last year, 8 mule foals and 7 donkey foals respectively have been verified.

The result of 64 coverings are as "not held" and of the remaining 31 are unknown.

23 Horse Fairs and Shows.

Two shows—Quetta and Sibi—are held in this Agency. Review on each held.

Quetta.—Held from 26th to 29th September 1904. Total number of animals exhibited, was 954 against 590, a large increase over the last year.

The number of remounts and mules purchased at this Show, was as follows :—

Remounts.

By Army Remount Department	3
By Native Cavalry	131
By Police	108
TOTAL	242

Mules.

By Army Remount Department	2
By Native Cavalry	5
TOTAL	7

Remarks on classes exhibited.—Branded mares and fillies, 2-year old fillies, yearling colts and geldings, also foals, colts and fillies were well represented and of good quality. Remaining classes indifferent.

Sibi.—Held from 13th to 17th February 1905.

Six hundred and forty-six animals were exhibited as against 785 last year, a decrease of 139 on the last year.

This decrease is due to the failure of rain in Kachi and consequent scarcity of fodder and inclemency of the weather both before and during the Show.

Nine remounts were purchased at this Show, *viz.*—1 by Army Remount Department, and 8 by Police ; and 2 mules by Army Remount Department.

Remarks on classes exhibited.—Quantity shown owing to forage famine in surrounding districts and excessive cold was far below average but quality was as usual excellent.

H. McN. PATTERSON, *Major*,
Superintendent, Army Remount Department,
Baluchistan Circle.

APPENDIX X.

Administration Report of the Quetta-Pishin Police for the year 1904.

I. The new scheme which was introduced with effect from September 1903 has not proved the success it was expected to be to lighten the duties of the Police and give the proper number of men leave. A reserve was sanctioned but more often than not this reserve has been found insufficient and men on guard duties never get a night in bed, while for extraneous duties, such as public entertainments and on other occasions where the presence of the Police is required, it is found necessary to take men from their office duties and from other duties on which they are engaged to supply the necessary strength, the consequence is that work suffers in many ways and the men get discontented. There has been an increase by 18 in the number of resignations which means that Police service in Baluchistan is unpopular owing chiefly to the hard work the men have.

II. The health of the force has been good, and though there were two deaths more than in the previous year the percentage of daily admissions has been the same.

III. Three men were punished judicially, and these men were local Pathan recruits who were caught stealing fruit.

IV. The number of men punished departmentally increased; the increase in the number of dismissals is owing to recruits committing offences and proving that they will not make efficient policemen.

V. Seventeen men were rewarded as compared with 12 rewaded the year previously.

VI. The following shows the proportion of educated to uneducated men in the force :—

	Educated.	Uneducated.
Inspectors	5	0
Deputy Inspectors	14	2
Other officers	44	54
Men	70	410

VII. There has been a falling in the number of educated men owing to the fact that they can get better pay and have better prospects in other departments.

VIII. One Sergeant and three constables were sent to the Phillour Training School.

IX. The following is the distribution of the force by religion or caste :—

	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.
District Superintendent of Police	1	0	0
Assistant District Superintendent of Police	0	1	0
Inspectors	1	1	3
Deputy Inspectors	0	9	7
Other officers	0	51	45
Men	0	331	149

X. The numbers show little difference as compared with those of last year.

As regards the enlistment of local men, 14 local inhabitants were enlisted during the yea under report, out of whom one was judicially punished, one dismissed and three resigned.

Crime and Criminals.

I. The number of cognizable cases of all kinds which occurred during the year was 1,267 against 1,385 in the previous year—thus showing a decrease of 118 cases.

II. Eliminating class VI the number of cases was 181 against 281 during the previous year—thus showing a decrease of 100 cases.

III. Of these only five cases were cancelled by the courts owing to a mistake of fact.

IV. The remaining number was made up of petty cases within municipal limits of which there were 1,078 against 1,121 in the previous year—thus showing a decrease of 43 cases.

V. This small decrease calls for no special remark and may be attributed to the excessive winter experienced last year throughout Baluchistan.

VI. The following is a distribution of the cases in each Thana excluding those cancelled by the Courts :—

	1903.	1904.
City Thana	62	57
Saddar Thana	49	41
Chaman Thana	36	20
Pishin Thana	41	21
Killa Abdulla Thana	57	25
Railway Quetta	12	15
Mach Railway and District	9	10
TOTAL	266	189

VII. The slight decrease in the various thanas calls for no special remarks.

The same may be said in regard to the slight increase in the Railway Thana.

IX. The number of burglary cases during the year under review was 34 against 48 in the preceding year—thus showing a decrease of 14 cases.

X. The number of murder cases was four—a decrease of two from the previous year.

XI. Of these one occurred at Killa Abdulla, one at Chaman and two in the Quetta City.

XII. The one at Killa Abdulla was treated on political grounds and decided by a Jirga.

In the Chaman case, one Lall, Panezai, residing across our border, came over and shot a Gwala (cowherd) in order to show his displeasure towards the British Government in connection with some case over a woman in which he did not approve of the decision arrived at by the Jirga.

Of the two in the City one was the murder of Mir Alam, a servant of Sardar Muhammad Rahim Khan, by one Ghulam Muhammad, Barakzai, also a servant of the Sardar.

The accused in this case was sentenced to suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

In the second one Amir Jan prostitute was alleged to have had her throat cut by three Sowars and one Dhobi of the 35th Scind Horse.

All four accused were discharged in this case for want of more direct evidence.

XIII. The number of persons murdered was four. Of these two were adult males and one youth and one adult female.

Working and measures of detection.

XIV. The number of cognizable cases which occurred during the year 1904, the number convicted and the percentage the latter bear to the former, are given below with the same information regarding persons arrested and convicted :—

Cases.

Year.	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage.
1903	1,385	1,232	
1904	1,267	1,162	91

Persons.

Year.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.
1903	1,415	1,283	90
1904	1,307	1,217	93

Property.

Year.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
1903	12,733	7,190	56
1904	10,296	7,608	74

XV. A reference to the above figures will show that the results obtained are very satisfactory.

XVI. The following are the Honorary Magistrates in Quetta —

1st Class.—Khan Bahadur Burjoji Patel, C.I.E.

2nd Class.—Mr. Ardeshair Marker.

3rd Class.—Seth Bikh Chand and Muhammad Ali.

XVII. The number of cases disposed of by these gentlemen is given below :—

Khan Bahadur Burjoji Patel, C.I.E.	7 under the Indian Penal Code. 1 Police Act.
Khan Sahib Mr. Ardeshair Marker	3 under Indian Penal Code. 693 under section 34, Act V of 1861.
Rai Bahadur Seth Bikh Chand	74 under the Police Act V of 1861.
Seth Muhammad Ali	276 under the Police Act V of 1861.

F. M. A. BEATY,
District Superintendent of Police.

Administration Report of the Sibi Police for the year 1904.

I. The New Police scheme was introduced with effect from September 1903, and experience has shown that it is not successful for the following reasons :—

The reserve of 25 per cent. is not sufficient to meet the casualties of men going on leave, sick and recruiting, and the consequence is that if the full number of men are allowed to go on leave the duties on the others are very heavy and men on guard duty never get a night in bed, and it often happens that there is not a single man in the lines available for any extraneous duty. The admissions into hospital have risen by 10 per cent. and the daily admissions by ·03 per cent. I remarked on this subject in paragraph IV of my report for last year, and the conditions have in no way been improved, except that the Thana at Sharigh has been rebuilt, but better accommodation is still required at Hurnai and Nasirabad, especially in the latter place where no accommodation beyond one small room exists for a force of 21 men. The increase of the reserve is a matter which requires consideration.

II. With regard to the discipline of the force I regret to say that during the year under report there was more crime among the men—3 men were convicted judicially and 11 were dismissed for various other offences. The majority of these men were recruits and they were removed from the force, because it was found that they could not be relied upon and it was found that they would not make efficient policemen.

III. No men were rewarded for good work done during the year. The reason for this being that the Police in the Sibi district have little or no actual police work, most of the cases being taken up politically.

IV. The following is the distribution of the educated and uneducated men in the Force :—

	Educated.	Uneducated.
Assistant District Superintendent of Police	1	0
Inspectors	1	0
Deputy Inspectors	12	0
Other officers	41	22
Men	67	217

The number of educated men in the force has increased as compared with last year.

V. The following are the proportions of Mahomedans to Hindus in the force :—

	Mahomedans.	Hindus.
Inspector	1	0
Deputy Inspectors	8	4
Other officers	30	33
Men	168	116

the proportion of Mahomedans in the lower grades continues to increase owing to the reluctance of Punjabi Sikhs to enlist on the Police as they and get better pay and have better prospects in the regular army, and those who come up for Police employment are those who have been rejected for the army.

Crime and Criminals.

I. The number of cases of all kinds which occurred during the year under review was 249 against 263 in the previous year, thus showing a decrease of 14 cases.

II. This small decrease does not call for any special remark.

III. Eliminating Class VI the number of cases was 91 against 98 in the preceding year thus showing a decrease of 7 cases. This small decree also calls for no special remark.

IV. My remark in the preceding year's report regarding the return of cases not being a true record of crime in the District also applies in regard to the return now under review.

V. I have again to add that those cases which were registered were investigated either by the Police or levies but none of these were dealt with direct by Magistrates.

VI. The distribution of cases appended below with the exception of the Sibi and Shahrig Thanas call for no special remarks :—

	No.
Sibi District	130
Sibi Railway	11
Shahrig	75
Hurnai	14
Nasirabad	19
TOTAL	249

VII. Out of the 130 cases registered in the Sibi District Thana and 75 in the Shahrig Thana, 76 of the former and 63 of the latter were dealt with under section 34 of the Police Act as petty offences.

VIII. Eliminating offences under section 34 of the Police Act, Gambling and Security for good behaviour the figures stand thus :—

	No.
Sibi District	54
Sibi Railway	11
Shahrig	12
Hurnai	5
Nasirabad	19
TOTAL	101

IX. These figures compared with the previous years working will show that the small differences call for no special remarks.

X. On comparing the figures in each class I find that there is a small difference under the following heads of offenders :—

	Increase.	Decrease.
Rioting	0	4
Murder	1	0
Culpable homicide	1	0
Voluntarily causing hurt to public servant	1	0
Sections 454, 456 and 457, house-breaking	0	1
Section 177	0	1
Sections 392 and 394, robbery	0	1
Sections 325 and 326	0	1
Act endangering human life, section 336	1	0
Section 377	0	1
Sections 379, 380 and 381, theft	0	1
Section 411	0	1
Petty offences	0	7

XI. There was one case of murder in the year under review. The cause of the murder was adultery and the accused were sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each.

XII. There were three cases of robbery in the year under review.

One of these was cancelled on the ground of a mistake of fact and the other two ended in conviction.

XIII. It is again satisfactory to note that there was no case of dacoity in the year under review.

XIV. In both the cases of robbery cattle were carried off and the offenders in one were Pathans and in the other Marris.

XV. The number of burglary cases was 19 against 22 in the previous year showing a decrease of three cases.

XVI. The *modus operandi* in burglary cases was as follows :—

	No.
(1) By breaking or picking locks	4
(2) By making holes through walls	2
(3) By opening doors or windows	9
(4) By other methods	3
TOTAL	18

One was cancelled on the ground of a mistake of fact.

Working and measures of detection.

XVII. The number of cognizable cases of all kinds which occurred during 1904, the number convicted and the percentage the latter bear to the former are given below with information regarding the number of persons arrested and convicted and the value of property stolen and recovered.

Cases.

Year.	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage.
1903	263	214	81
1904	249	202	81

Persons.

Year.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.
1903	341	274	80
1904	303	238	79

Property.

Year.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
	R	R	R
1903	2,829	2,639	93
1904	7,156	2,613	37

XVIII. The working of the Police and Levies as regards "Cases" and "Persons" has been good, but there has been a regrettable falling off in the recovery of stolen property.

In the latter connection I would explain that the Police have been peculiarly unfortunate in three very important cases in neither of which they succeeded in recovering any portion of the stolen property.

The cases are as cited below :—

	R	a.	p.
(1) Theft of Gangaram's property	509	0	0
(2) Theft of cash and belongings of Gangmen at Landi No. 20	1,253	8	0
(3) Theft of piece-goods from a running goods train	1,580	0	0
TOTAL	3,342	8	0

XIX. The failure of the Police in these three cases has greatly effected the good working of the Police in the remaining cases.

F. M. A. BEATY,
District Superintendent of Police.

Administration Report of the Zhob and Loralai Police for the year 1904-1905.

1. Mr. E. J. Gleeson, Assistant District Superintendent, Police, held charge of the Police during the year under report.

2. The total cost of the Police force during the year under review amounted to R70,013-1-7 as follows:—

	R	a.	p.
Pay and allowances :	59,987	4	9
Travelling allowances	3,812	14	5
Supplies and services and Contingencies	3,602	14	5
Clothing and equipment	2,610	0	0
TOTAL . .	70,013	1	7

3. The proportion of the Police of all grades excluding clerks and servants to the population during the year 1904-05 was:—

To the whole population . . . . 1 Policeman to 390 souls.
To the rural population . . . . 1 Policeman to 367 souls.
To the urban Population . . . . 1 Policeman to 27 souls.

The strength compared with the area represents 1 Policeman to 54 square miles.

COGNIZABLE CASES.

4. The number of cognizable cases of all kind classes I to VI which occurred during the year was 252 against 79 in the last year.

5. Eliminating class VI the number of cases was 50 against 9 in the last year.

6. The remainder were made of petty cases within the Municipal limits of Fort Sandeman and Loralai.

7. The following is the distribution of the cases in each thana:—

	1904.	1905.
Fort Sandeman	7	14
Loralai	1	17
Killa Saifulla	...	1
Hindubagh	...	2
Musakhel	1	2
Duki	...	9
Sinjawi	...	1
Barkhan	...	4
	9	50

8. There were four murder cases occurred within the jurisdiction of Fort Sandeman, Musakhel, Killa Saifulla and Duki as under:—

(i) A Baniah named Jaswant Ram of the Fort Sandeman Bazar was murdered on his way back from Minabazar, a place at a distance of 26 miles from Fort Sandeman, by one Umer Khan, resident of Minabazar. The conviction was obtained and the said accused hanged.

(ii) A shopkeeper at Toisar, at a distance of 18 miles from Musakhel, was murdered by one Usman Chuherkhel of Dera Ismail Khan District. The conviction was obtained and the accused hanged.

(iii) A Constable named Habib Khan, while on duty as sentry on Jail guard at Killa Saifulla, was shot dead. The accused was duly tried by Judicial Court and sentenced to be hanged.

(iv) One Bazak of Killi-Koh-Ditta, within the jurisdiction of the Duki Thana, was murdered by one Kalash of the same place, but the case during the course of enquiry was transferred to Jirgah. The result is not known.

9. Percentage of convicted to Police cases investigated was 50% against 79% in the last year. Percentage of persons convicted to arrested was 78% against 74·79 in the last year. Percentage of property recovered to stolen was 61·85 against 46·22 in the last year.

10. The working of the Police was good, but for the duties imposed on them the strength is too low especially at Hindubagh and Killa Saifulla.

G. C. TRENCH, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Political Agent in Zhob.

PART II.

NATIVE STATES.

Review of the Administration Report of the Kalat State for the year 1904-05 by Major H. L. Showers, C.I.E., Political Agent, Kalat.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Kalat State for the year ending 31st March 1905.

2. The report, it will be seen, consists of four portions as follows :—

(1) A report by the Political Adviser to the Khan on His Highness's revenue paying districts.

(2) A report on tribal affairs in Sarawan, Jhalawan and Kachi which are administered under the general supervision of the Political Agent.

(3) A report on Kharan.

(4) A report on Mekran.

3. The first named report deals with the Kalat State proper and I propose to review it on the lines indicated in the skeleton form prescribed. The report, I may mention, is by no means as complete or satisfactory as could be desired, but this must be ascribed in a measure to the fact that only a limited share of control has been entrusted to the Political Adviser and that with regard to the many matters which the Khan retains in his own hands, His Highness has not, it would appear, evinced a disposition to furnish information. The time available too for the preparation of the report in the new form has been somewhat short.

General and Political.

4. However, it will be seen that the area of the State including Mekran and Kharan is 70,391 square miles, that the population is approximately 452,989 and that the gross average revenue is about 7,00,000. No tribute is paid by the State. The Chief receives from the British Government an annual subsidy of R1,00,000 in addition to various other sums paid him as quit-rent for certain portions of the State which Government has taken over, *viz.*, Quetta, the Bolan Pass, Nushki and the Nasirabad Tahsil.

5. The Chief of the State, who is styled the Khan or Wali of Kalat, is His Highness Mir Mahmud Khan, G.C.I.E., of the Amedzai section of the Kambrani tribe of Brahuis. He also has the title of Beglar Begi. He is 40 years of age.

6. The high officials mentioned in Statement I consist (1) of State officials such as Mir Behram Khan, the Khan's brother, who ocupies the position of "General" in the Kalat army, and of the various Naibs, and (2) of a number of Government officials lent to the State, *e.g.*, Khan Bahadur Kazi Jalul-ud-din, C.I.E.; the Political Adviser and his Assistants, the Mustafis.

Chapter II.

Administration of the land.

7. The land revenue system has long been established in the State and is based on a State demand of a share of the produce varying from one-half to one-tenth according as the land is irrigable or *khushkaba* or as the land and water concerned belong to the Khan or to the Zamindars themselves. For the purposes of revenue and other administration the Khan's revenue paying districts are divided into eleven Niabats, the six most important of which have been placed by the Khan under the control of his Political Adviser with most satisfactory results. The average revenue for five years derived from these six Niabats amounts to R2,20,884 while the amount realised last year, the second year of the Political Adviser's control, was as much as R3,58,887. The Political Adviser has made no mention of expenditure, but the receipts, after deducting the working expenses amounting to R37,227 per annum, are credited to the Khan or disbursed to his order for the maintenance of his army, his stables, etc., as shown in Statement XXII. In the other five Niabats, which are still under His Highness's direct administration, no regular accounts are kept and only a rough estimate of the income can be given. This is put at R68,720 per annum. These Niabats, from a revenue point of view, are unimportant as compared with the six under the Political Adviser.

Chapter III.

Legislation.

8. Justice is administered in accordance with the tribal usage or "rawaj" established in the country. The Political Adviser has also framed and introduced in his six Niabats a code of rules for the conduct of civil suits. The rules are based on Muhammadan Law and the tribal usage are working satisfactorily.

Military force.

9. The military force of the State is an ill-disciplined and worthless body of some 658 men of all ranks. The force is divided into the following units :—

(1 The Shahi Rasala.

(2) The Jangi Paltan.

(3) The Nurwah or Wafadar Paltan.

(4) The Artillery.

The men are located mostly at Kalat, but some 329 are distributed among the various Niabats.

The force is armed with muzzle-loading rifles, but His Highness has also 100 Martini-Henry* Rifles which were presented to the State by the Government.

* This is incorrect. One hundred Snider rifles were presented to the Khan by Lord Lansdowne in 1889.

A. L. P. T.

The force is intended for the protection of the Khan and the maintenance of his authority. The men, however, are put to all sorts of miscellaneous duties such as watching crops, cutting grass, making roads, etc.

The pay of the troops is most inadequate and is disbursed very irregularly. The pay is R6 per mensem for all branches and of this more than half goes in cuttings for uniform, etc. The horses of the Cavalry are maintained by the State. The discontent arising from the above causes lately found utterance in a partial mutiny when 50 men at the instigation of the Khan's officers (and brother's-in-law) Commander Nur Muhammad and Dost Muhammad, who had quarrelled with the Chief, fled from the Kalat Town and took refuge in the Kalat Cantonment. This affair has formed the subject of an official enquiry and need not be further mentioned here. Further desertions followed the first outbreak and altogether some 175 men quitted the Khan's service.

In April last during the Id-ul-Zaha festival when guns were being fired at Kalat a charge accidently exploded during loading and fatally injured one of the Khan's gunners.

Criminal Justice.

10. Criminal justice among the revenue paying subjects is administered by the Khan, the Political Adviser, the Mustafis, Naibs and Jamadars all working in accordance with the tribal "rawaj." The courts of the Khan and the Political Adviser are appellate courts in respect of the decisions of the remaining courts. There is also the tribunal known as the Kalat State Court, which is presided over by the Political Adviser and is intended for the trial of serious offences such as might not be adequately dealt with by the ordinary State courts. No statistics have been produced of the cases disposed of by the above officials owing partly to the fact that none are maintained in the 5 Niabats under the Khan, while as regards those under the Political Adviser, it is explained that the time available for the preparation of the Annual Report in the new form was insufficient.

Civil Justice.

11. Civil justice is administered by the same Courts as Criminal Justice. A reference to this subject has been made under the head "Legislation" above.

Extradition.

12. There has only been one case under this head when three men of the Khan's army deserted to Quetta with some of His Highness's property and were arrested and made over to the Political Adviser by the Quetta Police.

There have been no demands on the Khan or his Niabats during the year.

Prisons, Registration and Municipalities.

13. There are no jails in the Niabat portion of the State. Registration is not in force and there is nothing in the shape of municipal administration.

CHAPTER IV.

Weather and Crops.

In Cachi there was drought and scarcity of fodder and drinking water which caused many people to migrate to Sind as the people of this State always do on such occasions. Later the winter rainfall in the Mastung and Kalat Districts was abnormally heavy and this being accompanied by great cold, the result of the rainfall on the whole was not beneficial. Thus the agricultural year was an indifferent one. In Kalat 8·33 inches and in Mastung 3·83 inches of rain were registered.

Wages and labour. Prices of food-grains.

15. Labour is not plentiful in the State. The ordinary rate of wages is 0-6-0 a day. The average price of wheat—the staple—was 12 seers a rupee in Kalat and Mastung.

General Condition of people.

16. As regards the general condition of the people the drought undoubtedly caused much inconvenience and loss except in a few fertile and prosperous centres, the people are anything but well off and poverty with them soon merges into distress. At the same time so simple are the wants of these nomad tribes that their distress is seldom such as to obtrude itself on the notice of the authorities and to call for relief measures.

17. There is no forest preservation in the Niabats. The Harboi forest mentioned is in the tribal country.

Trade and Manufacture.

18. The trade of the State with the outside world is not considerable. Through trade, has, since the opening of the Sind-Peshin and the Bolan railways, almost entirely disappeared, an export trade in wheat, bhoosa, potatoes, ghi, tobacco, wool, pish (dwarf palm) dates and other fruit, apricot seeds and saltpetre is carried on mainly with Quetta and British Baluchistan and partly with Sind. Salt is manufactured in Kachi but this is, for the most part, consumed in the State. The imports are mainly cotton and woollen cloth, *i.e.*, rice, gur, sugar, tea, oil, kerosine oil, jawar and gram.

No statistics are so far maintained as to the quantities of the exports and imports, but the annual exports from the Mastung valley may be roughly 2,30,000 maunds of produce, the value of which must amount to several lakhs of rupees.

A not inconsiderable trade is carried on in connection with the cattle produced in Kachi. The breed there is famous in this part of India and is much in demand.

As regards local manufactures nothing is produced in quantities sufficient for export. Everything, speaking generally, is utilized in the country. Several of the articles manufactured however are interesting and unique. Thus in Lehri some excellent silk embroidery on leather is done, and in Kalat the silk embroidered garments worn by the women are often beautifully worked. Other articles produced are country guns, woollen durries, camel-leather, kupis or ghi vessels and metal vessels.

Public Works. 19. Public works to the value of R6,000 odd were carried out in the Niabats under the Political Adviser and some useful and much needed buildings have been constructed.

Post Office, Mint. 20. No Post Office or Mint is maintained by the State.

Public Health. 21. No statistics as to public health are maintained, but there was no renewal of the cholera that visited the Mastung valley in 1903 and plague has not so far made its appearance in the State. There is generally a certain amount of small-pox, and from time to time some typhus is reported. On the whole the state of the public health in the State was normal and not otherwise than satisfactory.

Excise. 22. There are distilleries in 6 towns and 19 shops for the retail vend of country liquor and intoxicating drugs. The excise revenue realized by the State amounted to R9,665.

Agricultural stock. 23. The Political Adviser has not been able in the time at his disposal to collect statistics as to agricultural stock.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance. 24. The revenue of the State is derived from 3 sources (1) from certain payments made by the Government, (2) from the interest on R41,50,000 invested in Government securities and (3) from the revenue paying districts of the State divided into eleven Niabats. The Government subsidy and quit rent payments amount to R2,8 ,500, and the interest on the invested funds to R1,47,212. Of the 11 Niabats, five are administered directly by the Khan through the local Naibs. No proper accounts are kept but the aggregate yearly revenue derived from them has been estimated at R63,720. The other six Niabats have been placed by the Khan under the general control of his Political Adviser. With the exception of the Naibs, the old staff of the State officials has been swept away and a body of trained and efficient officials, taken mostly from British Baluchistan, has taken their place. Under the new system thus introduced remarkable increases of revenue have been secured, these being attributable not so much to the extension of cultivation but to the due collection of the revenue demand and to the due crediting of the State with the amounts received. Under the old system there were great irregularities and the Khan never recovered a fraction of his dues. The present system has now been in progress for three years. During the first year the receipts were R3,44,623 as against R1,57,013 in the preceding year under the old system showing an increase of R1,87,610. During the past year in spite of unfavourable seasons the receipts were still further increased to R3,58,887.

There is no reliable information as to expenditure in the State, but of the following figures the first two items may be taken as roughly correct, while the other three items are sums disbursed by the Political Agent or Political Adviser :—

	R
(1) Khan's stables	2,25,000
(2) Khan's army	40,000
(3) Working expenses of the 6 Niabats under Political Adviser	37,227
(4) The maintenance charges of Kazis and Mullas mentioned in Statement XXII of Report	7,091
(5) Disbursements under the Khan's fund for the maintenance charges of the ex-Khan and his household, for the charges connected with the Political Adviser and his establishment, for the Nazim of Mekran's levies, etc., etc.	2,25,294
TOTAL	5,34,612

From the balance of the State income about three lakhs according to last year's receipts the Khan has to meet the immediate expenses of his household, but these are not large and there must be a considerable unexpended surplus.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics. 25. No register of births and deaths is maintained. There are two dispensaries, one at Mastung, maintained by the State at an annual cost of R2,345 and one at Kalat, maintained by Government at a cost of R2,580. The number of persons who received medical treatment in these two establishments during the year was 9,737 against 8,919 in the year before. The State also maintains a vaccinator, and there were 1,8 8 persons vaccinated during the year under report against 352 in the year before. The latter year was the first year of the vaccinator's appointment and the progress made is most satisfactory. No cases of plague have so far appeared in the State.

CHAPTER VII.

26. There is only one school in the State, *viz.*, a primary school opened at Mastung in January last. There were 38 boys on the rolls of the school on the 31st March. The opening of the school has been very favourably received by the people and the school building was provided almost entirely from local subscriptions. His Highness the Khan contributes a sum of Rs00 per annum towards the maintenance of the school and a small contribution will be made from the Kalat Jirga Fund. If the Niabat scheme is to be persevered in we shall soon have schools in the other Niabats, *e.g.*, Dhadur, Bhag, Lehri and Gandawa.

The only other education the people receive is that imparted by the Mullas in the reading of the Koran, etc.

CHAPTER VIII.

27. The Niabat officials at Mastung took a prominent share in the successful experiment in Sericulture carried out last year. The experiment has been continued in the present year, and a beginning has been made of giving a small number of worms to local Zamindars to be reared by them in their own houses. **Sericulture.**

28. The State undertakes no horse-breeding operations for the benefit of the country at large. His Highness has a few good stallions, but they are for use in his own stable only. This latter is a very badly managed institution, and there are hundreds of ancient and worthless animals, horse-breeding operations among which must do more harm than good to the stock of the country. Now that the Remount Department limit their operations to the covering of large size and good quality mares, it is of the greatest importance that the State should take steps for the improvement of the general stock. **Horse-breeding operations.**

The State usually contributes a donation to the Quetta and Sibi Horse Shows, while half of the cost of constructing and maintaining the stables used for the Government stallions located at Masting, Kalat and Shoran is also borne by the State.

29. Arboriculture has received much attention in the Political Adviser's Niabats and some two lakhs of young trees have been put down during the past year in the Mastung and other districts. **Arboriculture.**

The important Khanwah dispute between the State and the Domkis in connection with which the State is losing large sums of revenue, is still in progress.

H. L. SHOWERS, *Major*,
Political Agent, Kalat.

Administration Report of the Kalat State for 1904-1905.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

The area of the State (including Mekran and Kharan) is 70,891 square miles as under :—

Kachi	4,028	square miles.
Sarawan	4,766	„ „
Jhalwan	16,166	„ „
Kharan and Mekran	45,931	„ „

and the population according to the Census of 1901 is 452,989. This includes 100,000 of Mekran and Kharan which have never been censused, but their population is usually taken to be as above.

2. The State (excluding Kharan and Mekran) is composed of the following eleven Niabats :—

1. Kalat.
2. Khozdar.
3. Sohrab.
4. Zehri.
5. Mashkai.
6. Mastung.
7. Dhadur.
8. Bhag.
9. Lehri.
10. Nasirabad (Mirpore).
11. Gandawa.

Each of the first five Niabats is administered by a Naib who is directly under His Highness the Khan. As no regular accounts of revenue, etc., are kept in any of these Niabats, and as they are not under the control of the Political Adviser to His Highness the Khan, their actual revenue figures for the past five years are not available. His Highness the Khan was requested to supply the information, but his reply has not as yet been received. However, a rough estimate of the revenue receipt of these Niabats is as follows :—

	R
1. Kalat	32,723
2 and 3. Sohrab and Mashki	15,465
4. Khozdar	14,250
5. Zehri	1,282
TOTAL	63,720

other statistics relating to these five Niabats are also not available as no regular records are kept.

3. The administration of the Niabats numbered from 6 to 11 till July 1902 was also in the hands of Naibs when they were placed by His Highness the Khan under the control of his Political Adviser. Improvements made since then in the revenue collection, etc., of these Niabats have been detailed by the Political Adviser in the Annual Revenue reports, but a statement showing the total revenue of each of these Niabats for the years from 1900-1901 to 1904-1905 is appended herewith. This would show that the gross revenue (based on the average of the above five years) is R2,20,884.

4. Other sources of income to the State and the amount of annual income derived from them are detailed below :—

	R
(*a*) Subsidy by the British Government according to the Mastung Treaty of 1876	1,00,000
(*b*) Bolan subsidy	30,000
(*c*) Quit rent of Nasirabad and Man Jhoti	1,17,500
(*d*) Ditto ditto Quetta	25,000
(*e*) Ditto ditto Nushki	9,000
(*f*) Interest on the 3½ per cent. Promissory notes of the value of R41,50,000	1,45,250
(*g*) Interest on the fixed deposit of R39,242 with the Punjab Bank	1,962
TOTAL	4,26,750

Thus the annual income of the State from all sources, may on an average be taken to be about seven lakhs.

5. His Highness Mir Mahmud Khan, G.C.I.E., caste Ahmadzai Brahui, of about 40 years age, is the Chief of the State.

Statement I showing names of the high officials of the State is enclosed.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of the land.

6. No revenue land settlement has been made in the State and the rates of assessment are unchanged. Also no Taccavi advances were made during the year under report.

7. On the 31st December 1904 when the revenue accounts for 1904-1905 of the 6 Niabats administered by the Political Adviser closed, the amount outstanding on account of the revenue demand for the year was Rl,27,732-0-1 which could not be collected chiefly because many of the Zamindars of Kachi had, owing to drought that prevailed in the country, gone to Sind. No remission or suspension of revenue was sanctioned during the year and no coercive measures were adopted in the collection of revenue.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

8. No British Indian law or regulation is yet in force in the State and therefore Statement II is blank. A set of civil procedure rules framed with due consideration to *shariat* and expediency is acted upon. **Legislation.**

9. On the 31st December 1904 the military force of the State, as will appear from Statement III, was 250 Cavalry, 500 Infantry and 20 Artillery. Men of the army are posted at different Niabats, but greater number remain present at the Kalat headquarters. **Military Force.**

10. The force is provided with ordinary carbines and bayonets, but His Highness the Khan has got one hundred Martini-Henry * rifles supplied to his father in the first Delhi Darbar. The sepoys of the army are generally employed to maintain peace and order in the country, but their services are also used in connection with the recovery of revenue and watch of standing crops.

* Incorrect. See note on Major Shower's covering report.—A. L. P. T.

11. Statement III is submitted in the old form because His Highness the Khan who was requested to supply the information in the revised form has not yet done so. The cost of the force during the year has also not yet been communicated by him, but so far as I know the rate of pay of a sepoy of Cavalry, Infantry or Artillery is Rs per mensem and Cavalry horses are maintained at the expense of the State.

12. There being no police or village police in the State, the Statements IV to VII are blank. **Police.**

13. The cases between the Khan's subjects alone in the five Niabats which are not under the control of the Political Adviser are decided by the Naibs whose work is not supervised. But in the Niabats administered by the Political Adviser such cases are proceeded with by Mustafi, Naib or Janashin of the Niabat concerned, but their work is supervised by the Political Adviser who has been invested with powers by His Highness the Khan. **Criminal and Civil Justice.**

14. With so short a time at my disposal it is very difficult to collect statistical information for so comprehensive returns as Statements VIII to XII chiefly because very detailed registers of cases have not yet been maintained in the Niabats.

15. In August 1904 a Havaldar and two sepoys of the Khan's army deserted from Kalat and were arrested at Quetta by the Police and made over to the Political Adviser. There have been no such demands on the State from outside. **Extradition.**

16. There are no regular jails in the Kalat State maintained by His Highness the Khan. **Prisons.**

17. Registration work is not done in the State, nor is there any municipality and the Statements from XIV to XVI are therefore blank. **Registration, Municipalities.**

CHAPTER IV.

Production and distribution.

18. During the year under report the area under cultivation in Kachi was, owing to drought, small, and owing to the scarcity of forage and of drinking water people of some places had had to go to Sind. In winter there were heavy rains and snowfalls in Mastung and Kalat, etc., illaqa and good rain fell in Kachi, but owing to the severe cold that followed these rains proved of little benefit. There are rain-gauges at Kalat and Mastung and the rainfall return of these places is attached herewith.

19. Labour in the State is not plentiful and ordinarily the rate of wages is 6 annas a day. As no regular prices current are prepared in the Niabats the exact rates of food-grains cannot be reported, but in March 1905, the rate of wheat was between 11 and 10 seers a rupee.

20. The best forest in the State is that of Harboi which has been reserved and its boundaries have also been marked. **Forests.**

Public Works.

21. Public Works in the State are done through the Native Assistant Sarawan and the Political Adviser. The works carried out through the latter are detailed in Statement XIX.

Posts and Telegraphs.

22. No post office is maintained by the State. The combined post and telegraph offices at Kalat and Mastung and the branch post office at Rindli are maintained at the expense of the British Government.

Agricultural Stock and Excise.

23. It has not been possible to collect information as to the numbers of agricultural stock in the State and the statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue is appended. There is a distillery at each of the marginally noted Niabats.

1. Kalat.	4. Lehri.
2. Gandawa.	5. Dhadur.
3. Nasirabad.	6. Bhag.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

24. As will be seen from the statement mentioned in paragraph (3) the gross revenue of the six Niabats under the control of the Political Adviser for the year 1903-1904, which was the first year of the Political Adviser's administration, amounted to ₹3,44,623 against ₹1,57,013 for the preceding year, showing an increase of ₹1,87,610. The total revenue of the year under report was 3,58,887, that is to say, nothwithstanding the unfavourable season and continued drought there was an increase of ₹14,264 over the preceding year's receipts. This increase which was chiefly in land revenue was the result of the improvement made in the administration of the Niabats. Statement XXII showing the revenue receipts of the six Niabats under the control of the Political Adviser is attached. Information about the other five Niabats administered directly by His Highness the Khan himself is not available, as no proper accounts have been kept as mentioned in paragraph 2 of this report.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics.

25. There are only two dispensaries in the Kalat State, *viz.*, at Kalat and Mastung. The former is maintained by the British Government and the latter by the State. Statement XXIII shows the amount of medical aid afforded to people through these dispensaries. There is a vaccinator at Mastung paid by the State and the number of persons vaccinated by him during the year under report was 1,853 against 352 for the previous year. The results of the vaccination were, on the whole, satisfactory. Births and deaths are nowhere registered in the State.

26. No expenditure was incurred by the State under head "Plague," but owing to the outbreak of the epidemic at Jacobabad in the second week of March last precautionary measures against its spread in the State were taken.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

27. The primary school opened at Mastung in January last is the only literary institution in the State. Statement XXV will show that the number of boys on the roll of the school on the 31st March 1905 was 33. Proposals to open schools of this standard at Bhag and Dhadur are under consideration.

CHAPTER VIII.

28. During the year under report an experiment in sericulture was made at Mastung, and it proved a success. It is a matter of pleasure to see that the silk thus produced has been pronounced by the several experts in sericulture of London better, at least in several respects, than that produced by the Kashmir Durbar. It is, therefore, proposed to make another experiment on a larger scale during the ensuing year.

29. There is no library in the State.

K. B. KAZI JALAL-UD-DIN KHAN, C.I.E.,
Political Adviser to His Highness the Khan.

Report on tribal affairs in Sarawan, Jhalawan and Kachi.

The area of the Sarawan, Jhalawan and Kachi tracts is 24,960 square miles as detailed below :— General and Political.

	R
Sarawan	4,766
Jhalawan	16,166
Kachi	4,028

The population according to the Census of 1901 is 352,989 as below :—

	R
Sarawan	65,549
Jhalawan	2,24,073
Kachi	63,367

As these tracts form a part of the Kalat State their area and population have also been included in the Political Adviser's report on the State. No figures are available to show what proportion of the area is tribal and what Niabat. As regards population the tribes account for about 266,608 of the total and the cultivating classes in the Niabats for the remaining 86,381.

The tribes and their territories are all revenue free and there is nothing that can be called a revenue system in force. In some few cases the Chiefs and others are in occupation of the Khan's revenue paying land and in this case they conform to the revenue rules current in the Niabats, *viz.*, that the lands pay revenue at rates varying from one-tenth to one-half according as they are irrigable or *khushkaba*. For the rest the tribal lands are parcelled out among a large number of proprietors, including the Chiefs, who either cultivate them themselves or give them out to Bazgars, or tenants. Revenue and Administration of the land.

Far from the tribes paying tribute or revenue to any one they are themselves in receipt of large allowances from Government and the Kalat State. Thus a total sum of R1,52,440 * is disbursed annually to the tribes, partly as allowances to the Chiefs and partly in payment of tribal levy service. Of the sum Government contributes R94,420 and the remainder comes from Kalat Funds administered by the Political Agent. Of the Government allowances R28,800 goes to 7 Sarawan Sardars and the rest to the Bolan levies and those maintained in Kachi for the protection of the Railway line passing through that district. Of the R58,020 paid from Kalat Funds R9,960 is for levy Thanas maintained in Sarawan and R48,060 for allowances to 13 Jhalawan Sardars and for seven Jhalawan Thanas.

Note.—The figures do not include sums disbursed in Mekran, but do include the R500 per mensem granted to Sir Nauroz Khan Naushirwani.

Civil and criminal justice is administered in accordance with tribal custom or "rawaj" under which cases of all sorts are dealt with either by compromise, by arbitration, by "shariat" or by jirga. The machinery available consists of the various tribal Chiefs and Motabirs, whether in receipt of allowances or not, and of the various levy Thanas. The Thanas in question are as follows :— Criminal and Civil Justice.

Sarawan and Kachi.	Jhalawan.
Mastung	Khozdar.
Alloo	*Sohrab.
Mangochar	Zehri.
Nari	*Mashkai.
Gandawa	Saruna.
Bindli	*Kasimji.
Dasht	
Posts.	
*Kirdagap	
Guru	
Doctor Chah	
*Bidrang	
*Soru	
Kalat.	

The procedure followed for the settlement of cases both civil and criminal is as follows :—

When the parties are Brahuis or Baluchis the Thanedars conduct the preliminary enquiries and submit their reports to the Political Adviser to the Khan in Sarawan cases, and to the Native Assistant Jhalawan in Jhalawan cases. On these reports the officers named either take up the cases themselves or give directions to the Thanedars to proceed in some one of the customary methods

* *Note.*—These have been opened during the past year.

referred to above. When the cases are left to the Thanedars the settlements arrived at are reported to the officers who in turn refer them to the Political Agent either for confirmation or other action. All cases settled by the officers themselves are also reported for orders to the Political Agent. On a settlement being confirmed it is given effect to by the Thanedars. Persons who happen to be dissatisfied with such settlements are at liberty to apply to the Governor-General's Agent for revision.

In cases in which the Khan's subjects are a party the enquiries are made jointly by the Thanedar and an official of the Niabat concerned.

Important cases, the settlement of which by a local *jirga* is considered inexpedient, are under the Political Agent's orders referred to the Shahi Jirgas held half-yearly at Quetta and Sibi respectively. The total number of tribal cases dealt with during the year was 2,507. In the year before the number was 1,949.

Extradition. The Indian Extradition Act, XII of 1903, is not in force in Kalat, but in practice its rules are usually followed in dealings with the surrounding British districts of Sind and Baluchistan. During the past year one person was received from, and one made over to, British Districts.

Prisons. A lock-up is attached to each of the Thanas mentioned above, while at Mastung there is a well-built Jail, with a Daroga and 4 Barkandazes in charge, whither long prisoners from the Sarawan and Kachi Thanas are, for the most part, sent for imprisonment.

The Jail is capable of holding 120 prisoners.

Weather and Crops. In Kachi there was drought and scarcity of fodder and drinking water which caused many people to migrate to Sind as the people of this State mostly do on such occasions. Later the winter rainfall in the Mastung and Kalat Districts was abnormally heavy and this being accompanied by great cold, the result of the rainfall on the whole was not beneficial. Thus the agricultural year was an indifferent one. In Kalat 8·33 inches and in Mastung 3·83 inches of rain were registered.

Forests. A large juniper forest extending to 44,000 acres has been reserved at Harboi near Kalat. Two Chaukidars furnished in rotation by the tribes owning the forest have been placed in charge and the cutting of green wood has been entirely stopped.

Public Works. Public Works to the value of ₹19,041-6-11 were carried out during the year from Kalat Funds. The list attached will show that among other useful works four new Thana buildings, a new dispensary, a set of levy lines, a rest-house at Sibi and 100 miles of good kacha roads have been added to the district in the past year. Certain Government buildings have also been built at Mastung for the Political Agent and his office.

Public health. Vital Statistics. Miscellaneous. Under this head see remarks in part I under Kalat State.

The following events among the tribes that occurred during the past year are deserving of notice.

Sarawan.

1. Sardar Dost Muhammad Khan, Lehri, died on the 8th August 1904, and his son Mir Behram Khan, aged 13 years, was recognised as his successor to the chiefship and the Government allowance of ₹300 a month, by the Lehri tribe, the Khan and by Government. The young Chief is under guardianship of his uncle Mir Khair Bakhsh, Lehri. Sardar Dost Muhammad was a loyal and useful Chief such as Sarawn could ill spare.

2. During a storm at Dandor in April 1904 the village of Mian Rasul Bakhsh, Lashari, caught fire and was totally destroyed causing the loss of much grain and household property and of many head of cattle.

3. Two new posts of the safety of travellers on the Quetta-Kalat road were established during the past year, one at Soro in the past between Mungochar and Kalat, and the other at Bidrang on the Kotal between Mungochar and Guru.

4. The offices of the Political Agent, the Assistant Political Agent and the Native Assistant, Sarawan, were established at Mastung on the 8th November 1904.

5. The question of the boundary between the Quetta-Pishin district and the Kalat State near Kirdagap and Shorarud was taken up during the year and decided between the tribes concerned by arbitration.

6. Sardar Yar Muhammad Kurd with 26 followers proceeded on a pilgrimage to Mecca in November 1904 and returned in March last.

7. A case of adultery having occurred in the Magassi tribe and the man concerned having absconded, his brother was put to death by the relatives of the woman. The heirs of the deceased sued for compensation and the case was referred to the Shahi Jirga. The Jirga declared that the killing of the brother was justifiable according to the practice of the Magassi tribe, but that among the other tribes in Baluchistan the killing of a brother under such circumstances is not supported by custom.

The award was accepted and confirmed by the Political Agent, it being considered inadvisable to interfere with a custom which had prevailed for generations past among the Magassis. But steps are being taken to bring the Magassi custom into line with that of the other tribes of Baluchistan.

8. In connection with the well-known series of offences committed by Jafir Khan, Sarpara, in August 1897, some 23 men believed to have been his accomplices were arrested during the year and placed on their trial. Of these two men, *viz.*, Zardad, Parkani, and Lal Bakhsh, Sarpara, were convicted by a Jirga of Kalat Sardars and sentenced to five years' and three years' rigorous imprisonment respectively, while the remaining 21 were acquitted. Subsequently owing to certain flaws in similar proceedings taken in the Quetta Courts the Governor-General's Agent was pleased to pardon the two men convicted in Kalat and to remit their sentences.

9. A very important dispute which had been long pending between the Raisani and Banglazai Chiefs regarding a pre-emption case in Zarowah was disposed of during this year by an order of the Political Agent, the Chiefs themselves being unable to come to terms in spite of all the efforts that were made in this behalf.

10. In the Kanak district the telegraph line between Dhingar and Soro was maliciously cut five times between April and August 1904, but notwithstanding the endeavours of the Political Adviser and the Sarawan Thanedars the perpetrators of the offences were not discovered. Several persons, on whom suspicion rested, were apprehended and placed for trial before the Quetta and Sibi Shahi Jirgas, but the evidence was insufficient to support a conviction. The question of enforcing tribal or village responsibility in connection with cases of this sort, where the actual culprits remain untraced, is under consideration.

11. In the case of Dur Muhammad Lehri *versus* Fakir Muhammad, in which the latter was charged with adultery with the complainant's wife, the woman concerned was, pending the settlement of the case, placed in charge of Sharbat, Lehri, of Pringabad, who gave security for R 2,000 for her safety. Wazir, the woman's father and other Lehris, however, carried her off and killed her—this it is believed with Sharbat's connivance. There was much excitement and ill-feeling among the Lehri tribe over this case, but on its being laid before an influential jirga at Sibi last winter both Sharbat and Wazir and his party were punished and the matter ended.

Jhalawan.

12. The Zarakzai Chief, Sardar Pasand Khan, made a request last April that as he was in indifferent health and stricken in years, Government should recognize an arrangement whereby his second son, Mir Bate Khan, who was Thanedar of Zahri, should carry on the affairs of the Zehri tribe and country in his place. In view of the claims to the Chiefship of the eldest son, Mir Muhammad Khan, and of the rightful heir, Mir Shahbeg Khan, the son of the late Chief Saradar Gauhar Khan, it was not considered expedient to accede to the Chief's request.

13. Not long after this, in January 1905, Mir Bate Khan while accompanying the Native Assistant, Jhalawan, on tour fell from his horse and received injuries from which he died the next day. The most promising of the Chief's sons and a man who would later on have taken a prominent place in local tribal affairs has thus been lost to Jhalawan.

14. The Chief's third son (the eldest, Mir Muhammad Khan, is incapacitated by periodical fits of mental derangement), Mir Khan Muhammad is now carrying on the duties of Thanedar, Zehri.

15. Mir Muhammad Khan, the Chief's eldest son above mentioned, was married on the 18th December 1904 to a daughter of Mazar Khan, Bajoi.

16. During the year Sardar Haji Firoz Shah, Kalandrani, relinquished the Chiefship of his tribe in favour of his son Mir Ali Muhammad Khan, who was granted the usual khillat of Sardari both by His Highness the Khan and by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

17. Sardar Fazal Muhammad Nichari died of pneumonia at Quetta in October 1904. His infant son, Mir Gauhar Khan, has been placed under the guardianship of his uncle Ido Nichari. There have been many disputes and much blood has been spilt in the past over Sardari claims in this tribe. Mir Muhammad Fazal, the principal enemy the youthful Sardar had to fear, was lately summoned to Kalat by the Political Agent and such recognizances and agreements taken from him as will, it is hoped, cause him to abstain from future mischief.

18. Captain Leicester of the Quetta Camel Registration Department visited Saruna last winter and concluded an agreement with the Miraji Mengals for the supply by them of 1,000 camels in the event of mobilisation.

19. In September 1904 the Jhalawan Chiefs unanimously asked that the Native Assistant, Jhalawan, should be invested with authority to deal with local cases and the request has been acceded to. A detailed set of rules for the Native Assistant's guidance was accordingly prepared and issued to him under the Agent to the Governor-General's sanction. This progressive measure will greatly contribute to the contentment of the people and the peace of the country.

20. In October 1902 some of the Sasoli Sardar's attendants proceeded to Sind and carried off some property belonging to certain of the Sardar's tribesmen temporarily residing in Sind territory in default of payment of the Chief's customary and recognised Sardari dues. Warrants for the arrest of the Sardar's men were issued by the Sind courts, but the Sasoli Sardar on being asked to surrender them objected on the plea that they had committed no fault. He however expressed his willingness to produce them before the Quetta or Sibi Shahi Jirga. The Political Agent suggested that the case might be settled as requested by the Sardar, but

the District Magistrate, Larkana, was unable to accept this proposal. The Sardar has now been warned that his servants' proceedings were most improper, that they had no right to use any sort of force on any one whether his "Raj" or not while in British territory, and that any recurrence of such conduct would lead to the stoppage of his allowances and other penalties. The Sardar who is a wild hill tribesman hardly understands the nice distinction between tribal and British territory on the Baluchistan-Sind border that permits him to collect his tribal dues in one place and not in another, and he has not taken the warning given him well. It seems necessary that some sort of *modus vivendi* on this subject should be arrived at with the Sind authorities.

21. As is usual in times of distress in their own country the people of Jhalawan migrated to Sind and other places last year in large numbers on account of the prevailing drought.

22. The "Shakar Dand" land dispute between Sardar Sultan Muhammad, Haruni, and Mir Jamal Khan, Haruni, was settled by a large and influential Jirga at Kalat in September 1903, and the settlement was confirmed by the Political Agent. Sardar Sultan Muhammad however was not satisfied and his application for revision having been accepted by the Agent to the Governor-General the case is now undergoing further enquiry.

23. In a feud between Jahan Khan and Sabzal Khan, Mengals, one Dostu of the former's party was shot dead at Momatawa in February last year. As reprisals were feared on behalf of the heirs of the deceased. Jahan Khan was bound over in a sum of ₹2,000 to keep the peace.

24. In September 1904 on the occasion of the Quetta Shahi Jirga the question of the control of the Mengal tribe was discussed in a full assembly of Sarawan and Jhalawan Sardars, and it was then unanimously arranged that Mir Wali Muhammel Khan should continue to work as the Mengal Chief's Vakil and that the Chief's son Mir Allah Dina should remain with the Vakil to help him, and by his presence to support his authority with the tribesmen.

There is however a faction, headed by Mir Jangi Khan, the Motabir of the Pahlwanzai section, which sees fit to oppose Mir Wali Muhammad's authority. They have no justification for such conduct and it may be necessary before long to us some coercion with them. But even this would not solve the whole difficult problem connected with the affairs of this tribe and the question must continue to receive close and earnest attention.

25. The Purali boundary dispute between the Jam of Las Bela on the one side and the Mengals and Bizanjos tribes of Kalat on the other which was referred to in the last year's report still remains unsettled.

26. In May 1904 Captain Drummond, Assistant Political Agent, Kalat, was on tour in the Jhalawan country and various suggestions for the better administration of the country and for the securing a closer control over the tribes were made and have been submitted to Government.

27. During the last year about 1,55,000 new plants and cuttings were put down in various parts of the Mastung district while some 9,000 new plants and cuttings were added to the garden of the new Mastung Agency house.

28. Survey party No. 24 was engaged in survey operations in the country to the west of Kalat from October 1904 to March 1905. The levy escorts required for the various working parties were provided by the Political Agent.

29. Mention was made in the last year's report of a sericulture experiment carried out at Mastung. This proved eminently successful and the raw silk produced was pronounced by experts in London and Lyons as of excellent quality and not inferior to that produced in Kashmir. Great interest has been taken in the experiment by Sir Thomas Wardle who has done so much to foster Kashmir sericulture, and his opinion is that there is a promising future before the industry in the Kalat State. Thus renewed experiments are being conducted again this season.

30. The raising of the Mekran Levy Corps at Mastung last autumn, though dealt with under the head "Mekran," may be briefly mentioned here in connection with the experiment of enlisting a corps composed entirely of Brahuis. The levies who have done such good work during the past five years for the Nazim of Mekran are drawn for the most part from the Sarawan Brahuis, and there seemed good reason to believe that the same material enlisted in a comparatively regular corps would prove still more satisfactory. Everything depended upon getting the right men as native officers, especially in the case of the Risaldar-Major or senior native officer in the Corps. Among these tribes great importance is attached to good family and descent and had native officers of inferior or equivocal position been put in, the new experiment would have been foredoomed to failure from the outset. The man selected by the Political Agent for the risaldar-major's post was Mir Wahid Bakhsh Raisani, a cousin of the Raisani Chiefs, and therefore occupyng the highest possible position in point of family, connection. Apart from family consideration he possessed excellent personal qualifications while as an ex- risaldar of the old Mekran Camel Corps (disbanded in January 1899) and as having been the Nazim's Naib in Panjgur for several years, his experience of Mekran and of the sort of work to be done in the new Corps was unrivalled. The Nazim was loath to see the Civil Administration loose such a man, but he was good enough to yield to the Political Agent's request on the subject. The other two senior native officers—the subadars—were also men of the best family, one being a brother of the Muhammadshahi Chief and the other a cousin of the Rustomzai Chief.

The native officers and non-commissioned officers secured recruiting parties under the native officers were sent out through the Sarawan Districts, and in hardly more than a week practically the full number of men required were assembled in Mastung. This was a remarkable achievement and it serves to show how ready to our hand is this vast and promising field of recruitment.

H. L. SHOWERS, *Major*,
Political Agent, Kalat.

List of Public Works done during year 1904-05.

	₹	a.	p.
1. Khozdar Thana	1,371	14	0
2. Sohrab Thana	500	0	0
3. Mashkai „	560	0	0
4 Zehri „	378	0	0
5. Public Works store at Mastung	291	0	0
6. Sub-Overseer's quarters at Mastung	541	0	0
7. Mastung Dispensary	3,000	0	0
8. Khans Fund clerk's quarters at Mastung	1,300	0	0
9. Khans Fund Office at Mastung	980	1	6
10. Levi Lines at Mastung	1,683	14	8
11. Kalat House at Sibi	4,262	1	10
12. Improvements to Surakhbazu Kotal	350	0	0
13. Ditto Abigul road	164	5	4
14. Kalat Nichara road *vid* Harboi and Iskalku	359	2	8
15. Kalat Nimarg road	203	4	0
16. Jafoo Kotal	156	10	2
17. Kalat Wadh road	1,000	0	0
18. Kalat Kolpur road	1,500	0	0
TOTAL	19,011	6	11

H. L. SHOWERS, *Major*,
Political Agent, Kalat.

KHARAN.

General and Political.

The area of Kharan is about 15,000 square miles, the population is estimated at 45,000 and the gross revenue at one lakh. No tribute is paid to Government or to the Khan. The Chief receives from the British Government a political pension of ₹500 a month. The Chief is Sardar Sir Nauroz Khan, K.C.I.E., of the Naushirwani tribe. He is 50 years of age. He has two sons, the elder of whom, Mir Muhammad Yakub Khan, manages the Chiefship when his father is absent. He is the heir to the Chiefship.

2. The Sardar is, excluding Las Bela, by far the most powerful of the Chiefs in the Baluch Confederacy.

3. The Sardar has three surviving wives. One of his deceased wives was the widow of Fakir Muhammad, the late Mustafi of Kalat, who was brutally murdered with his father and son by Mir Khudadad Khan, the ex-Khan of Kalat, on the 28th March 1895. The Sardar's brother, Mir Amir Khan, married the widow of the Mustafi's son, and Mir Yakub Khan married the Mustafi's daughter. Thus this family came into possession of the considerable property left by the deceased Mustafi, as these ladies were his only remaining heirs. Of the surviving wives one is the sister of Sardar Abdulla Khan of Dizak.

Administration of the land.

4. Cultivation in Kharan is mainly *khushkaba*. But the Chief also possesses the rich date groves of Washuk and Ladgasht and of Khodabadan and Tasp (half) in Panjgur. There is irrigable land too on the banks of the Mashkel river, and as there is abundance of water in the stream, we may some day hope to see this part of the country considerably developed. The Chief levies land revenue for the most part on the usual "dayak" or one-tenth share of produce system that so universally obtains in western Baluchistan and eastern Persia.

Military Force.

5. The Chief has an irregular force of 60 Cavalry and 360 Infantry, with five guns.

Criminal and Civil Justice.

6. All cases are decided by the Chief according to the custom or "rawaj" of the country. The Chief claims, and practically exercises, complete independence within his own territories. Kharan cases do not come before the Shahi Jirgas but are all, however grave, disposed of by the Chief. A reciprocal arrangement between the Chief and the Chagai District was some time ago concluded by which Kharan complainants are sent to Nushki and Chagai complainants to Kharan for the settlement of cases between the people of the two districts.

Prisons.

7. There are no regular prisons: offenders are confined in the Chief's forts.

Weather.

8. There was good rainfall throughout the district in the past year and heavy floods are reported to have come down the Mashkel river during February 1905.

9. The following events that occurred during the past year deserve notice:

(i) The periodically recurring dispute between the Naushirwani Sardar and Mir Kia Khan Reki was once again settled. While in Quetta in March last the Sardar promised to treat the Rekis leniently.

(ii) In November 1904 two Kharan men having committed murder left their country and came and enlisted in the Mekran Levy Corps at Mastung. The facts of the case becoming known the Political Agent placed the two men in custody and Nauroz Khan was referred to. The Chief asked that the men should be handed over to him, but this was not done and he was asked instead to bring the complainants with him when he next visited Quetta or Sibi. He, however, wrote subsequently saying he had settled the case with the relatives of the offenders and he asked that the latter might now be released. This has now been done and the men have been told they are at liberty to return to Kharan or not as they like.

(iii) The meeting referred to in the last year's report as about to come off between the Political Agent, Kalat, and the Political Assistant, Chagai, for the settlement of the boundary dispute between the Chagai district and Kharan fell through and the matter is still pending.

(iv) The case of Sardar Sir Nauroz Khan against Muhammad Wafa, referred to in the last year's report, has been amicably settled and finally disposed of.

(v) Captain Turner, R.E., in charge of No. 24 Triangulation Survey party, reported from Padag in January last that the work of his party in the Rash Koh range had been interrupted by some of Sardar Sir Nauroz Khan's men. The Sardar was referred to by wire and no further interruption occurred. The Chief apparently had had no intimation of the operations of the Party in his country, and his men therefore did not understand or favour the mysterious proceedings of the surveyors.

(vi) A number of rifles are said to have been brought to Ladgasht for sale from Persian territory by a man named Ibrahim. The Naushirwani Chief's men purchased seven of the rifles at R90 each.

(vii) It was also reported that some slave girls were sent to the Chief by Mir Mehrab Khan of Isfandak. On their arrival at Kharan one of the slaves represented that she was a free woman and had been forcibly captured by Mir Mehrab Khan. The Sardar therefore had her sent back to Isfandak.

In September 1904 the Chief accompanied by Mir Kia Khan Reki and about 100 followers proceeded to Jalk to meet his wife who is a sister of Sardar Abdulla Khan's.

The Chief spent several months last year in his border districts.

H. L SHOWERS, *Major*,
Political Agent, Kalat.

MEKRAN.

General and Political.

The area of Mekran is estimated to be 30,900 square miles and the population at 55,000. The gross revenue during the last year was about R50,000.

2. Mekran forms a part of the Kalat State and is administered under the supervision of the Political Agent by a representative of the Khan of Kalat styled the Nazim. The present Nazim is Mir Mehrulla Khan, Raisani, C.I.E., uncle of the Raisani Chief Sardar Sir Ghaus Bakhsh Khan, K.C.I.E. He was appointed in 1899, and the Baluch form of administration conducted by him has proved entirely satisfactory, in that a state of internal peace and good order has been secured, that the revenue has expanded and that several useful administrative improvements have been carried out, such as the development of Pasni and the construction of the Pasni-Panjgur road.

Administration of the land.

3. Nominally the Khan owns one-half of the culturable lands and the Gichki tribe the other half, but either by free grant, purchase, inheritance or encroachment considerable arrears are now in the hands of the Naushirwanis and Birzanjos.

The assessment of revenue for the most part is on the "dayak" (one-tenth of the produce) system, but there are other taxes such as the Zarshah or poll-tax.

Military force.

4. There is no military force maintained by the Kalat State. A body of some 200 tribal levies, however, enlisted from the Sarawan tribes of Kalat, has been given the Nazim and these have sufficed for the maintenance of order, the collection of revenue, etc. The raising of the new Mekran Levy Corps has enabled these levies to be reduced about one-half.

The Mekran Levy Corps referred to was raised during the past year with the object of securing the peace of this part of the Perso-Baluch border which, owing mainly to the weakness of Persian authority in their border districts, has long been in an unsatisfactory condition.

The strength of the Corps has been put at 344 men of all ranks and it has been enlisted from Sarawan Brahui tribesmen. The monthly cost of the Corps is R10,050 paid from Imperial Revenues. The Commandant is an officer of the Political Department who is also Assistant to the Political Agent, Kalat, and under him is an adjutant.

Apart from the local usefulness of the Corps, the experiment now being tried, for the first time, of enlisting the Brahui tribes in any number, is one of the greatest interest.

5. All cases are settled by the Nazim and his Naibs according to custom or "rawaj" of the country. Important settlements come to the Political Agent, Kalat, for confirmation. Criminal and Civil Justice.

6. There are no regular prisons. Prisons.

7. There was no rain up to November and the autumn crops suffered severely. The winter rains however were favourable and the Kej river was in heavy flood for some four or five days. Weather and Crops.

The following are the principal crops :—

Wheat.	Mung.
Barley.	Cotton.
Beans.	Tobacco.
Rice.	Dates.
Jowari.	

8. The trade of Mekran lies between the sea-ports on the south coast and the various districts adjoining, *e. g.*, Kej, Panjgur and Kharan on our own side of the border, and Jalk, Dizak and Sarbaz on the Persian side. The outlet for the Bampur, Bahu and Geh districts is to Chabar. In addition to the road traffic there is an extensive fishing trade all along the coast. Complete statistics of the Imports and Exports are not maintained, but the following figures taken from the Pasni registers will give an idea of the extent of the Mekran trade :— Trade and Manufacture.

IMPORTS.

Received at Pasni Port from 1st April 1904 to 25th February 1905.

		R
Cloth 350 bundles valued at		1,16,000
Grain 8,400 maunds	do.	30,000
Stores, etc.,	do.	16,000
	Total of Imports	1,62,000

EXPORTS.

		R
Fish valued at		34,000
Wool 4,400 maunds		43,000
Ghi 103 maunds valued at		2,800
Cotton, 6,350 maunds	do	25,400
Dates valued at		2,200
Pish seeds	do.	1,600
Skins	do.	1,000
Chittai	do.	5,000
Pish	do.	1,000
	TOTAL	1,16,000

The trade too is on the increase as indicated by the increasing sums realized for the Pasni customs contract. Two years ago the amount was 4,000 per annum, last year it was 8,000 and for the current year it is 18,000. A part of this increase is perhaps due to the fact that Pasni is now beginning to rival Gwadur and attract a portion of the latter's trade; but the peace and security now existing on the Kalat side of the border together with the fixed and equitable tariffs in force must all tend to encourage and promote trade, and, as the country goes on developing, we shall find our ports of Pasni and Jewni transformed from mere fishing villages into large and flourishing centres of local trade.

The present imports and exports consist of the following articles :—

Exports.	Imports.
Dates.	Cloth.
Fish.	Grain.
Wool.	Stores.
Ghi.	European liquors.
Cotton.	
Pish seeds.	
Skins.	
Matting.	
Pish.	

9. During the last year two *musafir-khanas* were built at Ghulamani Bet and Pidar on the Pasni-Panjgur road. This road to which reference was made in the last year's report has now been completed for a distance of 116 miles. A traveller can now reach Turbat (Kej) comfortably in three days from Pasni and be quite independent of tents or guides. Public Works.

10. There is no dispensary in Mekran, but a Hospital in charge of an Assistant Surgeon is attached to the Mekran Levy Corps and the people of the country will doubtless derive great benefit from the institution. Vital Statistics.

A proposal is under consideration for the establishment of a 2nd class Meteorological Observatory at Chitkan in Panjgur which is the head-quarters of the Mekran Levy Corps,

Post Office.

11. Proposals are under consideration for the early opening of a Post Office at Panjgur, with regular postal communication with Pasni.

Correspondence is in progress too in connection with the following points so essential to the proper development of the country :—(1) A weekly steamer service between Karachi and Pasni. (2) The construction of a landing stage at Pasni.

Miscellaneous.

12. In September 1904 the Director, Persian Gulf Telegraphs, was appointed to be a Justice of the Peace within the limits of the Kalat and Las Bela States and an Assistant to the Political Agent, Kalat. This in connection with affairs along the Mekran coast.

13. Before the close of the year a meeting between the Nazim of the Mekran and Shahzada Zahir-us-Sultan, Deputy Governor of Bampur, had been arranged to take place in April 1905 at Charbar for the settlement of border cases and the Nazim had proceeded to Charbar accordingly.

14. In May 1904 a fire broke out in the Pasni Bazaar and a newly built shop and 6 mat huts were destroyed. The loss is estimated at ₹25,000.

15. In February 1904 Mir Abdul Rasul, Chief of Bahu, with 12 followers came to Jewni in Kalati Mekran with the intention of collecting taxes from certain Persian subjects who had taken refuge there. He forcibly took from the latter some dates and a box of jewellery. The Muharrir of Jewni on receipt of the news proceeded to the spot, and requested Mir Abdul Rasul to return the looted property. For reply Mir Abdul Rasul and his party drew their swords on him but he was rescued by the assembled people. Before the Nazim and the Assistant Political Agent could receive news of the occurrence and take action on it, Mir Abdul Rasul had recrossed the border to Bahu. The case was to have been brought up for settlement during the meeting between the Nazim of Mekran and the Deputy Governor of Bampur.

16. During the year under report a sum of ₹7,116-4-0 was through the Nazim's exertions recovered on account of the Kuntdar raid compensation. Of this sum ₹3,803-8-10 has been distributed among the claimants and the balance placed in deposit.

17. Some 1,500 B. L. Rifles were landed on the Persian coast for conveyance to Afghanistan by certain Kandahar merchants. The rifles came from Muscat as usual.

18. Mir Shahdad, Gichki, ex-Naib of Kej, who made a murderous attack on Major Muir and his chaprasi in February 1891 and was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment by His Highness the Khan of Kalat on the 22nd May 1895, was permitted to return to Kej on the 2nd July 1904, having furnished security for good behaviour.

19. Mirs Rustam Khan and Sarfraz Khan, brothers of Sardar Mehrab Khan Gichki, returned to Kej from their pilgrimage to Mecca.

20. Seven new shops were opened during last year at the port of Jewni, while at Pasni there are now 12 "pucca" shops against three last year.

H. L. SHOWERS, *Major*,
Political Agent, Kalat.

Review of the Administration Report of the Las Bela State for the year 1904-1905, by Major H. L. Showers, C.I.E., Political Agent, Kalat.

In accordance with the instructions contained in your First Assistant's letter No. 166-Confidential, of the 20th March 1905, I have the honour to forward, herewith, the Annual Administration Report of the Las Bela State for the year 1904-05.

2. The report which has been prepared entirely by the Jam and his officials is full and complete. This is the more satisfactory in view of the somewhat inadequate time allowed the State for the preparation of its report in the revised form received with the above mentioned letter.

3. There has been no important change in the affairs of the State during the year. Jam Mir Kamal Khan entered on the 9th year of his rule and Khan Bahadur Ahmedyar Khan continues in the capacity of Wazir. The Jam's heir is his only son Mir Ghulam Muhammad Khan. Aged 9½ years.

4. Mir Kamal Khan is about to contract a second marriage with the daughter of Jam Bajar, brother of Jam Murad Ali Khan Jokhia of Malir near Karachi.

5. Mirs Murad Ali Khan and Abdul Karim Khan, the Jam's younger brothers, continue to reside in Bela.

6. The area of the State is stated to be 12,000 square miles, but this is an over estimate. The 1901 Census Report puts the figure at 6,357 miles. The population is 56,109 and the gross annual revenue based on the average of the past five years is R2,08,500.

7. The administration of the State continues satisfactory. The people have been peaceful and loyal to the Jam. The rates of assessment of land revenue are those hitherto in force varying from ⅛ of the produce on State lands to ¼ the produce in the case of lands owned by Zamindars. The total land revenue demand for the year was R59,480. The agricultural year opened very unfavourably owing to long continued drought and damage by locusts, but the situation was saved by the winter rains which were ample. The payment of a sum of R34,755 from the demand was suspended to enable the cultivators to recover their position, remissions amounting to R100 were granted and Taccavi Advances to the extent of R1,000.

8. There has been no Legislation during the year. Justice is administered according to the custom of the country by Jirga or by the principles of Muhammadan law. In petty Criminal cases British law is taken as a guide.

9. The Military force of the State consists of 248 men (212 foot and 36 mounted) of the "Lassi Fauj" recruited from local tribesmen and of the Military Police which now stand at 100 men, and is, as before, recruited from Sikhs and Punjabi Muhammadans. Both bodies are armed with sniders. These bodies cost respectively R23,709 and R13,616.

The State has five small guns but no trained artillerymen.

10. There is no regular Police force, but instead, the Jam maintains a body of 62 "Fasil Sepoys" who are distributed among the district Thanas and who are found useful for the prevention and detection of crime. They are not armed by the State but bring their own country arms.

11. There are two courts in the State presided over by the Jam and the Tahsildar (a Government official lent to the State) respectively. The head Naibs and Naibs in the different districts are empowered to entertain Civil and Criminal cases and to take preliminary proceedings. They then report to the Jam for final orders. The Jam has full powers to try and dispose of all cases except in the case of sentence of death being passed, when the confirmation of the Local Government is required. There were 340 Criminal cases during the year and a total of 1,124 Civil revenue and miscellaneous suits.

12. The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act is not in force in the State, but in practice the provisions of the Act are followed both by the State and the officials of the neighbouring province of Sind. **Extradition.**

13. There is one prison in the State at Bela, and this is ample for all requirements. It is a well managed institution with accommodation for 50 to 60 male and 8 to 10 female prisoners. The number of prisoners during the year has varied from 24 to 39. **Jails.**

14. A system of registration was introduced in 1903. This has worked satisfactorily and is appreciated by the people. The State in the past year derived an income of R1,364-2 from this source as compared with R431-9-0 in the year before which is a large increase. **Registration.**

15. There is nothing in the nature of Municipal Government or Municipal taxation in the State. The Jam remarks that not only is there no present necessity for anything of the sort but that the people would be averse to the imposition of new forms of taxes. **Municipal Administration.**

16. As already mentioned the seasons were on the whole very unfavourable. During the first 7 months of the year, no rain at all was received and only a small area was brought under cultivation and even here the crops were damaged by locusts. The scarcity of fodder **Weather and Crops.**

too is stated to have caused "universal calamity." Hundreds of cattle died and the stricken Zamindars moved in large numbers into Sind and other neighbouring districts to save the remnant of their animals. Only lands with a permanent water-supply were cultivated and the State receipts of produce for the Kharif harvest declined from 27,223 maunds in the previous year to 13,973 in the year under report. It was not till January that relief came and abundant rainfall "imported new life to the dying Zamindars and their cattle." Even then the blessing was not unmixed as not inconsiderable damage was done by flood water brought down by the swollen streams.

Wages and labour.

17. On account of the drought there was little demand for labour and wages were consequently low during the year. The prices of food grains rose to exorbitant rates. Thus the local staples jowari and moong, which were previously selling at 30 and 21 seers per rupee respectively, rose to 12 and 8 seers.

Forests.

18. There are no reserved forests in the State. As, for the most part, such forests as there are, lie too far from Karachi to make the export of fuel profitable, the necessity for preservation has not arisen. The requirements of the comparatively thin population cause no appreciable diminution of the forest growth.

Trade and Manufacture.

19. The trade of the State which is mainly with Sind and Karachi was depressed during the year owing to the unfavourable conditions that prevailed, *e.g.*, the want of rains and the bad harvests, the exodus of the people to Sind, an outbreak of plague at Sonmiani, etc. At the same time the revenues of the State do not seem to have suffered very appreciably in consequence of these circumstances. The receipts from "sung" were 72,862-3-1 against 76,338-11-9 in the year before, and those from fisheries rose from 23,376-4-9 to 24,664-12-6.

Industrial Enterprise.

20. The industrial enterprise, apart from the fishing industry, is confined to the manufacture of mats, baskets and woollen carpets or rather durris. The quantities produced are insignificant and there is practically no export trade in the articles.

Public Works.

21. Under public works the only work deserving mention is the Rest-house about to be constructed at Wyra. When this is complete there will be a chain of bungalows from Karachi to Bela which will greatly simplify the journey and remove the necessity of carrying tents.

Postal Service.

22. There is no British Postal Service in the State. A very efficient service, however, under State management, run between Bela and Karachi. The State has its own postage stamps, but the receipts fall far short of the expenditure. Negotiations are in progress with the Postal Department for the service to be taken over by Government.

General condition of the State.

23. The general condition of the State on the whole is satisfactory. The drought hit the people very hardly; but good winter rains largely restored the balance, while the State revenues cannot be said to have suffered to any material extent.

Public health.

24. The public health has been satisfactory, with the exception of the plague outbreak at Sonmiani, which caused 21 deaths and 31 seizures, and excepting a few deaths from pneumonia and influenza. The extreme cold last winter which caused these latter affections is described as being more severe than has been experienced for many decades past. This is easily to be understood. Throughout Southern and Western Baluchistan it can on occasion be excessively cold even at the sea level. A northerly wind is usually accountable for this.

Excise.

25. There was a decrease in the consumption of country liquor and intoxicating drugs during the year, the State receipts having fallen from R2,651-5-3 in the previous year to 1,887-11-8 in the year under report. But on the other hand there was a large increase in the consumption of European spirit, notably brandy, and thus the total Abkari receipts amounted to R4,775-1-3 against 2,651-5-3 in the year before. The cause of this increase in the consumption of brandy is ascribed: firstly, to the severe cold that prevailed during the winter, and, secondly, to the cheapness of the liquor combined with good quality.

Revenue and Finance.

26. The financial condition of the State is satisfactory. There are no debts and the year closed with a balance in favour of the State amounting to R2,64,320-9-6 as compared with R2,77,468-15-7 in the year before. The decrease is due to slight falling off of income owing to the unfavourable year and to unforeseen and abnormal expenditure connected chiefly with the Jam's forthcoming marriage.

27. The total receipts for the past year were 1,90,476-11-2 against 1,93,805-9-9 in the year before. This decrease is trifling compared to what it might have been, had the year not ended more favourably than it opened. The expenditure rose from 2,00,953 in 1903-04 to 2,03,625-1-3 in the year under review. The cause of this has been adverted to above. A sum of R53,221-12-1 is outstanding against Zamindars, the time of the recovery of which will depend on future harvest prospects.

Vital Statistics.

28. No vital statistics are, or can be, maintained. The population is mainly composed of nomad tribes with no fixed above.

29 There is one dispensary in the State located at Bela. There is also a vaccinator and a travelling compounder who looks after officials stationed at a distance from Bela. The average expenditure on medical treatment amounts to R1,600. During the year 3,795 patients have received treatment while there have been 400 vaccinations. In addition to the dispensary establishment there is a native Hakim on R50 a month, who attends to such persons who prefer native medicines and treatment to European.

30. Sanitary arrangements receive attention and are progressing. The State now spends R1,700 per annum on this account.

31. Educational matters have under the circumstances of the year been somewhat at a standstill. There are two primary schools as before, maintained at a cost of Rl,616 per annum. The average attendance of boys was 81 as against 75 in the year before. There is no girls' school. **Education.**

32. The Lassis are not a horse-owning people, and the number of horses in the country is small. What there are are of a poor description, and as Government Horse-breeding Operations have not been introduced into Bela yet, the Jam was encouraged to obtain some horse stallions of his own. He has now two and a donkey stallion is soon to be sent him also. Thus it is hoped there will soon be an improvement in the standard of Bela horse-flesh. **Horse-breeding.**

33. The number of pilgrims from the State proceeding to Mecca was greater than usual during the year. Some 50 persons went from the State of whom five died during the journey. **Hedjaz pilgrims**

34. Specimens of some ancient silver and copper coins found near Bela last February have been sent by the Political Agent to the British Museum for report. One hundred and fifty of these coins were found in an earthen pot buried in the ruins of an old town.

35. The State continues to faithfully discharge its self-imposed task of caring for the tomb of the late Sir Robert Sandeman. The tomb and the beautiful little garden around it are maintained at an annual cost of R750 to the State.

36. In October last Mir Ayub Khan, son of the late Jam Mir Khan of Las Bela, was sent to England to study law and qualify as a barrister-at-law. He hopes on return to enter the public service in the Punjab where hopes of employment have been held out to him. As he is a most intelligent and promising youth he is likely to have a successful career before him. It would be desirable, I think, to endeavour to secure his services for this Province before we let him go elsewhere. Necessary funds for his journey to England, etc., have been provided out of the accumulated balance of the Fund maintained for the benefit of the members of this family.

H. L. SHOWERS, *Major*,
Political Agent.

Administration Report of the Las Bela State for the year 1904-1905.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Las Bela State for the official year 1904-1905, ending 31st March 1905, in the new form and with necessary appendices, received under cover of your letter No. 51—L., dated the 14th April 1905 to the address of my Wazir.

Although as presumed by yourself this State cannot supply in full all the satistical and minute information required by the new form statements, because the method of administration here is a rough imitation of that of the British territories carried on with a small establishment which the State can afford to maintain, yet efforts have been made to supply as much information as possible.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

	Square miles.
Area of the State by rough calculation . . .	12,000
Population according to Census of 1901 . . .	56,109
Gross annual revenues based on average of past 5 years .	2,08,500
Tribute payable to Government or any State . .	*nil.*

Chief's full name, title, age, caste, etc.

The full name of the present Chief is Jam Mir Kamal Khan, aged about 34 years, caste Jamshedi, and he has only the hereditary title of "Jam." He has only one son, Mir Gholam Muhammad Khan, aged 9½ years as his heir, born of his legal wife, who is daughter of late Mir Murad Khan Gichki of Tump in Mekran. His second affianced wife is the daughter of Jam Bajar, brother of Jam Murad Ali Khan Jokhia of Malir in Sind.

The heir is betrothed to the daughter of Sardar Nadir Shah Gichki, his own maternal uncle.

2. Of other events of importance to be mentioned in this chapter there is none connected with my household except my betrothal to the niece of Jam Murad Ali Khan Jokhia as stated above. As regards those connected with the administration I have to make a brief mention of the following—

(i) The well known Purali boundary case between the Mengals and the Bijanja tribes of Kalat State on one side and the Las Bela State on the other, was laid for settlement before a special Committee of selected officers at Quetta in September last, but nothing being finally settled, the Committee, after hearing the proceedings of the case, referred it to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan for orders. This State was represented by my brother, Mir Abdul Karim Khan, who went to Quetta with the Wazir accompanied by a number of motbirs and witnesses and came back in the first week of October—the trip costing the State about Rs. 1,465. In February last Major McConaghey, Officiating Political Agent, Kalat, informed me that he would make a settlement of the case on the spot on his next visit to Las Bela, but owing to some other important official business at Mastung he could not carry out his intention.

(ii) About the middle of August last a dispute arose between the Naib of Kanraj and certain Meraji Mengals of Kanrach border over an insignificant case of smuggling. The Mengals resented the Naib's action in collecting the octroi duty, which he was justified in collecting and resolved to make a raid on the Thana and to disturb the peace of the frontier. On receipt of this report a party of 20 rifles of Lassi troops under a subedar was sent up to Kanrach to guard the Thana against the intending raiders, who hearing of the arrival of the party kept quiet and their leader, Bachhoo, fled to Sind. Since then nothing to disturb the peace has taken place in that quarter, but it may be said that the conduct of the Mengals towards their Jamot neighbours is not satisfactory and consequently an extra party of 10 sepoys is still stationed there to guard the peace.

(iii) In October last a few persons of the Bendeja tribe of Levy tracts, who were also employed among Bendeja Levies, raised their heads all of a sudden, abandoned their posts and filed complaints against the authority of this State and the treatment of the Inspector of Levies. On receipt of the report from the Inspector of Levies a party of 20 sepoys of Local troops was despatched to Levy tracts to occupy the abandoned posts and to assist the Inspector in restoring order. Some of the employés returned to their duty before the arrival of the party and begged for pardon, while the three ringleaders, *viz.*; Jamal Khan, Shamsher Khan and Nabi Bakhsh Jemadar

remained at large for a considerable time. In February last Khan Bahadur Ahmed Yar Khan my Wazir received orders from your office to proceed to the Levy tracts to enquire into the Bandeja complaints and report the facts of the matter. The Wazir reached the Bandeja Head quarter (Keela) by the end of February and commenced enquiry, but the complainants instead of explaining the cause of their complaints and conduct asked for pardon in writing, attributing all that they had done to their own folly and to instigation given by some neighbours whose names they did not mention. They pleaded hard for reinstatement giving solemn assurances that they would keep good behaviour in future. The Wazir permitted them to resume their posts subject to your sanction and forwarded their appeal for pardon for your orders. Orders have since been received from your office that the three defaulters named above might be reinstated in their posts on signing a bond that they would keep good behaviour in future, with effect from 1st March 1905, and a light punishment of one month's pay as fine in each case, proposed by the Wazir, has been confirmed.

After disposing of this business the Wazir made an inspection of the Levy Thanas and posts as far as Kotura and Lohi and disposed of a number of pending cases of a miscellaneous nature, of which the one about the refusal of Sardar Dad Muhmmad Chutta and his uncle Saleh Muhammad to abide by the decision of the Saroona Jirga regarding the Saroona lands was of importance. After considerable discussion at Diwana, in the presence of the parties, the Sardar and his uncle agreed to the decision and signed a bond to the effect that they would distribute the produce of Saroona and Wire Habb lands among themselves and their partners in accordance with the decision of the Jirga.

Another case of importance was the one of Boreja tribe *versus* the Jamali tribe regarding the proprietary rights of the lands at Lohi, Dehraj and Kathraj which the former alleged belonged to them originally. This case was investigated by the Wazir at Kotura in the presence of the representatives of the parties and ultimately an arrangement for a settlement by arbitration was made.

This tour of the Wazir, which took about one month, was a great success in every way. Besides restoration of order in all quarters of Levy tracts a good deal of pending work was disposed of.

3. There is no Residency in this State, but the names and designations of recognised State officials including those of British service lent to the State are given in Statement I, with necessary remarks against each. I have no particular remarks to make in this connection, it will suffice to say that the Wazir and other subordinate officials named in the Statement, have been discharging their respective duties to my satisfaction all round; attention is, however, invited to the recommendations made for the Wazir Khan Bahadur Ahmed Yar Khan in my last annual report.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of land.

No land revenue settlements are in progress in this State. The old system of collecting revenue in kind by Batai by guess continues, while the rates of assessment are generally the same as were current during the times of previous administrators, no remarkable change having been recently introduced. The following is the general scale of Batai rates:—

(*a*) Half of the produce on State lands irrigated by spring streams or Karezes.

(*b*) One-third of the produce on State lands irrigated by rain water.

(*c*) One-fourth of the lands owned by the Zamindars whether irrigated by rain water or other means adopted by themselves.

Some 900 acres of waste land have been taken up for cultivation during the year in spite of the unfavourable circumstances which existed, while Taccavi advances to the extent of R1,000 in round figures have been given to the Zamindars. The case of the dispute regarding the lands on the north-western boundary of the State is still under consideration of the Political authorities as referred to under Chapter I of this report.

The total demand of land revenue for the year amounted to R59,480 of which 24,725 was collected up to 31st March, while the balance R34,755 payable to the State has been treated as a loan to the Zamindars in order to enable them to mend their condition broken down by the last continuous drought and famine. A small remission aggregating Rs. 100 was given to those whose crops suffered from locusts and excessive floods.

CHAPTER III.

The law generally in force in the Las Bela State is law of the land or the cust m of the country and besides that the Muhammadan law and the British law are also followed where necessary. The general practice is that important Civil and Criminal cases, such as suits pertaining to wills, divorce, betrothal, murder, rape, adultery, rioting, grievous hurt, etc., are Legislation.

tried in the Local Jirgas or Courts of elders and disposed of according to the custom of the country, while those of a trivial nature are tried and disposed of by the State Courts on the lines of the British Indian law so far as possible. This latter system has chiefly come into practice since the appointment of the British Wazir, but it cannot be denied that the late Sir Jam Ali Khan was the first ruler to adopt it. Such civil cases, however, in which the parties concerned mutually agree to have recourse to the Muhammadan law are referred to the Qazi whose verdicts are confirmed by the Jam.

Military force.

The military force maintained by the Las Bela State is of two kinds, *viz.*, the "Local troops" and the "Military Police" as separately shown in Statement III.

Local troops, locally termed "Lassi Fauj," are comprised of local men of various tribes belonging to the State. The total strength of this force is 248, of which 212 are Infantry and 36 cavalry, including all ranks—while the actual strength at the end of the present year was 248 being the same number as in previous year. They are provided with breach-loading snider rifles as well as with country-made swords. The duties of this force are to provide guards for watch and ward of the households of the Jam and his brothers and sisters, as well as at the Jail and all the Thanas, posts and offices of the State. The total annual cost of the maintenance of the force is Rs. 23,709, including followers, etc, as compared with R23,021 of the past year. As to the efficiency of this force I can safely say that although they are not good at drill and parade, they are very well adapted to the requirements of the State. Being local men and well acquainted with every part of the country they can be sent out whenever and wherever wanted in the case of an emergency at a short notice. They are hard workers, obedient and always willing and prompt to carry out orders given them.

2. *Military Police.*—This force was organised early in 1897, when the sanctioned strength was 200, but subsequently with the concurrence of the Political Agent the strength was reduced gradually, so much so that the present sanctioned strength is 100, and it is not desired to make any further reduction at present. It is comprised of Sikhs and Muhammadans from the Punjab and also includes pensioners and discharged soldiers from British regiments. The actual strength at the end of the present year was 98, as compared with 96 of the past year, while the cost of maintenance including the followers was Rs. 13,616 as against Rs. 14,485 of the preceding year. The cause of decrease in this year is that the total strength during the first part of the past year was over and above 100.

This force which is provided with breach-loading snider rifles is looked upon as a reserve at the headquarters, where they also provide guards for the State Treasury, magazine and the Wazir. They also supply camp guards and guards-of-honour when Political Officers visit the State and for the Jam and the Wazir while on tour. Besides this when there is an extra demand for local troops in the districts their guards are replaced by the Military Police. The force is supplied with khaki drill uniform after every two years and is well disciplined in drill and parade like British regiments. They have proved efficient during the past nine years for the purposes for which they are maintained.

There is no regular Artillery force in this State, but there are five artillery guns in possession of the State, the use of which is known to a few men of the local troops.

Police.

There is no regular and distinct Police force in the Las-Bela State. The duties of the Police are performed by the Local troops of which mention is made above, in co-operation with Fasli sepoys or chowkidars employed at each Thana and post according to the requirements of the Ilaqa who may be suitably termed as "Village Police." These Fasli sepoys are selected from the clever men of the Ilaqa or Thana at which they are stationed and consequently are very useful in detection of crime being well acquainted with every nook and corner of the Ilaqa—some of them being good trackers. Their total strength is 75 including 5 Jemadars as compared with 61 of the past year, and this number is distributed over several important Thanas and posts according to their respective work and extent. They are not provided with any State arms, but have their own swords with them when out on duty. The total cost of this body at the end of the present year was R5,916 as compared with R4,632 of the past year.

The working of Police shown in statements V, VI and VII is combined as performed by both Fasli sepoys or chowkidars and the local troops and thus the ratio of this combined force to the population comes to 1 to 204·7.

Criminal Justice.

At present there are only two courts in this State, as exhibited in statement VIII, *viz.*, the Court of the Jam and the Court of the Tahsildar, the former being the highest tribunal in the State. The Jam has full powers to try all civil and criminal cases and his decisions are final, excepting sentence of death which requires confirmation of the Local Government. The Court of the Tahsildar is a subordinate revenue and judicial court and is empowered to deal with such cases of a trivial nature as may be sent to him by the Jam for disposal or for investigation and commitment. Besides these two courts the head Naibs and all Naibs of the State are authorised to entertain criminal and civil complaints, make necessary enquiries and submit to the Jam's Court for final orders. Thus every Naib is a junior judicial official for making preliminary enquiries into cases of every nature. The criminal work performed by the State courts during this and the past year is shown below—further details will be found in Statement VIII :—

Of serious nature	Trivial	Total
172	168	340

As regards the appellate courts the Jam's Court is the only appellate court in the State, but as the people of this country are not much given to have recourse to this end there is nothing to be reviewed in this respect.

Civil Justice.

The method of administration of Civil Justice and the number of Courts is the same as described above under Criminal Justice, there being no increase or decrease in the number of courts as compared with the past year. The number of the civil and landed property suits disposed of during the year as compared with that of the past year is noted below. Further details are given in Statements X and XI.

	Present year	Past year.
Civil suits	428	336
Revenue suits	513	233
Miscellaneous suits	183	338

As regards the civil appellate work the same remarks are applicable here as those made with regards to the criminal appellate work reviewed above.

Extradition.

In this connection this State has to deal mostly with the British Sind, Mekran and the Kalat border, *i.e.*, Ilaqas Wadh, Nal and Ornach. Persons residing in British Sind whose attendance is required in any court of this State in civil or criminal cases are summoned through the Political Agent of the State, who also issues warrants for criminals residing in Sind on receipt of *prima facie* case from the Court of the Jam.

Similarly demands of the British Sind courts are complied with by this State through the Political Agent. The Wakil of the Las Bela State at Karachi serves as an agent for handing and taking over accused persons in criminal cases.

In the same manner the service of summonses and warrants is effected between the Las Bela and the Kalat State through the Political Agent, or where necessary through the Political Adviser, Kalat State, and the Nazim of Mekran. No want of reciprocity has hitherto been felt on the part of the British Sind authorities and the Nazim of Mekran in this respect, but it has frequently been felt on the part of the subordinate officials and Sardars of the Mengal and Bazanja border. This drawback has in several cases been brought to the notice of the Political Agent.

Prisons.

There is only one prison in the Las Bela State at its head quarters which is quite enough to meet the requirements of the State. The jail building is of kutcha brick surrounded by a lofty enclosure wall, within which there are 12 cells in two rows for male prisoners and a separate ward for female prisoners. In short there is accommodation for 50 to 60 male and 8 to 10 female prisoners.

The number of prisoners during the year has varied from 39 to 24 and the total number at the end of the year was 24, their health and conduct has been generally good. Food, clothing, blankets and other necessaries of life are supplied to the prisoners regularly and the whole arrangement is a close imitation of that of British jails.

Further information on this will be found in Statement XIII annexed. The general superintendence of the jail devolves on the Mir Munshi of the State.

Registration.

Formerly the people of this country were ignorant of registration nor did the previous rulers feel the necessity of its introduction. The system of registration of landed property documents was introduced only in 1903 when the daily increasing number of transactions and disputes arising therefrom for want of registration induced the State authorities to adopt it. The system has worked well since its introduction and at the same time has proved beneficial to the State as well as to the Zamindars. The income under this head from the fees collected during the year has been R1,364-2-0 as compared with R431-9-0 of the past year. which together with the details given in Statement XV, shows that the system has commended itself to the public.

Municipal Administration.

There is no Municipal Corporation or body in the Las Bela State, nor have the population and the other requirements of any town in the State reached such a status as to necessitate the introduction of municipal administration. Moreover the people of this country are naturally against such new taxes however trifling they may be.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and distribution.

(*a*) *Weather and crops.*—The year under report had an unfavourable aspect at the beginning, owing to the absence of rain which was not received at all during the first seven months. Owing to this continuous drought the Rabi, Jowari and Moong crop suffered heavily. Only a small number of crops was raised in Ilaqa Welput and Sheh which were irrigated by the Purali stream and the Karezes, but that even was partly damaged by flights of locusts. In consequence of these unfavourable conditions the actual revenue collected from the crop by the State in kind was only 1,784 maunds as against 880 maunds of the previous year which was still worse than the present year. The unsuitable state of weather not only caused loss of grain and income to the Zamindars and State, but at the same time the scarcity of fodder for agricultural and other animals prevailed throughout the country and thus caused a universal calamity. The result was that the Zamindars

were in a bad plight and consequently most of them fled to Sind and other neighbouring Ilaqas with their cattle to save themselves and their animals from the jaws of hunger. Things went from bad to worse after July and August, when the hopes entertained of a north-eastern monsoon were cut off altogether and the poor Zamindars began to fear loss of another heavy crop, *viz.*, Kharif, Jowari and Moong. Being thus driven to the vortex of disappointment and finding no means to save themselves and their cattle, those Zamindars who had held their own up till now also shared a hard fate. Hundreds of cattle died for want of fodder while their owners were driven to poverty and privation. Only a limited number of crops which could be irrigated by the Karezes and the Purali stream were raised in Ilaqa Welput and Sheh which were also irrigated by a northern rain flood in August. With the exception of those two Ilaqas, all other Ilaqas of the State remained naked and destitute of any vegetation. In consequence of these mishaps the revenue in kind realized by the State from the last Kharif crop was 13,973 maunds as compared with 27,223 maunds from that of the past year.

The monotony of weather was at last broken by occasional rainfall in January and February last which imparted life to the dying Zamindars and their cattle. Total rainfall received during these two months was about 4 inches, as shown in Statement XVIII annexed. It may be mentioned that as there was no rain gauge in Las Bela, a Glacier raingauge was got from Bombay early in January last and kept at the headquarters of the State.

(*b*) Wages and labour remained low during the year owing to the prevalence of drought and famine. The prices of food grain rose exorbitantly high after June and July when the hopes for the Kharif crop had died away. The chief food stuff of this country, *viz.*, Jowari and Moong, which were formerly sold at 30 and 21 seers per rupee, went down to 12 and 8 seers per rupee respectively, as will be seen from the details given in Statement XVIII, in which rates of other minor food stuffs are also given.

(*c*) *Forests.*—There are no reserved forests in this State nor there is so much demand for wood and fuel as to necessitate their reservation. It pays nothing to export fuel from Las Bela to Karachi.

(*d*) *Trade and manufacture.*—Trade and manufactures both have been dull during year owing to the unfavourable circumstances, coupled with the outbreak of plague at Sonmiani at the beginning of year, explained above. Most of the traders in the southern Ilaqas had closed their business and gone away to Sind as the population had been considerably decreased in those tracts. The fish trade which also forms a chief part of the commerce of this country remained also dull on account of the unusually small outcome of fish at fisheries.

As regards industrial enterprise of the country it is limited to the manufacture of mats, baskets and woollen carpets. These articles are chiefly consumed within the State as there is not much demand for them outside. Woollen carpets, however, are a curiosity of this country, their supply is on a very small scale, only a few women of the Angaria tribe on Hingole side are given to this industry.

(*e*) *Public Works.*—No Public Works of great importance were undertaken during the year except the annual repairs to the state buildings and the Karachi Bela road. The contract for another Rest-house which is to be built at Wayara has been let to a Karachi contractor for R4,386 of which R1,000 has been paid to the contractor in advance during this year. The work of the bungalow will be commenced shortly.

In addition to this two new wells have been built during the year, one for the Sandeman garden and the other for the convenience of general public costing R1,200 and 600 respectively.

The net expenditure on different works and repairs during the year comes to R5,845-3-0 as shown in detail in Statement XIX.

(*f*) *Post Offices.*—There are no British Post Offices in the Las Bela State, but the Local postal work is done by the State officials at the various Thanas and posts nearly on the same lines as in the British territories. The State has its own ½ anna and one anna postage stamps in use since 1897. Correspondence regarding the introduction of the British postal system into the State is however going on between the State authorities and the Postal Department through the Political Agent, but nothing has as yet been finally decided.

(*g*) *Mint.*—No mint is maintained in the Las Bela State. The British coins are in currency.

(*h*) The general condition of the State and the people was unsatisfactory or rather deplorable during the first three quarters of the year. The prospect however underwent a change at the close of the year on receipt of the rainfall mentioned above under sub-head (*a*) which brightened the future prospect. Public health throughout the year has generally been satisfactory, save the few cases and deaths which occurred from the periodical attacks of pneumonia and influenza during the severe cold winter which prevailed during the last quarter of the year. Frequent rainfall coupled with northern bleak winds rendered the seasons more bitterly cold than was ever experienced by the people during the last many decades. Public health was also threatened by the appearance of plague at Sonmiani at the beginning of the year, of which mention will be made hereafter.

As no regular record of the increase and decrease of agricultural stock is kept in this State, the information required by the Statement XX has not been filled in.

The statistical information given in the excise Statement XXI exhibits a decrease in the consumption of country liquor and intoxicating drugs with an income of only R1,887-11-8 as compared with Rs. 2,651-5-3 of the previous year, but on the other hand the deficit is nearly doubly made up by the duty collected on brandy imported from British India. Thus the total receipts under this amount to Rs. 4,775-1-3 in all, as shown in statement XXII. The apparent cause of this increased consumption of brandy is the unusually cold weather the people encountered during the last quarter of the year and also the fact that imported liquor was used in preference to that made in the country on account of its cheapness and quality.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finances.

The total receipts of the State under all heads of income amount to Rs. 1,90,476-4-2 as compared with Rs. 1,93,805-9-9 of the previous year, giving a decrease of Rs. 3,328 approximately, which is not as much as was feared in view of the bad condition of the present year.

The chief portion of the decrease lies under head "octroi duty" which was effected by the fall in trade consequent on the outbreak of plague, quarantine restrictions and drought. As regard expenditure the actual figures total up to Rs. 2,03,625-1-3 against the estimate of Rs. 2,00,953 which shows an increase of Rs. 2,672 attributable to several unforeseen expenses under head "Miscellaneous" such as expenditure incurred on the illness of the Jam's brothers, betrothal ceremony of the Jam himself, purchase of stallion horses, etc. The figures given below will show comparison of income and expenditure of the present year with that of the past year :—

	Receipts	Expenditure.
(i) Present year . . .	1,90,476-11-2	2,03,625-1-3
(ii) Past year . . .	1,93,702-6-8	2,08,139-10-6

On the whole the State has not been a gainer like the past year, owing to the unfavourable causes explained heretofore. Details of receipts and expenditure under major and minor heads compared with the previous year will be found in Statement XXII which is attached in the State's own form and to which a statement of finances showing assets and liabilities of the State is also appended. From this later statement it would appear that the State is not in indebtedness to any bank or corporation and that its total assets at the end of the year were R2,64,320-9-6 as compared with R2,77,468-15-7 of the past year, the decrease being due to less income and more expenditure as stated before. The arrears outstanding from past years as shown against items (3) and (4) of the statement of finances amount to R53,221-12-1, the recovery of which chiefly depends on the improvement of future agricultural prospects.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics.

There is only one hospital or dispensary at the headquarters of the State under the charge of a retired Hospital Assistant assisted by a compounder. A travelling compounder and vaccinator is also employed by the State for medical treatment of the officials stationed in the mofussil and vaccination in out stations. He is also supplied with necessary medicines and instruments. The average expenditure per annum under this is Rs. 1,600 in round figures. The total number of men to whom medical relief has been afforded during the year is 3,795 as shown in statement XXIII, while the number of persons vaccinated during the year is nearly 400. The vaccinator would have done more, had he not been detained on quarantine duty in the beginning of the year. Besides this, there is a native physician in the employment of the State on Rs. 50 per mensem who prescribes *Unani* medicines, for benefit of those who dislike the use of English medicines. No record of births and deaths is kept in this State, nor is it practicable to do so, because the whole State with the exception of a few small villages is tribal area populated by people having no fixed abode being maldar or graziers.

Sanitation is improving in comparison with previous years, a necessary number of sweepers being employed at the important stations.

The State spends about Rs. 1,700 per annum under this head including the pay of bhisties.

Plague.—The population of Sonmiani was taken with fright in the beginning of March 1904, by the appearance of the bubonic plague there, which caused consternation throughout the State. The first case which was a local one occurred on the 4th March, and subsequently the pest spread in the whole town which necessitated its evacuation. A segregation camp was established about three miles east of the town and nearly all the people were removed thither. The State Hospital Assistant was immediately sent to the spot to make necessary arrangements for prevention of the spread of the plague and to look after the patients, He was subsequently relieved by a Military Hospital Assistant from Quetta, who

remained there till the end of June when the plague disappeared altogether and the people returned to their houses after necessary disinfection. In all 31 cases and 21 deaths were recorded up to 28th April after which no fresh case happened. But as there were some patients under treatment and ordinary fever was also complained of in the town, the services of the lent Hospital Assistant were retained till the end of June, after which the measures instituted to prevent the penetration of the pest into other Ilaqas were discontinued. The outbreak of plague not only caused loss of life but also considerable loss to the traders, labouring class and finances of the State. Sonmiani being the seat of the leading tradesmen in Las Bela.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

There has been no noteable progress in education during this year, as the general unsatisfactory condition of the country and the management of the schools stood in the way. There are only two public schools in the whole State, one at Bela and the other at Uthal in which education up to the primary standard is given. The cost of these two institutions to the State is about Rl,016 per annum including small monthly stipends given to the poor boys. Average attendance of the boys during the year has been 81 against 75 of the past year, as shown in Statement XXV. There are no girls in the schools nor there is any public girl school. The people are wont to educate girls at home. Almost all the students are Muhammadan boys who after passing the 5th Primary standard look for employment in the State as Muharrirs, their parents being generally unable to give them higher education. The Hindu community of this country have no tendency to teach their children in Urdu and Persian but generally teach them their own Sindhi and Hindi characters to make them useful for commercial business. A local Anjuman or Committee has been formed of late under the patronage of the Jam to supervise and improve the management of the schools and to impress upon the general public the advantages of education by holding meetings from time to time.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In this chapter there is no mention to be made of printing presses, libraries or any factories as there is none in existence in Las Bela. The local anjuman however has under consideration the starting of a library on a small scale for which a certain amount of subscriptions have been collected, the State having contributed to the extent of Rs. 350 with the gift of a piece of land for a building.

Destruction of wild animals is being encouraged by rewarding those who kill them. Wild dogs are killed from time to time by strychnia powder. Other items of interest not mentioned in previous chapters may be added to complete the report:—

(i) With a view to encourage horse and mule-breeding in the State a Baluchi horse stallion was purchased locally from Mir Abdul Karim Khan for Rs. 2,000, while a sum of Rs. 800 was sent to the Political Agent in August last for the purchase of an Arab pony stallion and a donkey stallion for covering small size mares.

The pony stallion was received in November last in good condition while the donkey is still awaited. The former has been doing good work since its arrival. These two horse stallions are in addition to the four stallions already in the stables of the State.

(ii) The influx for the Mecca pilgrimage was unusually heavy this year. Some 50 intending pilgrims left for the Hedjaz *vid* Bombay in September and October 1904, of whom five died during the journey while all the rest have come back to their homes safely.

(iii) As it is generally believed that certain mountains in this State have signs of the amalgamation of metals, the Political Agent was requested demi-officially in January last to arrange for a geological surveyor for Las Bela State. The Political Agent Major McConaghey replied that he was arranging for a geological surveyor and that in the meantime samples of supposed metals should be obtained and sent to him so that they might be sent to Calcutta for analysis. This is being done and the various samples collected which seem to contain copper, iron, and sulphur will be forwarded to your office shortly with necessary particulars in each case.

(iv) The discovery of old coins in February last is also an item of interest worth mentioning. Some 150 silver coins in an earthen pot were discovered by a herdsman from the ruins of an ancient village near Bela known as "Pir Karia Bhit" which contained figures of the rulers of their times and certain Arabic characters, while a small copper coin was found at Kanraj containing Hindi or Sanskrit characters which could not be deciphered.

This copper coin together with four sample coins of silver was sent to your office by the Wazir of the State with his letter No. 56 G., of 27th March last. Mr. Hughes Buller, the

Superintendent of Imperial Gazetteer, Baluchistan, to whom samples of the silver ones were also sent is of opinion that they are Sassánian coins.

(v) As it is desirable to make a brief mention of the tomb of the late Colonel Sir Robert Sandeman which is situated at Bela, I am glad to say that the tomb and garden around it are in a very satisfactory condition and well looked after. The old well which irrigated the garden having collapsed last year a new pucca well and a persian wheel have been erected during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,200 in round figures.

The tomb and garden are maintained by the State at an annual cost of Rs. 750 approximately and this expense is borne with good pleasure in token of friendship between the late Sir Robert and Sir Jam Ali Khan in whose time the tomb was erected. The tomb and its enclosure walls are repaired annually at Government cost. Government also pays Rs. 12 monthly towards the pay of the mali chowkidar whose actual pay is Rs. 20 per mensem. Lady Sandeman is kind enough to supply warm clothing to the mali occasionally.

In conclusion I have to add that although my office was not prepared to give so much statistical and general information as this new form of report required, yet it will be noticed that no pains have been spared to supply the requirements as far as possible in so short a time.

JAM KAMAL KHAN,

Jam of Las Bela.

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 1.—*Statement showing how the principal Civil Offices in the Baluchistan Agency were held during the year 1904-1905.*

Office.	Name of holder.	Period. From	Period. To	Remarks.
Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner.	Major J. Ramsay, C.I.E., I.A.	1st April 1904	10th April 1904.	
	The Hon'ble Colonel C. E. Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G.	11th April 1904	3rd November 1904	
	Major J. Ramsay, C.I.E.	4th November 1904	22nd January 1905.	
	The Hon'ble Mr. A. L. P. Tucker, C.I.E., I.C.S.	23rd January 1905	31st March 1905.	
Revenue and Judicial Commissioner.	Major C. Archer, I.A.	1st April 1904	11th April 1904.	
	Major J. Ramsay, C.I.E., I.A.	12th April 1904	14th September 1904.	
	Major C. Archer, I.A.	15th September 1904	14th October 1904.	
	Major J. Ramsay, C.I.E.	15th October 1904	2nd November 1904.	
	Major C. Archer, I.A.	3rd November 1904	26th January 1905.	
	Major J. Ramsay, C.I.E.	27th January 1905	17th March 1905.	
	Major C. Archer, I.A.	18th March 1905	31st March 1905.	
First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.	Mr. J. B. Wood, I.C.S.	1st April 1904	31st March 1905.	
Second Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.	Mr. Denys deS. Bray, I.C.S.	1st April 1904	31st March 1905.	
Third Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.	Vacant.			
Personal Native Assistant	M. Muhammad Gul Khan	1st April 1904	13th December 1904.	
	Rana Muhammad Ali	14th December 1904	2nd February 1905.	
	M. Muhammad Gul Khan	3rd February 1905	31st March 1905.	
Agency Surgeon and Administrative Medical Officer.	Captain C. Bowle-Evans, I.M.S.	1st April 1904	18th April 1904.	In addition to his own duties.
	Major A. L. Duke, I.M.S.	19th April 1904	31st March 1905.	
Civil Surgeon, Quetta	Captain C. Bowle-Evans, I.M.S.	1st April 1904	2nd November 1904.	
	Major J. N. Macleod, M.A., M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S.	3rd November 1904	31st March 1905.	
District Superintendent of Police, Quetta-Peshin and Sibi districts.	Mr. F. M. A. Beaty	1st April 1904	31st March 1905	
Extra Assistant Commissioner of Forests.	Bhai Sadhu Singh	1st April 1904	31st March 1905.	
Settlement Native Assistant	Kazi Abdulla Jan	1st April 1904	31st March 1905.	
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Peshin.	Major F. Macdonald, I.A.	1st April 1904	4th April 1904.	
	Captain L. Haworth, I.A.	5th April 1904	12th April 1904.	
	Major C. Archer, I.A.	13th April 1904	14th September 1904	
	Major A. McConaghey, I.A.	15th September 1904	15th October 1904.	
	Major C. Archer, I.A.	16th October 1904	2nd November 1904.	
	Captain A. B. Dew, I.A.	3rd November 1904	17th January 1905.	
	Captain L. B. H. Haworth	18th January 1905	29th January 1905.	
	Major C. Archer, I.A.	30th January 1905	17th March 1905.	
	Captain L. B. H. Haworth	18th March 1905	24th March 1905.	
	Captain A. B. Dew, I.A.	25th March 1905	31st March 1905.	
Assistant Political Agent, Quetta-Peshin.	Captain L. B. H. Haworth, I.A.	1st April 1904	3rd February 1905.	
	Mr. A. M. Anscomb	4th February 1905	25th February 1905.	In addition to his own duties.
	Captain L. B. H. Haworth, I.A.	26th February 1905	25th March 1905.	
	Captain A. B. Dew, I.A.	26th March 1905	31st March 1905.	

No. 1.—*Statement showing how the principal Civil Offices in the Baluchistan Agency were held during the year 1904-1905*—continued.

Office.	Name of holder.	Period. From	Period. To	Remarks.
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta.	Mr. A. M. Anscomb	1st April 1904	13th November 1904.	
	Mr. H. R. Smith	14th November 1904	27th November 1904	In addition to his own duties.
	Mr. A. M. Anscomb	28th November 1904	31st March 1905.	
Treasury Officer, Quetta	Mr. H. R. Smith	1st April 1904	31st March 1905.	
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Peshin.	Kazi Muzzaffar Khan	1st April 1904	31st March 1905.	
Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta	Captain A. C. Brownlow	1st April 1904	31st March 1905.	
	Captain T. G. P. Lawrenson	23rd July 1904	31st March 1905.	
Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta.	Captain W. T. Barry	1st April 1904	31st March 1905.	
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Sibi.	Major M. A. Tighe, I.A.	1st April 1904	31st March 1905.	
Assistant Political Agent, Sibi	Captain A. B. Dew, I.A.	1st April 1904	12th November 1904	
	Major R. B. Berkellay	13th November 1904	15th December 1904.	
	Vacant	16th December 1904	29th December 1904.	
	Lieutenant T. H. Tucker, I.A.	30th December 1904	16th January 1904.	
	Captain A. B. Dew, I.A.	18th January 1905	12th February 1905.	
	Vacant	13th February 1905	12th March 1905.	
	Captain A. B. Dew, I.A.	13th March 1905	31st March 1905.	
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi.	Diwan Ganpat Rai, C.I.E.	1st April 1904	31st March 1905.	
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Nasirabad.	R. S Diwan Utam Chand	1st April 1904	31st March 1905.	
Political Agent, Loralai	Mr. W. S. Davis	1st April 1904	31st March 1905.	
Assistant Agent, Loralai	Captain A. L. Jacob, I.A.	1st April 1904	14th November 1904.	
	Vacant	15th November 1904	6th December 1904.	
	Lieutenant C. Dawkes, I.A.	7th December 1904	31st March 1905.	
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Duki	Mr. S. D. Turner	1st April 1904	31st March 1905.	
Ditto, Barkhan	L. Uddo Das	1st April 1904	31st March 1905.	
Political Agent, Zhob	Lieutenant-Colonel G. C. Trench.	1st April 1904	31st March 1905.	
Assistant Political Agent, Zhob	Captain F. B. Prideaux	1st April 1904	16th September 1904.	
	Vacant	17th September 1904	5th February 1905.	
	Lieutenant T. H. Tucker, I.A.	6th February 1905	31st March 1905.	
Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Zhob and Loralai.	Mr. E. J. Gleeson	1st April 1904	31st March 1905.	
Commandant, Zhob Levy Corps	Major C. W. Jacob, I.A.	1st April 1904	30th September 1904.	
	Major R. E. Roome, I.A.	1st October 1904	31st March 1905.	
Second-in-Command, Zhob Levy Corps.	Captain R. E. Roome, I. A.	1st April 1904	30th September 1904.	
	Vacant	1st October 1904	19th October 1904.	
	Captain W. H. Woolridge	20th October 1904	31st March 1905.	
Adjutant, Zhob Levy Corps	Lieutenant W. F. Adair, I.A.	1st April 1904	31st March 1905.	
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Upper Zhob.	K. S. Abdur Rahman	1st April 1904	25th December 1904.	
	M. Amar Singh	26th December 1904	31st March 1905.	
Ditto ditto Lower Zhob.	L. Bhag Mall	1st April 1904	31st March 1905.	
Political Agent, Kalat, and in charge Bolan Pass.	Major H. L. Showers, C.I.E.	1st April 1904	3rd October 1904.	
	Captain A. B. Drummond, I.A.	4th October 1904	16th November 1904.	In addition to his own duties.
	Major A. McConaghey	17th November 1904	31st March 1905.	

No. 1.—*Statement showing how the principal Civil Offices in the Baluchistan Agency were held during the year 1904-1905*—concluded.

Office.	Name of holder.	Period.		Remarks.
		From	To	
Assistant Political Agent, Kalat	Captain A. B. Drummond	1st April 1904	21st October 1905.	
	Vacant	22nd October 1904	31st March 1905.	
Ditto Mekran, and Commandant, Mekran Levy Corps.	Captain F. McConaghey	5th July 1904	31st March 1905.	
Adjutant, Mekran Levy Corps	Lieutenant J. A. Brett, I.A.	20th September 1904	31st March 1905.	
Native Assistant, Sarawan	L. Ladha Ram Nanda	1st April 1904	31st March 1905.	
Ditto Jhalawan	M. Muhammad Yusaf Khan	1st April 1904	31st March 1905.	
Political Assistant, Chagai	Major A. McConaghey	1st April 1904	14th September 1904.	
	Captain A. B. Dew, I.A.	15th September 1904	2nd November 1904.	
	Mr. T. O. Hughes	3rd November 1904	9th November 1904.	In addition to his own duties.
	Major R. Berkellay	10th November 1904	11th November 1904.	
	Mr. T. O. Hughes	12th November 1904	5th February 1905.	Ditto
	Captain L. Haworth	6th February 1905	21st February 1905.	
	Major R. A. E. Benn, C.I.E.	22nd February 1905	31st March 1905.	
Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Chagai.	Mr. T. O. Hughes	1st April 1904	31st March 1905.	

No. 2.—*CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BALUCHISTAN, 1904-1905, showing the area in square miles, population, etc.*

Name of Commissionership.	Name of executive district.	Number of judicial and revenue divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with population.	Number of villages.	How many civil and revenue judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles from nearest court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest court.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	Land revenue and rates.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Baluchistan	Quetta-Pishin	2	5,620	114,090	Quetta, with cantonment, 24,597	457	13	18	75	Not available.	...	...	...	
	Sibi	3	4,168	73,893	Sibi, 3,579	291	12	12	65	About 20.	...	...	...	
	Loralai	3	7,747	67,864	Loralai and cantonment, 3,561	393	13	14	Not known.	Not available.	...	...	...	
	Zhob	3	10,101	69,718	Fort Sandeman and cantonment, 2,984	410	11	11	Not available.		...	...	...	
	Kalat	1	100	1,082	Mach, 260	2	4	4	45	23	...	...	...	
	Chagai	2	20,000(a)	(b) 15,689	Nushki, 643	19	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	
	Revenue and Judicial Commissioner, including Settlement department.	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	
	TOTAL	14	47,736	342,336	35,624	1,572	60	64	...	...	1,214	14,37,889	7,47,698	...
	GROSS REVENUE OF THE PROVINCE.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,83,819

(a) Political Assistant says it is 20,000 to 23,000 square miles. (b) Exclusive of Western Singarani.

No. 3.—*Return of Land Revenue Collection in kind and in cash in the Baluchistan Agency for the year 1904-1905 (exclusive of revenue from Irrigation Works which are under the Public Works Department and for which a separate account is kept).*

District.	Tahsils.	Collection in kind.	Collection in cash.	Grazing tax.	Arrears recovered.	Total collection.	Expenditure.	Net amount credited into the Treasury.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Quetta-Peshin.	Quetta	...	66,340 9 0	5,939 13 0	787 0 4	...	...	...
	Peshin	9,187 1 2	59,785 13 10	4,336 13 9	163 5 1	...	...	...
	Chaman	...	8,745 12 0	...	1,324 5 9	...	...	...
	TOTAL	9,187 1 2	1,34,872 2 10	10,276 10 9	2,274 11 2	1,56,610 9 11	(a) 8,521 0 6	1,48,089 9 5
Sibi	Sibi	60,078 1 8	3,372 12 4	4,125 10 0	...	...	...	...
	Kohlu	9,378 15 10	225 13 7	3,291 5 0	...	...	...	...
	Shahrig	1,792 8 10 12 6 0	21,294 1 6 (b) 10 3 2	5,621 15 0	...	...	...	...
	Nasirabad	...	1,12,570 11 2	...	75,460 5 11	...	...	...
	TOTAL	71,262 4	1,37,473 9 9	13,038 14 0	75,460 5 11	2,97,234 14 0	(c) 12,463 3 4	2,37,956 13 1 † 46,814 13 7
Loralai	Beri	37,225 1 7	2,821 5 10	5,497 15 10	...	...	...	...
	Duki	37,177 6 2	3,069 6 3	6,817 9 0	...	...	...	...
	Sinjawi	2,187 15 6	13,608 15 11	4,022 6 0	...	...	...	...
	Barkhan	38,235 6 9	1,228 0 2	5,489 14 0	...	...	...	...
	Musakhel	15,006 6 4	89 8 3	10,422 9 0	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	1,29,832 4 4	20,817 4 5	32,250 5 0	...	1,82,899 13 9	13,497 6 8	1,69,402 7 1
Zhob	Fort Sandeman	18,144 5 2	7,897 0 10	18,846 0 0	465 7 11	...	...	...
	Hindubagh	15,762 8 5	630 4 8	13,222 4 0	...	...	...	...
	Killa Saifulla	30,078 6 6	222 6 2	10,136 3 0	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	63,985 4 1	8,749 11 8	42,204 7 0	465 7 11	1,15,404 14 8	(d) 13,622 10 8	1,01,782 4 0
Kalat	Bolan	1,380 13 6	1,807 8 8	...	...	3,188 6 2	...	3,188 6 2
Chagai	Nushki and Chagai.	12,853 6 0	684 2 1	6,188 6 0	...	19,725 14 1	...	19,725 14 1
	GRAND TOTAL	2,68,500 13 5	3,04,404 7 5	1,03,958 10 9	78,200 9 0	7,75,064 8 7	48,104 5 2	6,80,145 5 10 ‡ 46,814 13 7

REMARKS.

	Quetta.	Peshin.
	R a. p.	R a. p.
(a) Malikana	2,854 1 11	3,306 2 4
Jagirdari to Duranis	1,135 2 1	...
Jagirdari to K. B. Jalaluddin	...	1,208 11 1
Adjusted in November 1904	...	16 15 1
	3,989 4 0	4,531 12 6
	= 8,521 0 6	

(b) Royalty on coal.

	R a.
(c) Lumbardari	5,194 6
* Jagirdari	5,001 1
Remissions	2,267 11
	12,463 3 4

* In addition R485-2-7 drawn from Treasury.

† Outstanding.

	R a. p.
(d) Lumbardari	5,435 13 1
Muafis	8,142 15 7
Remissions	43 14 0
	13,622 10 8

‡ Outstanding.

No. 4.—*Statement showing the Land Revenue realised from the villages under Shebo Canal and Khusdil Khan Bund for the year 1904-1905.*

Details.	Total amount.	Amount paid from the receipt.		Amount credited into the Treasury.	Balance not recovered.	Remarks.
		Cost of Mushriffs.	Refund for the last year.			
Shebo Canal.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Arrears for 1901-1902	756 1 0	...	...	498 5 5	257 11 7	
Revenue for 1904-1905	10,885 4 7	...	...	10,885 4 6	0 0 1	
Khusdil Khan.						
Revenue for 1904-1905	54,703 11 8	...	...	54,720 10 9	...	Includes R16-15-1 adjusted by the Comptroller, India Treasuries, Calcutta, in the accounts of November 1904 on account of revenue for 1903-1904.
Grand Total	66,345 1 3	...	...	66,104 4 8	257 11 8	

Statement of cash allowances, remissions and assignments of Land Revenue and grain allowances made in the Baluchistan Agency up to and inclusive of the year 1904-1905.

Nature of Grants.	Total value of grants in rupees.						Remarks.
	In perpetuity or during the maintenance of an institute or office.		For life or lives or for a mixed term.		Total.		
	Grant made up to, and inclusive of, 1903-1904.	Grants made during 1904-1905.	Grants made up to, and inclusive of, 1903-1904.	Grant made during 1904-1905.	Grants made up to, and inclusive of 1903-1904.	Grants made during 1904-1905.	
	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Quetta-Pishin. For maintenance of public servants.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Quetta-Pishin. For other purposes	(1) 25,363 8 4	...	(2) 17,198 0 7	(a) 25 3 2	42,561 8 11	25 3 2	(1) As in Administration Report, 1903-1904 26,236 12 8; Resumed up to 31st March 1905 873 4 4 = 25,363 8 4
							(2) As in Administration Report, 1903-1904 17,551 6 3; *Add*—Amount granted in 1903-1904 1,244 11 0 = 18,796 1; Deduct resumptions up to 31st March 1905 1,598 0 = 17,198 0 7
Sibi. For maintenance of public servants.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sibi. For other purposes	10,197 0 0	...	(3) 6,880 3 4	...	17,077 3 4	...	(3) As in Administration Report, 1903-1904 7,353 1 7; *Deduct*—Resumptions R a. p. 278 5 6; Difference in value 194 8 9 = 472 14 3; = 6,880 3 4
Loralai. For maintenance of public servants.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Loralai. For other purposes	...	...	(4) 10,679 5 3	(b) 11 0 0	10,679 5 3	11 0 0	(4) As in Administration Report, 1903-1904 up to 1902-03 10,204 1 10; Grants made in 1903-04 *Vide* Revenue Commissioners No. 2,847, dated 10th December 1904, to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General. 596 14 6 = 10,801 0 4; Resumed during 1904-1905 121 11 1 = 10,679 5 3
Zhob. For maintenance of public servants.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Zhob. For other purposes	...	...	(5a) 10,889 11 4	(c) 110 0 0	10,989 11 4	110 0 0	(5) Grants made up to and including 1902-03 10,919 2 3; Sanctioned in 1903-1904—*vide* Revenue Commissioner's No. 2847, dated 10th December 1904, to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General. 362 7 4 = 11,281 10 1; Resumptions— R a. p. 1903-04 386 4 6; 1904-05 5 10 3 = 391 14 9; = 10,889 11 4
Chagai. For maintenance of public servants.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chagai. For other purposes	...	...	...	(6) (d) (e) 160 11 7	...	160 11 7	(6) No. 1 28 11 7; 2 15 0 0; 3 50 0 0; 4 25 0 0; 5 5 0 0; 6 10 0 0; 7 12 0 0; 8 15 0 0 = 160 11 7
Kalat. For maintenance of public servants.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kalat. For other purposes	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muafis in Nushki not finally settled yet.
	35,560 8 4	...	45,647 4 6	303 14 9	81,207 12 10	306 14 9	

(a) Sanctioned in the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General's No. 2125, dated 14th April 1904.
(b) Sanctioned in the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General's No. 1316-3, dated 14th July 1904.
(c) Sanctioned in Foreign Department No. 2181 F. B., dated 27th May 1904.
(d) Sanctioned in Foreign Department No. 3219 F. B., dated 19th August 1904.
(e) Some of the Chagai Sirdars also pay revenue at privileged rates, value not yet known.

No. 6.—*Statement showing the opening balance, receipts and expenditure, for the year 1904-1905, and the closing balance of Excluded Local Funds in the Baluchistan Agency.*

Name of funds.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.	Remarks.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Sibi Municipal Funds	10,648 2 7	47,395 5 4	58,043 7 11	39,012 15 11	19,030 8 0	
Quetta Ditto	41,084 3 3	2,48,531 10 9	2,89,615 14 0	2,18,983 1 9	70,632 12 3	
Peshin Sadar and District Bazar Funds	53,091 11 1	42,767 3 6	95,858 14 7	44,306 9 6	51,552 5 1	
Loralai Town Fund	3,533 6 3	13,284 0 9	16,817 7 0	12,622 14 5	4,194 8 7	
Duki Sinjawi Bazar (Sub-head of above)	834 4 1	996 8 5	1,830 12 6	1,131 12 4	699 0 2	
Barkhan Musakhel Bazar (Sub-head of above)	645 14 11	657 1 6	1,303 0 5	396 7 3	906 9 2	
Shahrig Bazar Fund	5,961 12 6	11,459 4 6	17,421 1 0	9,905 0 2	7,516 0 10	
Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund	9,860 7 2	23,991 4 11	33,851 12 1	23,374 14 3	10,476 13 10	
Zhob Levy Corps Private Fund	575 5 7	3,28,295 3 10	3,28,870 9 5	3,19,881 11 1	8,988 14 4	
Zhob Levy Corps Government Fund	951 3 3	1,808 6 6	2,759 9 9	2,434 8 11	325 0 10	
Bolan Bazar Fund	2,195 0 10	21,093 9 10	23,288 10 8	10,921 5 3	12,367 5 5	
Nushki Town Fund		9,762 1 9	9,762 1 9	5,755 6 10	4,006 10 11	

No. 7.—*Statement showing the judicial work of the various officers in the Baluchistan Agency during the year 1904-1905.*

Officers.	Civil suits disposed of				Criminal trials disposed of			Miscellaneous cases.	Revenue cases.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Original.	Appellate.	Execution of decree cases.	Total.	Original.	Appellate.	Total.				
1. Court of Judicial Commissioner.	...	68	...	68	...	55	55	...	...	123	
2. Quetta-Peshin	2,988	49	1,806	4,843	2,954	40	2,994	983	245	9,065	
3. Sibi, Kohlu, Nasirabad and Railway Districts.	822	13	483	1,318	316	16	332	747	385	2,782	
4. Loralai and Duki Districts.	286	1	96	383	124	6	130	341	494	1,348	
5. Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway Districts.	138	...	56	194	70	2	72	132	...	398	
6. Zhob	142	4	76	222	57	3	60	1,410	249	1,941	
7. Chagai	132	...	23	155	29	...	29	...	...	184	
Total	4,508	135	2,540	7,183	3,550	122	3,672	3,613	1,373	15,841	

No. 8.—*Statement showing the number and classification of political cases in the Baluchistan Agency tried by Jirgas during the year 1904-1905.*

Name of jirga sittings.	Local cases.									Inter-Provincial cases between Sind and Punjab and North-West Frontier Province.			Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Murder.	Robbery.	Adultery.	Adultery with murder.	Land Revenue.	Betrothal and other cases connected with marriage.	Cattle-lifting.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	With Sind.	With Punjab and North-West Frontier Province.	Total.		
Quetta-Pishin District	8	9	7	...	28	35	12	95	194	...	...	...	194	
Sibi „	9	46	38	21	29	42	149	238	572	19	29*	48	620	Besides these 4 cases, between Marris and Bugtis and 28 cases between Sibi and other districts were decided.
Loralai „	20	18	48	6	688	53	89	833	1,755	...	53	53	1,808	
Zhob „	17	...	16	5	38	148	51	422	697	...	43	43	740	
Kalat „	25	49	13	7	39	15	22	1,198	1,368	...	...	...	2,507	These figures include some cases settled by shariat, arbitration, etc.
Mekran „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,139					
Chagai „	1	...	...	...	11	1	5	12	30	...	...	...	30	The Political Assistant also settled 246 political cases personally.
Total	80	122	122	39	833	294	328	2,798	5,755	19	125	144	5,899	

No. 9.—*Statement showing the registration work of the Baluchistan Agency for the year 1904-1905.*

DISTRICT OR AGENCY.	DOCUMENTS REGISTERED.			Total realization including copying fees.	EXPENDITURE INCLUSIVE OF THAT PAID OUT OF COPYING FEES.				Total expenditure.	REMARKS.
	Compulsory.	OPTIONAL.			FEES PAID TO SUB-REGISTRAR.		FEES PAID TO COPYIST.			
		Relating to immoveable property.	Others.		Amount paid for the receipts before the amount being credited to the Treasury.	Amount drawn from the Treasury.	Amount paid from the receipts before the amount being credited into the Treasury.	Amount drawn from the Treasury.		
				R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Quetta-Peshin District.	411	1	47	1,373 4 0	...	398 4 0	...	118 0 0	516 4 0	
Sibi District . .	64	8	16	272 4 0	10 0 0	113 11 9	...	28 6 0	142 1 9	
Loralai District .	11	...	7	59 8 0	...	20 8 0	...	4 12 0	25 4 0	
Zhob District .	18	...	13	72 8 0	...	23 12 0	...	7 4 0	31 0 0	
Kalat District .	...	...	1	1 8 0	...	...	...	...	...*	
GRAND TOTAL .	504	9	84	1,770 0 0	10 0 0	556 3 9	...	158 6 0	714 9 9	

* No communication was drawn on the realisation during the year through an oversight on the part of the Sub-Registrar in Bolan.

No. 10.—*GENERAL SUMMARY.—Distribution of prisoners of all classes (convicted, under trial, and civil) confined in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Baluchistan Agency during the year 1904-1905.*

PROVINCE.	PLACE OF CONFINEMENT.			PRISONERS IN JAILS AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR.			RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.			TOTAL.		
	Central Jails.	District Jails.	Subordinate Jails and Lock-ups.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Quetta-Peshin District .	...	1	...	64	...	64	523	25	557	596	25	621
Sibi District . . .	...	1	4	99	6	105	727	47	774	826	53	879
Loralai District . .	...	...	5	92	11	103	797	82	879	889	93	982
Zhob District . .	...	...	3	31	2	33	577	42	619	608	44	652
GRAND TOTAL .	...	2	12	286	19	305	2,633	196	2,829	2,919	215	3,134

PROVINCE.	DISCHARGED FROM ALL CASES.			REMAINING AT THE END OF THE YEAR.			TOTAL DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS.			REMARKS.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Quetta-Peshin District .	522	22	544	74	3	77	81·05	2·03	83·08	
Sibi District . . .	762	48	810	64	5	69	77·04	3·46	80·5	
Loralai District . .	810	87	897	79	6	85	88·29	8·62	96·91	
Zhob District . . .	547	32	579	61	12	73	57·64	3·76	61·4	
GRAND TOTAL .	2,641	189	2,830	278	26	304	304·02	17·87	321·89	

No. 11.—*Expenditure (in rupees) in guarding and maintaining prisoners in the Jails and subsidiary Jails of the Baluchistan Agency during the year 1904-1905 (excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions and alterations or repairs).*

Province.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Cost of establishment.	Dieting charges.	Hospital charges.	Clothing and bedding of prisoners.	Sanitation charges.	Remarks.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Quetta-Peshin District	83·3	3,978 7 8	2,921 10 11	59 1 2	211 10 2	19 8 0	
Sibi District	80·5	3,296 9 1	2,757 7 0	56 14 0	263 15 2	96 14 1	
Loralai „	96·91	850 0 0	2,725 3 9	392 8 6	125 2 9	150 1 10	
Zhob „	*48·94	789 12 8	1,448 11 10	218 7 8	42 6 9	146 10 2	
Grand Total	309·65	8,914 13 5	9,853 1 7	726 15 4	643 2 10	413 2 1	

* Some of the prisoners were fed at their own expense. The daily average of prisoners shown in this statement does not, therefore, tally with that shown in Statement No. 10.

Province.	Charges for moving prisoners.	Charges for other miscellaneous services and supplies.	Travelling allowance.	Contingent.	Extraordinary charges for live stock and tools and plant likely to last for three years.	Grand Total of expenditure.	Remarks.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Quetta-Peshin District	281 7 6	559 3 2	...	8 4 0	...	8,039 4 7	
Sibi District	148 0 1	487 5 3	3 14 0	52 2 11	8 1 0	7,171 2 7	
Loralai „	319 7 11	358 2 1	...	25 8 0	5 13 0	4,951 15 10	
Zhob „	168 2 11	347 9 6	...	36 0 0	...	3,197 13 6	
Grand Total	917 2 5	1,752 4 0	3 14 0	121 14 11	13 14 0	23,360 4 6	

No. 12.—*Statement showing prisoners' admission into the various Jails of the Baluchistan Agency for the year 1904-1905.*

Name of Jail.	Direct Admission.					By transfer from other Jails.					Remarks.
	Convict males.	Convict females.	Civil prisoners.	Political prisoners.	Under-trial prisoners.	Convict males.	Convict females.	Civil prisoners.	Political prisoners.	Under-trial prisoners.	
Quetta-Peshin District.											
Quetta and Peshin	301	7	10	...	239	...	...	...	...	...	
Sibi District.											
Sibi, Harnai, Shahrig, Kohlu and Nasirabad.	161	3	10	343	102	81	8	...	51	15	
Loralai District.											
Loralai, Duki, Sinjawi, Barkhan and Musakhel.	150	8	8	489	177	4	...	...	6	37	
Zhob District.											
Fort Sandeman, Hindubagh and Killa Saifulla.	56	5	5	181	286	3	...	7	...	...	
Grand Total	668	23	33	1,013	804	88	8	7	57	52	

No. 13.—*Return of Schools including Schools under private management in receipt of grants-in-aid in Baluchistan for the year 1904-1905.*

Name and place of Schools.	Class of School.	Number of pupils on 31st March 1905.							Income of Schools.				Cost of Schools.
		Christians.	Indian Hindus including Sikhs.	Indian Muhammedans.	Domiciled Hindus including Sikhs.	Local Muhammedans.	Others (Asiatics.)	Total.	Contribution by Local Funds.	Grant-in-aid from Special Revenue.	Realised by fees and subscription.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	15
									R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Quetta-Pishin District.													
Sandeman High School with Boarding-house, Quetta.	Anglo-Vernacular High School.	2	169	113	4	76	6	360	1,975 15 10	2,626 0 0 1,344 0 0	3,873 2 0	8,475 1 10 1,344 0 0	8,475 1 10 1,344 0 0
Lady Sandeman Girls' School	Primary	1	50	11	20	11	...	93	2,749 13 5	180 0 0	23 8 0	2,952 5 5	2,952 5 5
Kuchlak do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	20	...	20	...	970 0 0	3 12 0	973 12 0	942 11 7
Samungli do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	15	...	15					
Nau-Hissar do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	16	...	16	456 0 6	...	0 12 0	456 12 6	456 12 6
Peshin do.	Do.	...	3	4	2	15	...	24					
Khushdilkhan do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	17	...	17	168 3 10	1,200 0 0	9 14 0	1,378 1 10	1,378 1 10
Gulistan do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	30	...	30					
Chaman do.	Do.	...	15	4	4	17	...	40	841 5 1	...	8 0 0	849 5 1	849 5 0
European Station School Boys / Girls	Do.	24 11	...	...	...	...	...	35	1,370 0 0	838 0 0	1,453 7 3	3,661 7 3	3,210 3 8
Mission Zenana Girls' School for Christians and Boarding-house for Hindu girls Boys / Girls „ for Muhammadan do.	Do.	10 12	21	14	6	...	2	65	270 0 0	...	2,888 4 8	3,158 4 8	3,146 2 0
Brahmo School	Do.	2	70	11	11	...	...	94	360 0 0	...	681 9 6	1,041 9 6	1,267 0 3
Inspection and Scholarships	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	279 15 2	...	...	279 15 2	279 15 2
Total	.....	62	318	157	47	217	8	809	8,471 5 10	7,158 0 0	8,941 5 5	24,570 11 3	24,301 11 4
Loralai District.													
Loralai School	Primary	...	13	6	...	9	...	28	210 9 3	100 0 0	87 10 0	398 3 3	398 3 3
Mekhtar School	Do.	...	...	...	13	9	...	22	66 4 0	...	0 12 0	67 0 0	67 0 0
Chima Alizai School	Do.	...	...	...	4	5	...	9	...	403 0 0	0 4 0	403 4 0	385 2 9
Gaisford School, Duki	Vernacular Primary	...	7	3	...	9	...	19	...	432 0 0	3 8 0	435 8 0	432 0 0
Drug School	Primary Zemindari	...	1	1	6	9	...	17	...	420 0 0	1 8 0	421 8 0	420 0 0
Total	.....	...	21	10	23	41	...	95	276 13 3	1,360 0 0	93 10 0	1,730 7 3	1,702 6 0
Sibi District.													
Barnes School, Sibi	Secondary	...	54	32	2	20	...	108	2,016 3 10	1,130 0 0	610 11 9	4,785 6 8	3,146 3 10 1,028 7 1
Girls' School, Sibi	Anglo-Vernacular, Primary, Hindi, Gurmukhi, Urdu.	...	31	12	1	4	...	48	1,028 7 1	...			
St. Joseph's School, Sibi, for Europeans and Eurasians Boys / Girls	Primary	3 3	...	...	...	...	3	9	120 0 0	*840 0 0	120 0 0	1,080 0 0	1,020 0 0
Shahrig School Boys / Girls	Do.	1	6	7 3	...	20	...	37	502 8 1	...	1 4 0	503 12 1	502 8 0
Khawas School	Do.	...	...	...	...	26	...	26	24 0 0	420 3 1	...	444 3 1	444 3 0
Khajak do.	Do. Zemindari	...	...	...	5	23	...	28	162 4 0	...	...	162 4 0	162 4 0
Kohlu do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	110 0 0	...	110 0 0	110 0 0
Kurk do.	Do.	...	...	...	1	15	...	16	308 9 0	...	...	308 9 0	308 9 0
Saugan do.	Do.	...	...	1	...	21	...	22	...	334 7 5	...	334 7 5	334 7 5
Total	.....	7	91	55	9	136	3	301	4,162 0 0	2,934 10 6	731 15 9	7,728 10 3	7,056 10 6
Zhob District.													
Fort Sandeman Boys' School	Primary	...	15	8	...	8	...	31	187 0 9	156 0 9	83 2 0	426 3 6	426 3 6
Ditto Girls' do.	Do.	...	15	2	...	...	...	17	240 0 0	...	367 1 0	607 1 0	500 2 9
Killa Saifulla do.	Do.	...	3	...	...	9	1	13	157 5 11	804 0 0	3 4 0	964 9 11	964 9 11
Hindubagh do.	Do.	...	1	2	...	8	1	12					
Total	.....	...	34	12	...	25	2	73	584 6 8	960 0 9	453 7 0	1,997 14 5	1,891 0 2
Chagai District.													
Nushki School	Primary Vernacular	...	2	2	...	10	...	14	...	444 0 0	...	444 0 0	444 0 0
Grand Total for 1904-1905	.....	69	466	236	79	429	13	1,292	13,494 9 9	12,756 11 3	10,220 6 2	36,471 11 2	35,395 13 0
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1903-1904	.....	85	503	212	57	465	25	1,347	13,707 2 9	11,688 8 2	8,855 8 3	34,171 3 2	33,803 5 4

Note.—For mixed schools (such as the Station School at Quetta) the number of boys and girls should be shown separately in columns 3 to 9.

* Contribution from the North-Western Railway.

No. 14.—*Foreign Land Trade of Baluchistan for the year 1904-1905.*

Serial No.	Name of article.	AFGHANISTAN.				PERSIA.			
		Imports from Afghanistan.		Exports to Afghanistan.		Imports from Persia.		Exports to Persia.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	*Animals living for sale*—								
	(*a*) Horses, ponies and mules No.	109	20,300	...	...	220	60,700	...	...
	(*b*) Cattle. . . . . „	5	170	6	123	6	200	...	...
	(*c*) Sheep and goats . . „	4,456	22,716	1	4	...	...	...	...
	Coal and Coke . . . I. Mds.	791	816	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	*Cotton*—								
3	(*a*) Manufactured. Twist and yarn, European. I. Mds.	...	...	13	1,240	4	200	5	500
	(*b*) Manufactured. Twist and yarn, Indian. „	...	...	1,710	85,356	...	...	5	210
	(*c*) Piece-goods, European . . .	...	...	763½	92,249	...	...	1,166½	94,167
	(*d*) Piece-goods, Indian . . .	...	...	10,331	5,00,092	...	...	865½	52,930
4	*Drugs and Medicines*—								
	(*a*) Assafœtida . . I. Mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(*b*) Not intoxicating others I. „	1,656	80,098	4,024	40,473	352	32,615	43½	1,133
5	*Intoxicating drugs other than opium*—								
	(*a*) Bhang . . . I. Mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	*Dyeing materials*—								
	(*a*) Indigo . . . I. „	...	...	1,272	17,920	...	...	...	...
	(*b*) Turmeric . . . I. „	...	...	10	80	...	...	...	...
	(*c*) Other kinds . . I. „	25	385	20	400	4	37	1,831½	1,21,169
	Earthenware and porcelain . Value	...	...	...	4,400	...	1,400	4	1,140
7	*Fruits, vegetables and nuts*—								
	(*a*) All kinds . . . I. Mds.	39,263	3,88,750	112	638	919	18,540	...	...
8	*Grain and pulse*—								
	(*a*) Wheat . . . I. Mds.	3,997	11,953	1,211	3,741	...	...	...	...
	(*b*) Gram and pulse . .	8,048½	21,854	42	157	5	180	24	96
	(*c*) Other spring crops . I. „	706	1,465	181	362	...	...	...	...
	(*d*) Rice, husked and unhusked I. „	234	468	493	2,141	...	...	241	1,077
	(*e*) Other rain crops . . I. „	11	25	175	350	...	...	...	...
9	Hide and Skins—	51	1,110	10	800	106	1,840	166	13,592
	(*a*) Hides of cattle . I. Mds.	...	...	375	5,625	...	...	...	...
	(*b*) Skins of sheep, etc. . I. Mds. No.	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Jewellery, etc. . . . Value	...	...	...	...	...	8,000	...	...
11	Jute, raw—	...	...	685	7,115	...	...	...	...
	(*a*) Gunny bags and cloths . No.	...	...	685½	7,926	...	...	6	80
12	Leather, manufactured . Value	...	...	...	6,351	...	...	...	6,631
13	Liquors . . . . „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
14	Mats . . . . „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Metals & manufactures of metals I. Mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	400
	(*a*) Brass and copper . I. „	...	...	15	420	...	...	...	...
	(*b*) Iron . . . I. „	...	...	2,571	21,712	...	...	...	...
	(*c*) Other metals . . I. „	...	...	seers 32	40	...	...	...	...
16	*Oils*—								
	(*a*) Petroleum . . . I. „	...	...	21	105	...	...	5	113
	(*b*) Other kinds . . I. „	...	...	755	9,520	...	...	10	120
17	Apparel . . . Value	...	...	...	600	...	400	...	1,362
18	Paints and colours . . „	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...
19	*Provisions*—								
	(*a*) Ghee . . . I. Mds.	2,605	77,673	7½	225	...	...	...	...
	(*b*) Other kinds . . I. „	4,192	1,18,011	9	117	1,011	31,723	44	479
20	Salt . . . . I. „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Saltpetre . . . I. „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Other saline substances . I. „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Seeds . . . . I. „	619	8,661	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	*Silk*—								
	(*a*) Raw . . . Value	...	...	...	...	...	48,798	...	503
	(*b*) Manufactured . . „								
25	*Spices*—								
	(*a*) Other kinds . . I. Mds.	222	4,672	4	160	...	...	75	2,289
26	*Sugar*—								
	(*a*) Refined . . . I. Mds.	...	...	380	4,500	...	...	...	...
	(*b*) Unrefined . . . I. „	...	...	3,309	31,606	...	...	107	966
27	*Tea*—								
	(*a*) Indian . . . I. Mds.	...	...	10	400	...	...	...	...
	(*b*) Foreign (green) . . I. „	...	...	261	11,200	...	...	156½	7,676
28	Tobacco . . . . I. „	1,463	9,335	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Snuff . . . . I. „	...	...	...	...	...	...	30½	950
30	*Wool*—								
	(*a*) Manufactured (piece goods) I. Mds.	5,999	1,39,110	...	...	468	18,465	5	2,089
	(*b*) Raw . . . I. „	12,105	2,34,982	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(*c*) Shawls . . . Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(*d*) Carpets and felts . . I. Mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	*All other kinds of merchandise*—	...	101	276	4,822	...	...	...	...
	(*a*) Unmanufactured . I. Mds.	...	3,339	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(*b*) Manufactured . . . I. „	30	2,668	...	8,916	...	...	...	13,252
32	Wood . . . . I. „	...	...	170	125	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL .	...	11,48,862	...	8,72,311	...	2,23,098	...	3,23,174

No. 15.—*Land Trade of Baluchistan with Indian Provinces for 1904-1905.*

Serial No.	Articles.	KARACHI (by road).				DERA GHAZI KHAN (by road).				INDIAN PROVINCES (by rail).			
		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.		Imports.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	Animals living (for sale)—		R		R		R		R		R		
	(a) Sheep and goats	No. 11,020	42,160	...	...	...	...	250	750	...	...	...	...
2	Apparel	Mds. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	15,984	9,952	19,90,400
3	Coal and Coke	,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,735	18,735
4	Cotton—												
	(a) Raw	,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,819	1,86,561	1,155	23,100
	(b) Twist and Yarn.	,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	3,796	2,976	1,34,723
	(c) Piece-goods	,, ...	...	713	47,261	...	...	...	...	1,815	87,120	92,590	47,26,005
	(d) Other cotton manufactures.	,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	624	739	39,906
5	Drugs and medicines.	,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	518	557	41,635
	(a) Chemicals	,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,365	17,196
	(b) Drugs (non-intoxicating).	,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,547	1,45,299	...	...
	(c) Intoxicating drugs.	,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	3,465
	(d) Opium	,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(e) Other saline substances.	,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,267	74,811
6	Dyeing materials—	,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	2,350	...	...
	(a) Indigo	,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,169	3,06,603
	(b) Turmeric	,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	771	3,084
	(c) Other kinds	,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	862	16,378	16,320	4,64,215
7	Earthenware and Porcelain.	,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	244	...	...	...	...
8	Fruits and vegetables (fresh or dried)—	,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,795	64,770	,016	16,588
	(a) Cocoanuts	,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) Other kinds	,, ...	...	67	305	...	...	...	...	73,478	9,55,214	12,749	1,65,737
9	Grain and Pulse—	,,											
	(a) Wheat	,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,557	49,671	45,073	1,35,219
	(b) Wheat flour.	,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,019	4,076	8,387	33,548
	(c) Gram and pulse.	,, 7,866	29,139	23	125	...	...	...	...	13,690	41,070	145,568	5,10,488
	(d) Other spring crops.	,, ...	...	16,240	48,542	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(e) Rice, husked	,, ...	...	4,076	16,375	...	...	1,880	9,400	13	39	6,127	18,381
	(f) Rice, unhusked.	,, ...	...	20,365	63,786	...	...	...	...	12,903	38,709	76,045	1,85,360
	(g) Other grains	,, 147	387	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,716	44,924
10	Gum and Resins	,, 335	1,426	...	...	1,356	16,561	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Hides and Leather—	,,											
	(a) Hides of cattle.	,, 829	24,658	...	...	144	2,592	...	...	2,566	75,085	120	3,240
	(b) Skins of Sheep.	,, 636	13,031	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,647	44,999	94	1,678
	(c) Leather (unmanufactured).	,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	8,680	2,280	2,00,640
	(d) Leather (manufactured).	,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,760	78	16,380	1,339	2,32,966
12	Horns	,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	70	2	18
	Carried over	20,833	1,10,801	41,484	1,76,394	1,500	19,153	2,130	22,154	155,084	17,57,393	469,712	93,92,690

No. 15.—*Land Trade of Baluchistan with Indian Provinces for 1904-1905.*—continued.

Serial No.	Articles.	KARACHI (by road).				DERA GHAZI KHAN (by road).				INDIAN PROVINCES (by rail).			
		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.		Imports.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Brought forward	20,833	₹ 1,10,801	41,484	₹ 1,76,394	1,500	₹ 19,153	2,130	₹ 22,154	155,084	₹ 17,57,393	469,712	₹ 93,92,690
13	Jute, Hemp and Fibres— (*a*) Fibres Mds.	10,328	10,810	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	31	93
	(*b*) Jute, raw „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(*c*) Gunny bags and cloths. „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,362	36,982	16,906	1,85,966
14	Lac „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	150
15	Liquors, ale and beer. „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,201	17,929	10,834	4,25,994
16	Manures „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Metals— (*a*) Brass and copper. „	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	1,456	522	22,446	1,516	66,704
	(*b*) Iron „	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	792	4,257	42,570	412	4,03,787
	(*c*) Other metals. „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,264	12,06,336	1,394	36,244
18	Material, Railway and other materials. „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,09,225	3,27,675	6,52,895	22,57,035
19	Oil-cake „	104	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	975	2,925	1,889	2,834
20	Oil „	47	577	5	20	...	...	...	...	88	1,311	32,546	2,55,957
21	Mats „	...	2,703	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Fish, dry „	4,188	17,056	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Ghi „	1,188	42,716	...	...	204	7,644	...	...	2,371	51,125	9,524	3,04,763
24	Other provisions „	...	...	31	126	...	...	...	...	4,450	31,1 0	28,431	2,41,664
25	Salt „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	12	3,780	3,780
26	Saltpetre and other saline substances. „	6,297	6,301	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,927	6,37,197	385	1,327
27	Oil seeds „	19,724	77,987	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,960	44,311	2,198	13,061
28	Other seeds „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,975	2,45,850	233	699
29	Silk, raw „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	4,600
30	Silk piece-goods „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	47,403
31	Spices— (*a*) Betelnuts „	...	...	79	1,371	...	...	...	...	...	...	176	1,936
	(*b*) Other kinds „	47	590	169	1,431	...	...	...	...	3,315	53,040	3,689	97,034
32	Stationery „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Stone and lime „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,935	6,830	12,184	1,46,208
34	Sugar (refined) „	...	...	38	366	...	...	184	1,810	350	3,500	60,043	6,00,430
35	„ (unrefined) „	...	...	338	2,091	...	...	184	1,032	466	3,728	503 41,208	2,012 1,64,832
36	Tea „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	1,476	5,741	3,12,331
37	Tobacco, Cigars, etc. „	...	...	679	5,539	...	460	...	...	10,061	66,054	3,672	53,444
38	Snuff „	...	...	114	4,377	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Wood— (*a*) Firewood „	93,227	51,529	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,775	555	3,29,627	1,64,814
	(*b*) Timber „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,724	3,443	1,40,581	2,87,036
	(*c*) Manufactures „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Wool— (*a*) Raw „	21,157	2,97,829	...	...	244	4,148	...	...	1,13,304	29,45,904	328	7,216
	(*b*) Goods (Carpets, etc.) „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	14,328	3,112	3,85,760
	(*c*) Piece goods „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	All other articles of merchandise— „	...	...	...	...	776	6,656	388	25,436	1,14,677	3,19,779	1,70,955	4,99,40
	(*a*) Unmanufactured. „	...	71,763	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(*b*) Manufactured. „	...	12,417	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Railway materials „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Fodder „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,987	23,994	59,769	29,885
44	Matches „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL	...	7,03,235	...	1,91,865	...	38,061	...	52,680	...	78,67,859	...	1,63,97,095

No. 16.—*Maritime Trade of Baluchistan with Indian Provinces for 1904-1905.*

Serial No.	Articles.	SIND.				BOMBAY.				MADRAS.			
		Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			R		R		R		R		R		R
1	Animals, living . . No.	...	...	10	340	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Apparel . . . lbs.	...	...	...	15	...	232 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Ammunition	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	*Cotton*—												
	(*a*) Raw . . . cwt.	9	185	63	471	4,440	457						
						42,540	5,445	2,780	26,251	...	...	...	...
	(*b*) Twist and yarn . lbs.	654	296	...	...	300	295						
						3,565	1,941	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(*c*) Piece-goods . yards	26,74,864	3,50,407	...	...	4,965	688	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(*d*) Other manufactures (such as thread, hosiery). lbs.	1,161	361	...	...	50	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Drugs and chemicals . .	...	...	...	213	...	55 53 59 286	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	*Dyeing materials*— . .	...	...	...	...	25	195	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(*a*) Indigo and aniline dyes. lbs.	...	...	...	...	200	156	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(*b*) Turmeric . . cwt.	...	...	...	...	10	118	...	...	2	23	...	...
	(*c*) Other kinds . . „	...	...	28	118	1	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Earthen ware and Porcelain .	...	...	...	...	...	20 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Fruits and vegetables (fresh or dried)—												
	(*a*) Cocoanuts . . No.	...	...	...	...	1,325	48	...	...	38,000	1,159	...	...
	(*b*) Other kinds . . .	254	1,259	6,217	26,151	...	448 12	38	619	88 2	343 20	69	394
9	*Grain and Pulse*— . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	99	...	...
	(*a*) Wheat . . . cwt.	1,778	7,160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(*b*) Rice (unhusked) . „	25,551	1,20,443	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(*c*) Grain and Pulse . „	29,662	80,395	2,103	9,453	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(*d*) Wheat flour . . lbs.	5,71,656	25,897	...	...	3,920	200	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(*e*) Other sorts . . cwt.	88	295	...	...	112	375	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Gums and Resins . . „	...	...	...	...	4,001	17,950	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Jewellery	...	...	...	...	3	85	...	...	...	...	...	...
						...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	*Hides and leather*— . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	208	200	...	...	...	...
	(*a*) Hides of cattle . No.	...	...	1,923	6,305	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(*b*) Skins of sheep . .	...	...	9,925	6,423	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(*c*) Leather, manufactured .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(*d*) Boots and shoes . pairs	...	...	...	...	129	193	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	*Instruments, all kinds*— .	...	...	...	...	...	167	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	*Jute and Fibres*— . .												
	(*a*) Fibres . . . cwt.	...	...	287	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(*b*) Jute, raw, rope and twine. „	...	...	...	...	424	7,589	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(*c*) Gunny bags and cloth. No.	...	...	7,602	979	2,000	250	125	20	...	...	...	...
15	Liquors . . . gals.	...	...	...	...	4	81	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Manures . . . tons	...	...	16	797	...	...	2	192	...	...	...	...
17	Metals . . . . cwt.	...	...	53	146	176	1,642						
18	Mats . . . sq. yds.	...	...	10,02,285	48,970	24	365	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Oils . . . Gals.	...	...	497	476	300	50	6,07,061	35,504	...	...	1,150	90
						8,948	5,016						
20	Fish, dry and fish maws lbs.	...	...	78,326	4,089	292	392	...	...	72	90	...	...
21	Ghi . . . . „	...	...	1,00,550	43,514	...	...	10,63,227	1,41,143	...	...	3,04,290	10,232
22	Other provisions . . cwt.	28	1,212	265	1,447	...	...	147	52	...	...	...	...
						2	43						
23	Seeds	...	...	15	194	105	525	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Silk, raw and manufactured. lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	...
						4,993	15,722						
25	Spices	...	...	...	...	80	120	...	...	...	...	...	...
						175	69						
26	Stationery	...	...	...	...	1,428	480	...	...	1,680	300	...	...
27	Sugar . . . . cwt.	1,301	14,541	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
						268	2,710						
28	Tea . . . . lbs.	...	...	...	...	4	55	...	...	...	...	...	...
						260	71						
29	Tobacco . . . . „	...	...	61	5	105	39	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Wooden manufactures . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Wood timber, etc. . tons	...	...	...	190	...	1,936	...	...	55	1,993	...	...
32	Materials of buildings . cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Wool . . . . lbs.	...	...	4,86,962	99,583	53	74	672	180	...	...	...	...
34	Fodder . . . . cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Matches	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Hardware	...	...	...	226	...	673						
							840	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Soap . . . . cwt.	...	...	...	...	3	29						
						1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Furniture	...	...	...	...	...	75						
							342	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Telegraph materials . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	All other articles . . .	...	89,421	3,559	32,159	...	7,110	...	18,715	...	2,431	...	...
	Total .	...	6,91,890*	...	2,82,347*	...	76,046	...	2,17,876	...	6,463	...	10,766

*Exclude Government stores imported and exported, *i.e.*, 941 and 1,133, respectively.

KALAT STATE.

Statement No. I.

List showing the names of the high officials in the Kalat State and changes made in personnel during 1904-1905.

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period. From	Period. To	Remarks.
K. B. Kaji Jalal-ud-Din Khan, C.I.E.	Political Adviser to H. H. the Khan of Kalat.	1st April 1904	31st March 1905.	
Mir Behram Khan . . .	General of Army .	Ditto .	Ditto.	
M. Muhammad Yasuf Khan .	Native Assistant, Jhalawan, and Assistant Political Adviser.	Ditto .	Ditto.	
M. Amar Singh	Mustafi, Bhag and Lehri.	Ditto .	24th December 1904.	Reverted to the British service.
L. Gela Ram	Mustafi, Dhadur .	May 1904 .	31st March 1905.	
M. Ghulam Rasul . . .	Mustafi, Mustung .	1st April 1904	Ditto.	
M. Shams-ud-Din Khan . .	Mustafi, Gandawa and Nasirabad.	Ditto .	24th January 1905.	On special duty for 25th January 1905. Munshee Abdul Gafur, Head Clerk to Political Adviser to His Highness the Khan, acting in his place.
Gul Beg	Commandant Cavalry	Ditto .	31st March 1905.	
Nur Muhammad Khan . .	Do. Infantry	Ditto .	Ditto.	

Statement No. II.

Statement showing the receipts of the six Niabats under the control of the Political Adviser to His Highness the Khan of Kalat for the years from 1900-1901 to 1904-1905.

Serial No.	Name of Niabat.	Receipts in round figures for 1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	Remarks.
		R	R	R	R	R	
1	Lehri	18,576	21,129	18,509	58,066	39,348	
2	Dhadur	37,290	24,737	24,713	49,221	52,574	
3	Gandava	21,227	27,744	24,913	55,413	41,298	
4	Nasirabad . . .	12,988	14,663	13,945	56,587	12,621	
5	Bhag	...	...	15,687	32,531	99,135	
6	Mastung . . .	...	65,541	59,246	92,805	1,13,911	
	Total .	90,081	1,53,814	1,57,013	3,44,623	3,58,807	

Statement No. III.

Return of Military Forces in the Kalat State for the year 1904.

In relation with	State.	Population according to Census of 1901.	Estimated gross revenue, based on the average of past year.	Military Forces. Imperial Service. Cavalry.	Infantry.	Transport Corps. Men.	Ponies, Mules or Camels.	Carts.	Total of men.	Local. Cavalry.	Infantry.	Artillery. Men.	Guns. Serviceable.	Non-serviceable.	Total.	Grand Total number of men.	Remarks.
Government of India	Kalat	3,52,989 excluding Mekran and Kharan.	R 7,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	500	20		20	29	770	

No. XVII.—*Statement of rainfall in the Kalat State during 1904-1905.*

Name of place.	April 1904.	May 1904.	June 1904.	July 1904.	August 1904.	September 1904.	October 1904.	November 1904.	December 1904.	January 1905.	February 1905.	March 1905.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
* Kalat	·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	3·60	2·14	2·18	8·33	2·32	4·227*	*This average is for the past four years.
Mastung	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·07	1·55	1·38	0·68	3·83	2·41	* 5·24	

* Dispensary remained closed during 1903 from 17th October 1903 to 20th March 1904.

No. XIX.—*Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1904-1905.*

Description of work.	State Funds.				Local Funds.			Remarks.
	Original.	Repairs.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	
Granary and stables, etc., at Mastung.	721 4 9	...	...	721 4 9	...	...	...	
Niabat office and houses for the Political Adviser and the Mustafi at Dhadur.	3,791 0 2	...	...	3,791 0 2	...	...	...	
Well at Quetta	129 6 5	...	...	129 6 5	...	...	...	
Political Adviser's house at Sibi	1,080 0 10	...	...	1,080 0 10	...	...	...	
Repairs to Naib's office and Miri at Bhag.	...	180 0 0	...	180 0 0	...	...	...	
Repairs to the Miri at Mastung	...	11 14 0	...	11 14 0	...	...	...	
Furniture for the Political Adviser's houses at Sibi and Dhadur.	...	...	181 2 3	181 2 3	...	...	...	
Repairs to a mosque at Lehri	...	3 0 0	...	3 0 0	...	...	...	
Total	...	...	...	6,097 12 5	...	...	...	

No. XXI.—*Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the six Niabats of the Kalat State under the control of the Political Adviser to His Highness the Khan of Kalat for 1904-1905.*

Name of Niabat.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Bhang.		Charas.		Total of Revenue.	Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.		
		₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	
Mastung	4	455 8 10	4	(1)197 12 6	4	...	4	...	(a)653 5 4	(a) This amount of revenue is for the period from 22nd July to 31st December 1904.
Bhag	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	(2)4,000 0 0	Revenue previous to that was accounted for in 1903-1904.
Gandava	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	(2)1,750 0 0	
Dhadur	1	1,325 0 0	1	(1)550 0 0	1	...	1	...	1,875 0 0	(1) This amount is on account of revenue for opium, bhang and charas.
Nasirabad. Number of shops not communicated by Janashin.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(2)650 0 0	
Lehri. Number of shops not communicated by Janashin.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(2)736 10 8	(2) The abkari and musharat contract having been sold in lot, the amount can not be split up.
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,665 3 0	

No. XXII.—*Statement showing receipts and disbursements of the Kalat State Niabats under control of the Political Adviser to His Highness the Khan of Kalat during 1904-1905.*

RECEIPTS.							DISBURSEMNETS.		
Nature of demand.	Demands. Arrears.	Demands. Current.	Demands. Total.	Collections during the current year.	Remissions during the current year.	Balance outstanding.	Nature of disbursements.	Amount.	Remarks.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	
Land Revenue		2,51,177 14 5					Pay, etc., of the Military parties stationed in the Niabats.	20,449 11 7	
Excise Revenue		10,481 10 8							
Stamp Revenue	69,008 15 4	2,659 8 0	4,27,895 5 6	3,00,163 5 0	...	1,27,732 0 1	Pay etc., of Niabat Establishment.	37,227 15 3	
Law and Justice		1,518 8 0					Maintenance allowance to certain Kazis, Mullas, etc.	7,091 5 10	
Miscellaneous		93,048 13 1					Domestic charges	87,594 8 11	
							Miscellaneous	23,900 15 0	
TOTAL	69,008 15 4	3,58,886 6 2	4,278,95 5 6	3,00,163 5 0	...	1,27,732 0 1	Total of Disbursements	1,76,264 8 7	
							Surplus at the end of year	1,23,898 12 10	
							GRAND TOTAL	3,00,163 5 5	

No. XXIII.—*Statement of medical relief afforded in the Kalat State during the year 1904-1905.*

Name of Dispensary.	Number of patients treated. Out-door.	Number of patients treated. In-door.	Result of In-door patients. Discharged as cured or relieved.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.	Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
							R a. p.		
Kalat	3,868	57	53	1	2	1	2,580 0 0	25·73	
Mastung	5,812	...	...	...	...		2,345 4 0	47·03	

No. XXV.—*Particulars as to the schools maintained in Kalat State for 1904-1905.*

Number of schools. Past year.	Number of schools. Present year.	Description of schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March 1905. Past year.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March 1905. Present year.	Daily average attendance. Past year.	Daily average attendance. Present year.	Expenditure. High school.	Expenditure. Secondary.	Expenditure. Primary.	Remarks.
									R a. p.	R a. p.
Nil.	1	Primary	*Nil.*	38	*Nil.*	38	...	...	*2,050 8 3	*School building. 1,798 10 9 Pay of Establishment and Contingencies. 251 13 6 TOTAL 2,050 8 3

LAS BELA STATE.

No. I.—*Names of High Officials in the Las Bela State and Residency Officials showing changes in personnel during the year 1904-1905.*

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period. From	Period. To	Remarks.
Khan Bahadur Ahmed Yar Khan	Wazir	April 1897	31st March 1905	Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Baluchistan, on foreign service in Las Bela State.
Hafiz Saifulla Khan	Tehsildar	July 1900	Ditto	First Grade Naib Tahsildar on foreign service as Tehsildar.
Shaikh Golam Husain	Mir Munshi	May 1897	Ditto	Office Superintendent and *ex-officio* Superintendent of State Jail.
Haji Mohamed Ishaq	Wakil	May 1898	Ditto	States Agent at Karachi.
M. Iftikhar Ahmed	Accountant	May 1900	Ditto	Supervises accounts and octroi branch.
Sheikh Shahab-ud-din	Hospital Assistant.	May 1901	Ditto	In charge of Civil Dispensary at Bela.
Munshi Rahim Baksh	First Head Naib	September 1897	Ditto	In charge Sub-Tehsil of Liari.
,, Karim Baksh	Sarishtadar	May 1894	Ditto	Reader and Peshkar to the Jam.
,, Abdul Razak	Second Head Naib.	June 1904	Ditto	In charge Sub-Tehsil, Winder.

No. II.—*List of Laws in force in the Las Bela State.*

Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	Remarks.
Custom of the country	No.	*Nil.*	Used in Civil and Criminal cases of important and serious nature.
Mohamedan Law	,,	,,	Generally used in property and matrimonial suits.
British Law	Yes.	,,	Followed in Civil and Criminal suits of trivial nature.

No. III.—*Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Las Bela State for the year 1904-1905.*

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men: At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties: Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, etc.	At the end of the current year.	Details of force at end of the current year: Number of Regiments Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men: European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non Commissioned officers.	Fighting men.	Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
													Rs. per annum.	
Cavalry	36	3	...	...	3	36	1	...	...	1	7	28	3,420	
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Guns 5	...	...	...	...	...	There is no regular artillery force. A few men of the Infantry know the use of the guns.
Infantry—														
(i) Local Troops	212	16	1	1	9	212	1	....	...	6	21	185	20,412	
(ii) Military Police	96	9	1	...	6	98	1	...	...	2	10	86	13,476	
Imperial Service Troops.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	344	28	2	1	18	346	3	5	...	9	38	299	37,308	

No. IV.—*Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline, and education of the Police, for the year 1904-1905 in the Las Bela State.*

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost.	Punishments: Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	Rewards: By promotion.	By money.	Education: Number able to read and write.	Number under instructions.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Village Police or Chowkidars.	75	5 Jemadars' pay varying from Rs. 9 to Rs. 12 each. 59 Sepoys from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 each.	Rs. per annum. 5,916	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	This is not a regular Polic force, but are mere chowkidars otherwise called "Fas Sepoys."

No. V.—*Statement showing the working of the Police in Las Bela State during the year 1904-1905.*

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convictions (columns 4 and 5).		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Las Bela State . .	76	81	108	174	178	155	145	116	33	50	81	66	100	89	

JAM KAMAL KHAN,
Jam of Las Bela.

No. VI.—*Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Las Bela State during the year 1904-1905.*

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Las Bela State . .	5,030 13 3	6,543 6 9	2,428 4 9	1,407 4 0	48 2 9	21 10 8	

No. VII.—*Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Las Bela State during the year 1904-1905.*

	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during past year.	Number of cases disposed of during present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.						Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.										Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
								Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and																		
	Balance from last year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1
Adultery . . .	2	11	13	2	10	13	5	...	2	...	2	1	...	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Theft and house-breaking.	25	85	110	14	69	34	26	...	1	...	9	16	...	26	1	...	...	1	...	3	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Robbery . .	5	3	8	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Murder . . .	5	9	14	3	7	9	9	...	...	...	1	8	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Breach of trust . .	1	19	20	...	16	7	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Abduction . .	4	3	7	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Extortion . . .	1	4	5	1	3	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Miscarriage . .	1	2	3	1	2	7	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Unnatural offences .	1	3	4	1	3	3	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Abetment . . .	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Suicide . . .	...	5	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grievious hurt . .	...	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rioting . . .	...	4	4	...	4	43	21	...	...	...	...	21	...	21	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	
Trespass . . .	...	10	10	...	10	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Criminal Assault .	...	4	4	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bribery . . .	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Slave trade . .	...	5	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous trivial offences.	5	177	182	3	165	42	41	...	...	...	...	41	...	41	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Total .	51	349	400	9	311	110	109	...	3	...	13	93	...	109	34	...	...	1	...	3	4	2	4	1	...	1	...	...	21	

No. VIII.—*Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Court in the Las Bela State during the year 1904-1905.*

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.							Persons disposed of.						Persons remaining at end of year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial in 1904-05.					Total.								
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Jam of Las Bela	76	81	...	352	...	...	...	...	178	174	...	83	261	...	...	...	

JAM KAMAL KHAN,
Jam of Las Bela.

STATEMENT IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Las Bela State during the year 1904-1905.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.														Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry etc., ordered.		Pending.		
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Jam of Las Bela's Court.	*Nil.*																	"

JAM KAMAL KHAN,
Jam of Las Bela.

No. X.—*CIVIL WORK—Nature and Value of Original suits filed and disposed of in the Las Bela State during 1904-1905.*

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year (received by transfer or on remand).		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during present year.										Suits disposed of during present year.						Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Present year.	Past year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits re landed property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.	Ex parte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.	
											R a. p.													R a. p.	days	
(1) Jam of Las Bela's Court.	13	21	...	...	13	21	13	441	...	21	28,657 9 9	...	432	30	404	18	7	2	1	5	298	31	91	21,623 9 9	14	Besides these 183 miscellaneous Civil suits and 513 Miscellaneous Revenue suits where disposed of.
(2) Tehsildar's Court	...	4	..	...	...	4	...	3	...	1	171 0 0	1	2	...	3	...	...	..	...	...	2	...	1	144 0 0	12	
Total	13	25	...	...	13	25	13	444	...	22	28,828 9	1	434	30	407	18	7	2	1	5	300	31	92	21,767 9 9	...	

STATEMENT XI.

CIVIL WORKS.—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Las Bela State for the year 1904-1905.

Tribunal.	Opening balance. Past year.	Opening balance. Present year.	Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register. Past year.	Applications brought to the Register. Present year.	Applications brought to the Register. Value for present year.	Total. Past year.	Total. Present year.	Total. Value for present year.	Disposed of. Past year.	Disposed of. Present year.	Disposed of. Value for present year.	Closing balance. Past year.	Closing balance. Present year.	Closing balance. Value for present year.	Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of year. Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			R a. p.			R a. p.			R a. p.			R a. p.			R a. p.				
(1) Jam of Las Bela's Court	4	5	14,643 5 7	4	179	14,603 5 7	4	179	14,603 5 7	4	274	4,629 6 4	...	5	9,973 15 3	3	2	...	
(2) Tehsildar's Court . .	3	3	877 12 0	3	26	798 0 0	3	26	877 12 0	2	24	767 0 0	1	2	31 0 0	2	...	...	
Total .	7	8	15,481 1 7	7	205	15,401 5 7	7	205	15,481 1 7	6	198	5,396 6 4	1	7	10,004 15 3	5	2	...	

STATEMENT XII.

CIVIL WORK—Number and results of appeals in Civil suits in the Las Bela State for 1904-1905.

Tribunal.	Opening balance. Past year.	Opening balance. Present year.	Filed during. Past year.	Filed during. Present year.	Total. Past year.	Total. Present year.	Disposed of during. Past year.	Disposed of during. Present year.	Closing balance. Past year.	Closing balance. Present year.	Value of appeals filed during. Past year.	Value of appeals filed during. Present year.	How disposed of. Decisions confirmed. Past year.	Decisions confirmed. Present year.	Decisions reversed. Past year.	Decisions reversed. Present year.	Decisions amended. Past year.	Decisions amended. Present year.	Cases remanded for retrial. Past year.	Cases remanded for retrial. Present year.	Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of. Past year.	Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of. Present year.	Average duration. Past year.	Average duration. Present year.
Jam of Las Bela's Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Nil.*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Las Bela State during the year 1904-1905.

Stations.	Number of prisons.	Number of prisoners. Remaining from last year.	Number of prisoners. Admitted during the year.	Number of prisoners. Total. Past year.	Number of prisoners. Total. Present year.	Daily average. Past year.	Daily average. Present year.	Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
				A.	B.				R a. p.		
Bela . . .	1	39	39	91	98	...	...	24	846 11 1 during the year.	...	A = Total prisoners present on 31st March 1903 *plus* those admitted during 1903-1904. B = Total of those present on 31st March 1904 *plus* those admitted during 1904-1905. Only one prisoner died during the year.

JAM KAMAL KHAN,
Jam of Las Bela.

STATEMENT XIV.

Registration of documents in the Las Bela State during 1904-1905.

Name of State	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
															R a.	R a.					
Las Bela State	51	124	...	...	51	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	123	3,139 8	14,436 11	...	...	...	1	

No.—XV.—*Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1904-1905.*

Description.	Past year.			Present.			Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	
		R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.	
Sale Deeds	51	3,139 8 0	431 9 0	123	14,436 11 0	1,364 2 0	Pertaining to all sorts of sales and transfers of landed property.
Total	51	3,139 8 0	431 9 0	123	14,436 11 0	1,364 2 0	
Deduct expediture	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Net profit	51	3,139 8 0	431 9 0	123	14,436 11 0	1,364 2 0	

No. XVI—*Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities on the Las Bela State during the year 1904-1905.*

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March.	Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.		Past.	Present.		
			Nil					There is no municipality in this State.

No. XVI.—*Statement of rainfall in the Las Bela State during 1904-1905.*

State.	April 1904.	May 1904.	June 1904.	July 1904.	August 1904.	September 1904.	October 1904.	November 1904.	December 1904.	January 1905.	February 1905.	March 1905.	Total 1905.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
Las Bela State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	¾″	3¼″	...	4″	Not known.	Not known.	The rain gauge is only kept since January 1905.

No. XVIII.—*Statement as to prices of staple food grains of Las Bela State for 1904-1905.*

Article.	During March (past year).	During March (present year).	Remarks.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	
Jowari per maund	1 4 0	4 0 0	
Mung „	2 4 0	4 0 0	
Rice (Unhusked per maund	2 0 0	2 1 0	
Mustard seed „	2 12 0	2 14 0	Mustard seed is not a food grain, but it is a chief commercial commodity of this State.

No. XIX.—*Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1904-1905.*

Description of work.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Total.	Remarks.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.		
	₹	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.				₹ a. p.	
1. Repairs to Public buildings and roads	...	3,973 3 0	3,973 3 0	...	...	...	3,973 3 0	
2. Construction of a Rest-house at Wayara.	1,000	...	1,000 0 0	...	...	...	1,000 0 0	
3. The up-keep of State Rest-houses Establisment.	872	...	872 0 0	...	...	...	872 0 0	
Total							5,845 3 0	

JAM KAMAL KHAN,
Jam of Las Bela.

No. XX.—*Agricultural stock in the Las Bela State during 1904-1905.*

District.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes. Male.	Buffaloes. Female.	Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.	
Las Bela State	This information is not available.														

No. XXI.—*Statement showing the Excise shops and Excise revenue of the Las Bela State during the year 1904-1905.*

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Gunja.		Tari.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
	No.	₹ a. p.	No.	₹ a. p.	No.	₹ a. p.	No.	₹	No.	₹ a. p.	
Las Bela State	4	1,374 4 7	4	283 0 0	4	180 7 1	...	...	12	1,837 11 8	
Total	4	1,374 4 7	4	283 0 0	4	180 7 1	...	...	12	1,837 11 8	

JAM KAMAL KHAN,
Jam of Las Bela.

No. XXII.—*Statement showing disbursements of the Las Bela State during the year 1904-1905.*

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Nature of expenditure.	Budget Estimate.		Actual Expenditure.		Remarks.
		Current year. 1904-1905.	Previous year. 1903-1904.	Current year. 1904-1905.	Previous year. 1903-1904.	
	I.—Allowances and Pensions.	R	R	R a. p.	R a. p.	
a	Jam's Allowance, including Pay of his Household.	46,560	44,650	46,560 0 0	45,214 0 0	
b	Allowance to the late Jam Mir Khan's family	13,200	13,200	13,200 0 0	13,200 0 0	
c	Pensions to ex-Wazir Muhammad Nur, ex-Vakil Walidad's son, and ex-Vakil Sayad Shah.	1,080	1,080	1,080 0 0	1,080 0 0	
d	Pensions to Mulah Hasan's widow, Kazi Abdulah and Khalifa Kadir Baksh.	240	420	240 0 0	390 0 0	
e	Allowance to Dad Muhammad, Chuta . .	600	600	600 0 0	600 0 0	
f	State Pensioners at Bela	396	408	393 5 4	408 0 0	
g	Do. at Uthal	120	120	120 0 0	120 0 0	
		62,196	60,588	62,193 5 4	61,012 0 0	
	II.—Establishments, Civil.					
a	Revenue and Judicial Establishments . .	37,104	35,364	36,109 9 6	35,965 3 4	
b	Travelling allowance of the Wazarat Establishment.	3,000	1,900	500 3 0	2,897 0 0	
c	Travelling Allowance of Tahsildar and Naib-Tahsildar.	200	200	180 12 0	59 2 0	
d	Pension Contribution of lent Officers . .	698	562	577 8 0	741 0 6	
e	Office Contingencies	300	200	211 14 6	216 0 11	
f	Shutar Sowars' Establishment . . .	960	960	864 0 0	864 0 0	
g	Levy Sowars' Establishment . . .	1,380	1,380	1,440 4 0	1,350 10 10	
h	Qaza Establishment	3,804	3,804	2,888 4 6	3,447 13 8	
i	Hospital Establishment	1,980	1,140	1,185 0 0	1,140 0 0	
j	„ Contingencies	500	500	430 15 7	415 5 11	
k	Conservancy Establishment	1,386	1,302	1,430 13 3	1,279 1 6	
l	„ Contingencies	300	200	237 15 1	325 14 10	
m	Thana Establishment	1,830	1,791	1,694 15 1	1,610 10 0	
n	Special Establishment	1,476	1,236	1,166 0 0	1,236 0 0	
o	Pay of Camelmen	504	504	434 12 0	403 3 2	
p	Pay of Grass-cutters and Syces . . .	1,848	1,584	1,848 0 10	1,601 6 3	
q	Garden Establishment	1,272	1,224	1,220 0 0	1,222 5 2	
r	„ Contingencies . .	300	300	143 7 5	329 2 8	
s	Dák Establishment	2,856	2,856	2,864 11 9	2,812 3 0	
t	„ Contingencies	300	300	118 1 9	190 8 0	
u	Pay of School Master	504	504	504 0 0	536 4 8	
v	School Contingencies	25	25	32 10 0	11 8 0	
		57,836	62,527	56,083 14 3	58,654 8 11	

No. XXII.—*Statement showing disbursements of the Las Bela State during the year 1904-1905*—concluded.

DISBURSEMENT.

	Nature of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate.		Actual Expenditure.		Remarks.
		Current year. 1904-1905.	Previous year. 1903-1904.	Current year. 1904-1905.	Previous year. 1903-1904.	
	III.—Establishments, Military.	₹	₹	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	
a	Pay of Local Forces	23,808	23,160	3,709 0 2	23,021 5 8	
b	Contingencies of Local Forces	200	200	203 13 6	167 3 6	
c	Pay of Military Police	13,476	14,676	12,629 2 9	14,362 3 8	
d	Clothing for ,,	1,500	1,500	869 15 6	...	
e	Contingencies of ,,	150	100	97 4 0	123 0 6	
		39,134	39,636	37,529 3 11	37,673 13 4	
	IV.—Contingencies.					
a	Jail Contingencies	1,400	1,100	846 11 1	837 0 7	
b	Roza	3,500	3,500	3,771 11 0	3,715 9 3	
c	Charity	4,400	4,400	4,403 10 3	3,804 0 7	
d	Tour Charges	1,000	3,000	41 4 11	399 4 0	
e	Stationery	900	500	413 14 6	847 13 3	
f	Rewards	1,500	1,500	2,245 10 8	1,144 3 8	
		12,700	14,300	11,728 14 5	10,747 15 4	
	V.—Public Works.					
a	Repairs and Buildings	4,000	4,000	3,970 3 0	3,977 8 1	
b	Rest-Houses Establishment	876	792	872 0 0	781 5 1	
c	Construction at Wayara	4,000	5,000	1,000 0 0	.....	
		8,876	9,792	5,845 3 0	4,758 13 2	
	VI.—Miscellaneous.					
a	Feed and Purchase of Bullocks	2,000	2,000	1,371 10 0	193 1 2	
b	Feed of Horses	5,000	6,000	4,556 4 10	3,883 10 10	
c	Stable Contingencies	300	300	622 10 0	293 15 7	
d	Feed and Purchase of Camels	500	200	535 11 10	61 6 2	
e	Hire of Camels	1,500	1,500	1,171 8 0	1,467 5 8	
f	Rent of Vakalat Office	420	420	420 0 0	420 0 0	
g	Muafi of Sung	400	400	150 5 0	242 3 4	
h	Miscellaneous	5,000	20,000	21,241 4 1	27,623 2 11	
i	Allowances to Gawars and Cultivation Charges	400	400	175 2 7	167 10 1	
		15,520	31,220	30,244 8 4	35,292 7 9	
	GRAND TOTAL	2,00,953	2,13,372	2,03,625 1 3	2,08,139 10 6	

No. XXII.—*Statement showing Receipts of the Las Bela State during the year 1904-1905.*

RECEIPTS.

Serial No.	Nature of demand.	Demand. Arrear.	Demand. Current.	Demand. Total.	Collection during the current year.	Collection during the previous year.	Remission.	Balance.	Remarks
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.			
	I.—Land Revenue.								
1	Juari	52,208 14 7	41,374 12 3	93,583 10 10	47,955 12 4	49,280 0 3	...	...	
2	Mung	...	3,665 0 8	3,665 0 8	2,419 11 5	3,423 1 0	...	...	
3	Mustard seeds	...	7,476 4 10	7,476 4 10	7,360 9 9	4,546 13 2	...	...	
4	Rice	...	987 1 0	987 1 0	390 5 4	304 2 0	...	...	
5	Gawar	...	3 1 11	3 1 11	0 9 6	21 14 0	...	...	
6	Grass	...	1,029 9 10	1,029 9 10	679 15 9	727 11 9	...	...	
7	Grazing Fees	...	907 3 9	907 3 9	999 7 1	1,302 15 6	...	...	
8	Miscellaneous	...	4,037 4 0	4,037 4 0	3,105 7 0	2,399 7 8	...	...	
	TOTAL	52,208 14 7	59,480 6 3	1,11,689 4 10	62,911 14 2	62,006 1 4	...	...	
	II.—Excise.								
9	Abkari	...	4,775 1 3	4,775 1 3	4,775 1 3	2,651 5 3	...	...	
10	Salt	...	3,659 14 6	3,659 14 6	3,659 14 6	3,988 5 3	...	...	
11	Lime Stone Produce	...	781 9 4	781 9 4	781 9 4	1,305 0 8	...	...	
	TOTAL	...	9,216 9 1	9,216 9 1	9,216 9 1	7,944 11 2	...	...	
	III.—Stamps.								
12	Court Fees and Receipt Stamps.	...	2,079 8 0	2,079 8 0	2,079 8 0	1,624 7 0	...	...	
13	Postage Stamps	...	463 1 3	463 1 3	463 1 3	762 6 7	...	...	
	TOTAL	...	2,542 9 3	2,542 9 3	2,542 9 3	2,386 13 7	...	...	
	IV.—Law and Justice.								
14	Fines, etc.	4,457 4 6	3,410 11 6	3,868 0 0	3,423 10 7	2,672 14 8	...	...	
15	Sale of unclaimed Property.	...	241 7 11	241 7 11	241 7 11	63 4 11	...	...	
	TOTAL	4,457 4 6	3,652 3 5	4,109 7 11	3,665 2 6	2,736 3 7	...	...	
	V.—Sung.								
16	Sung	...	72,862 3 1	72,862 3 1	72,862 3 1	76,338 11 9	...	...	
	TOTAL	...	72,862 3 1	72,862 3 1	72,862 3 1	76,338 11 9	...	...	
	VI—Miscellaneous.								
17	Cattle Pound Fees	...	1,080 8 9	1,080 8 9	1,080 8 9	966 14 0	...	...	
18	Slaughter Fees	...	297 3 6	297 3 6	297 3 6	210 4 0	...	...	
19	Hab and Sonmiani Fish and Ormara Contracts.	...	24,664 12 6	24,664 12 6	24,664 12 6	23,576 4 9	...	...	
20	Annual Phor at Ormara	...	566 0 0	566 0 0	566 0 0	633 0 0	...	...	
21	Tax on Pilgrims to Hinglaj.	...	1,135 6 6	1,135 6 6	1,135 6 6	795 9 6	...	...	
22	Royalty on Wood	...	142 0 0	142 0 0	142 0 0	260 0 0	...	...	
23	Garden Produce	...	420 11 7	420 11 7	420 11 7	632 14 0	...	...	
24	Telegraph Subsidy	...	8,400 0 0	8,400 0 0	8,400 0 0	8,400 0 0	...	...	
25	Petition Writing Fees	...	76 10 0	76 10 0	76 10 0	140 15 8	...	...	
26	Interest on Promissory Notes.	...	5,250 0 0	5,250 0 0	5,250 0 0	5,250 0 0	...	...	
27	Miscellaneous	...	689 7 3	689 7 3	689 7 3	1,727 2 5	...	...	
	TOTAL	...	42,722 12 1	42,722 12 1	42,722 12 1	42,393 0 4	...	...	
	GRAND TOTAL	56,666 3 1	1,90,476 11 2	2,47,142 14 3	1,93,921 2 2	1,93,805 9 9	...	...	

No. XXIII.—*Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Las Bela State during the year.*

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
Civil Dispensary.							₹	₹	
Las Bela State	3,795	...	...	...	...	...	1,600	32·00	Detail of expenditure— Establishment . . 1,200; Medicines . . 400; Total . 1,600

No. XXIV.—*Vital Statistics of the Las Bela State for the year 1904-1905.*

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
	56,109	Further information not available.												

No. XXV.—*Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Las Bela State for the year 1904-1905.*

Number of schools.		Description of schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High schools.	Secondary.	Primary.	
									₹ a.	
2	2	Public	103	104	75	81	...	...	536 10	Establishment and contingencies.
									480 0	Stipends.
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,016 10	

JAM KAMAL KHAN,
Jam of Las Bela.

Revised Statement I. C. for General Administration for 1904-1905.

Name of Commissionership.	Name of executive district.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Division.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief Town with population.	Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance of miles from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles from nearest Court.	Number of Police force.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	Land Revenue and rates.	Remarks.
												R a. p.	R a. p.	
Baluchistan . .	Las Bela State.	2	12,095	56,109	Bela 4,183	nearly. 150, the rest is tribal area.	2	2	60	30	212 Local Force. 36 local cavalry. 100 military police.	93,613 2 2	59,480 6 3	Besides these there are eight Naibs and one Inspector of Levies who have power to try Judicial cases but their decisions are subject to the approval of the highest authority of the State, *i.e.*, "The Jam."
Grand Total. Gross Revenue of the Province.	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	1,90,476 11 2	

N. B.—Here insert a note specifying the particular items of the gross revenue which make up the gross item:—

	R a. p.
I Land Revenue	59,480 6 3
II Octroi	72,862 3 1
III Stamps	2,542 9 3
IV Law and Justice	3,652 3 5
V Excise	9,216 9 1
VI Miscellaneous	42,722 12 1
TOTAL .	1,90,476 11 2

JAM KAMAL KHAN,
Jam of Las Bela.

BELA;
Dated the 29th April 1905.

Statement showing Finances of the Las Bela State on the 31st March 1905 as compared with those on the 31st March 1904.

1	2	3	4	5
Item No.	Assets.	Amount on the 31st March 1905.	Amount on the 31st March 1904.	Explanation of items.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	
1	Cash balance in the treasury . .	41,798 11 4	49,198 5 5	
2	Government Promissory Notes .	1,50,000 0 0	1,50,000 0 0	
3	The approximate value of the grains in store and of that to be recoverable from the zemindars.	48,777 6 8	52,208 14 7	Item (3) includes R42,584-6-8 recoverable from the zemindars from the revenues of the past and the present years. The balance R6,193, being value of grain in the State granary.
4	Fines recoverable	4,444 5 5	4,455 4 6	Item (4) includes fines recoverable from the past and present years after deducting the recoveries during the year 1904-05.
5	Loans and advances recoverable .	23,023 4 5	24,078 15 4	Item (5). This includes the amount in current account with the Bank of Bombay at Karachi (R7,906-1-11) as well as advances to State officials and imprests at various niabats of the State.
	TOTAL . .	2,68,043 11 10	2,79,941 7 10	
	Deduct deposits to be paid .	3,723 2 4	2,472 8 3	
	Balance to the credit of the State on 31st March.	2,64,320 9 6	2,77,468 15 7	

JAM KAMAL KHAN,
Jam of Las Bela.

G. I. C. P. O.—No. 3440 A. G. G. and C. C. E.—1-2-06.—225.—J. A.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

MAP
of
BALUCHISTAN
Scale of Miles
50
0
50
AFGHANISTAN
N.W.F. PROVINCE
PUNJAB
PERSIA
ARABIAN SEA
SIND
KANDAHAR
Chamán
Pishin
QUETTA PISHIN
QUETTA
Spezand
Kanak
Mastung
Mach
Nushki
Lora R.
Shorarud R.
Robat Killa
Chagai
WESTERN SINJRANI
Chah Sandan
Tahlab R.
Kharán
Ladgasht
Kuhak
PANJGUR
Dasht R.
Nihang R.
Tump
Turbat
KÓLWÁ
MAKRAN
Dasht R.
Gwatar
Gwadar
Pasni
Ormara
LASBELA
Hingoli R.
Nali R.
JHALAWAN
Surab
Gidar
KALAT
Nichara
Shorán
Nari R.
Gandava
KACHHI
Jhal
Mula R.
Panjkabar
Khozdar
Wad
Porali R.
BELA
Uthal
Sonmiani
Habb R.
KURRACHEE
Sehwan
NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY
Ruk Jn.
JACOBABAD
Nasirabad
Shahpur
Sui
BUGTI COUNTRY
Dera Bugti
Kahan
Lahri
MARRI COUNTRY
SIBI
Dadar
Beji R.
Vitakri
Mir Haji Kot
DERA GHAZIKHAN
Ranrkan
Duki
Thal
Loralai
Sanjawi
Shahrig
Anambar R.
Mekthar
Hindu Bagh
Killa Saifulla
Musa Khel Bazar
Drug
FT. SANDEMAN
Zhob R.
DERA ISMAIL KHAN
ZHOB
LORALAI
BOLAN
SARAWAN
KHARAN
ZAHRI
REFERENCE
Province or State Boundary
District Do.
Tahsil or Sub-Division Do.
Approximate Do.

00132870

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on 01 February, 2020